"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy Thursday; Friday, probably fair; moderate east winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXII...NO. 19,969. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

MURPHY, TO WIN OUT, MAY NAME O'GORMAN

Report That He Has Decided to Abandon Dix in Effort to Retain His Control.

NORMAN MACK SEES SENATOR

Comes from the Conference to Say That Everything Is Sunshiny and That the Delegates Will Decide.

It was reported in Democratic circles last night that Charles F. Murphy had decided that the solution of the New York situation called for the nomination of Senator O'Gorman for Governor. Strength was given to this report by the fact that both the Senator and Mr. Murphy had denied within the last two days that there had been any breach between them.

With the nomination of Senator O'Gorman, Mr. Murphy would have control of the situation, it was pointed out, as it would prevent the threatened attempt by Gov. Wilson's friends not only to prevent the nomination of Gov. Dix, but to end the domination of Murphy in State affairs.

With Senator O'Gorman at the head of the State ticket Mr. Murphy would be reasonably certain to elect his candidates for the Senate and Assembly, and so fasten his grip upon the State organization that it would be beyond the power of Gov. Wilson and the National Committee to eliminate him from control.

The defeat of ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., at the New Jersey primaries on Tuesday, it was understood last night, hastened Mr. Murphy's decision to abandon Gov. Dix. With Gov. Wilson a victor in New Jersey, it would be a simple step for him to take an active part in the New York fight to the confusion of the Tammany boss.

Might Mean Chance for Sheehan.

In the event of Mr. Murphy's programme being successful at the polls, it was pointed out, Mr. Murphy would also be in position to reward William F. Sheehan with the United States Senatorship, the prize that was withheld from him a year ago. An effort was made last night to learn if Mr. Sheehan had had an inkling of any change of plan on Mr. Murphy's part, but he could not be found in the city. His residence, 16 East Fifty-sixth Street, was closed, and it is understood that he is at his Summer home in Bar Harbor, Me.

A friend of Senator O'Gorman, who is close to Charles F. Murphy, said last night that he did not believe the Senator would accept the nomination for Governor under any circumstances.

"In a personal conversation with Senator O'Gorman some days ago," he said, "the Senator told me that he would prefer to remain in Washington to going to Albany, and I believe for the next five years he will be in the United States Senate.

"So far as I know the organization is still supporting Gov. Dix for the nomination. But when Mr. Murphy goes to the convention Sunday night he will have his ear to the ground, and there may be some new developments."

It is known, however, that Senator O'Gorman has expressed frequently his dislike of official life in Washington and his desire to return to the more active political life of New York.

All Sunshine, Says Mack.

The lack of war talk at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday and a rather non-committal talk by Norman E. Mack, former Chairman of the National Committee, served to strengthen the belief that Charles F. Murphy had about decided not to insist on the renomination of Gov. Dix. As Mr. Mack breezily expressed it, after first saying that he couldn't for the life of him see any reason why Dix should not be named, all was sunshine at headquarters."

Before Gov. Wilson started on his tour of New England yesterday he was asked what he thought about the primary result in New Jersey.

"Is anybody surprised?" said the Governor.

"What moral do you draw from the result, Governor?"

"The moral is that the bosses can't rule in New Jersey."

"Will you do the same thing in New York State as you did in New Jersey?"

"My dear boy," said the Governor, turning on the interviewer, "I am not as green as I look."

Acting Chairman McAdoo, after another talk with Gov. Wilson, shied at any reference to the situation in New York State. The victory of William Hughes in New Jersey, he said, was a great triumph for progressive Democracy.

Mr. Mack, who is known as a sound organization man, appeared at the National headquarters after a talk with Mr. Murphy at Tammany Hall, and went into conference for an hour with Senator O'Gorman. He had brought reports from up-State, he said.

"Did Mr. Murphy talk with you of his break with Senator O'Gorman?" he was asked. He replied that Murphy hadn't said anything about a break. "Neither did Senator O'Gorman," he added. "All seems to be sunshine."

Mr. Murphy, Mr. Mack said, thought that Dix ought to be renominated. "And I think so, too," he declared. "I don't see anything the matter with Dix. His administration will stand the closest scrutiny. Anyway, the only thing that's going to settle who shall be named for Governor is the sentiment among the delegates after they get to Syracuse. No matter what I or any one else may think, the delegates are going to decide."

When he was asked about the feeling up-State Mr. Mack said that it was divided. There was plenty of sentiment for Dix, he said, and some against him. That was bound to be the case. The Wilson sentiment, he added, was very strong.

"Is there any revulsion against Mr. Murphy as leader of Tammany Hall, and will there be a strong opposition to the man he may favor?" one of the newspaper men asked.

Mr. Mack laughed at the question at first as if he didn't know just what was meant. Then he replied a bit curtly:

"There is always feeling against men who do things."

When asked if, after his talk with Murphy, he would support the candidacy of Gov. Dix, he replied that he was not a delegate to the convention.

"But will you work for Dix in your section of the State?" he was asked flatly.

"I don't see why he should not be renominated," was the non-committal reply.

"Do you think Dix would win? Do you believe he would weaken the National ticket?" were the next questions.

"Sure he'd win. He'd help the ticket," retorted Mr. Mack.

He was asked if he thought the victory of the Progressive element in New Jersey would have any effect on the course to be pursued in New York State, and replied that he thought New York State generally handled its own affairs.

Found Some Sentiment for Ridder.

Mr. Mack, according to reports on Tuesday, had brought a boom for Herman Ridder down from Erie County. Yesterday he said there was considerable sentiment for Mr. Ridder wherever he had been, and added that there were other good men in the State. "Dowling and others," he said. He was of the opinion that the Democrats should not feel too sure of victory, and said they ought to make a good, hard campaign for whoever was nominated.

Mr. Ridder was at headquarters yesterday to confer with Senator O'Gorman and Mr. McAdoo. He was asked about his boom for Governor. "If I am nominated and elected I'll give you all jobs," was his laughing rejoinder, "but you don't want to be too sure."

MUST NOT KISS IN TRAINS.

Order in Bavaria Applies Even to Husbands and Wives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—A decree against kissing has been issued by the Bavarian State railways as the result of a complaint lodged by a passenger who was rebuked for embracing his wife in a second-class saloon carriage.

The man and his wife entered the train after a cycling tour. The wife, who was very tired, leaned her head on her husband's shoulder, while he put his arm round her to support her. A fellow-passenger objected to this domestic scene and called upon the conductor of the train "to make the man behave himself."

The husband made a complaint to the railway authorities, who have now informed him that kissing is not permitted in "public rooms," among which railway carriages are included.

The husband denies that any kissing took place.

CAPT. SEALBY NOW A LAWYER

Commander of Lost Republic Will Practice in Admiralty Courts.

Inman R. Sealby, Captain of the White Star liner Republic, when she sank after collision with the Italian liner Florida, in January, 1909, off Nantucket, arrived here yesterday after completing his course in the law school of the University of Michigan. He said that his college experience had been the most enjoyable time he had ever spent and that he had received the kindest treatment both by the professors and his classmates while he was there.

"I am to sail on Saturday from Boston," said Mr. Sealby, "for Genoa on the Canopic, a vessel I commanded before I got the Republic, and am going there to be made an honorary member of the Consulato della Marina, the oldest maritime organization in the world, and the first to establish and publish a set of rules for navigation.

"After a month in Italy I am going to London to visit the Admiralty courts and become acquainted with the English mode of procedure. Then I shall go to San Francisco and settle down to practice Admiralty law."

Two of his classmates who accompanied the lawyer Captain to New York said that Sealby was the most popular student at Ann Arbor and was the Captain of his class.

STAIRS TO RECALL THE ALPS.

Guests of Countess Klifus, Roped, Up Seven Flights with Guide.

A party of twenty-seven intrepid mountain-climbers whose paths had crossed on the Alps met again in New York Tuesday night and renewed memories of Mont Blanc and the Matterhorn by making an ascent of the service stairs of Hotel Astor from the first to the eighth floor. They were the guests of Countess Natalie Klifus, whose home is on the Riviera a short distance from Monte Carlo. Their exploit of Tuesday night marked the anniversary of a narrow escape of Countess Klifus, who lost her footing and nearly went to her death with several of her party on an Alpine climbing trip. Several of her guests were members of that party.

The climbers gathered on the first floor of the hotel, where they were roped together in a chain for mutual support and each provided with an alpenstock and the proper Alpine headgear. Led by a guide in full mountain-climbing dress they plodded upward flight by flight till they had gained the thin air of the eighth floor in safety.

On this floor the art room was decorated with firs and pines and Alpine scenery. A sugar cake in the image of Mont Blanc was the centrepiece of the table. Tyrolese singers yodeled from a Swiss hut in one corner of the room.

Some of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fortescue, Malcolm Sanderson, Miss Amelia Woodworth, William Crosby, J. De Witt Hopewell, Mr. Pastor-Wirth, Dr. Fred Kneisel, and Mr. and Mrs. De Barde.

CRAZED CAVEMAN BARKED.

Soldier Lived Like a Wild Man in Pawling Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Arthur Britton, 40 years old, who had been missing from his home for more than ten years, was found to-day living in a cave in the Pawling Mountains. He was half clothed and an overgrowth of hair covered his head and face. When approached he barked like a fox and brandished a club. He was committed this afternoon to the Hudson River State Hospital, where the physicians said he had become almost a wild man.

Brittton, because of his wild life, had lost the gift of speaking. His mind was shattered. Although thin, he possessed the strength of a giant. He lived in a hole in the rocks in the side of the mountain, and it required four hours' work to induce him to appear. It was the calling of his brother, Irving Britton, that finally induced the man to come out. Then he was seized.

Britton's mind became affected while serving in the Philippines in the Spanish-American War. Soon after he returned to Pawling, after the war, he began to wander into the woods and camp out. He began to stay there several days at a time. Finally he made his home in the open and seldom returned home. For ten years his family lost all trace of him. Meantime mountaineers began to tell stories of seeing a wild man in the woods and fields. The story circulated over the whole region, but no attempt was made to seek him because the residents were afraid. The man, they said, raced through the underbrush and barked. Sometimes, they said, he climbed tall trees.

Britton's family finally heard the tale and Irving Britton went over the mountain to investigate, believing that the wild man was his missing brother. He trailed him to the cave and there identified him. He carried food to the cave dweller and enlisted the aid of Justice Davis, who sent to-day for Sheriff Townsend and Under Sheriff Hornbeck, and, accompanied by Dr. Merriam of the Hudson River State Hospital staff, who is a hypnotist, went to the cave. Its door was only three feet wide, and boulders were piled in front of it. A dugout further up the mountainside was Britton's Winter home.

In his excitement Britton almost continually barked like a fox. He kept barking all the way to the asylum and only stopped when a drug was given to him.

28 HOURS TO FRENCH LICK SPRINGS. "St. Louis Limited" via Baltimore & Ohio. Leave New York daily 10 A. M., arrive Springs 1:10 P. M. Through Sleepers to Mitchell, Ind. Parlor Cars beyond. Double daily service returning. Ticket Offices 379 & 1490 B'way, 7 Cortlandt St. and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.—Adv.

MEN OF BIG BUSINESS IN CAMPAIGN INQUIRY

Reid, Armour, and Swift Among Those to be Asked About Campaign Contributions.

SCOTT'S TALE OF HARRIMAN

Said to Have Heard Roosevelt Talk of Demanding Money—Long List of Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—There were several important developments to-day in connection with the investigation which a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections is about to undertake into political campaign contributions and expenditures. Senator Clapp of Minnesota, its Chairman, has determined to broaden the already comprehensive scope of the committee's proposed activities. It became known to-day that he had written to several men prominent in the world of industry requesting their appearance so that they may be questionedd in regard to charges that industrial interests had been concerned in the election of Presidential candidates and had contributed large sums to campaign funds.

One of these men is Daniel G. Reid of New York, organizer of the tin plate industry and a leading figure in the affairs of the Rock Island Railroad. Senator Clapp suggested that Mr. Reid would probably prefer to waive formal service. Others to whom letters similar in character were sent were J. Ogden Armour and Louis Swift of Chicago, the heads of great meat packing establishments.

Other persons to whom letters have gone out are Frank Munsey of New York, the newspaper and magazine publisher, and Frederick W. Upham of Chicago. Mr. Munsey is wanted in connection with reports that he and George W. Perkins and William Flinn of Pittsburgh furnished a large part of the money that went to finance the campaign of Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican Presidential nomination this year. Mr. Upham was Assistant Treasurer of the Republican National Committee in 1908, and holds a similar post with the committee this year.

The first witness to appear before the committee when it meets next Monday will be Nathan Bay Scott, ex-Senator from West Virginia. If he confirms the rumors that have been in circulation with regard to what he knows of the campaign contributions in 1904, his testimony will be of a sensational character. He was a member of the Republican Campaign Executive Committee which helped Chairman Cortelyou. The committee has heard that Mr. Scott has asserted that in 1904 President Roosevelt said to the Senator that he intended to tell E. H. Harriman that Mr. Harriman was expected to make a big contribution to the Republican National campaign fund. It is understood that the sub-committee knows of witnesses who will say Mr. Scott has told this story.

After a telephone conference to-day with Oscar K. Davis of the New York Progressive headquarters, Mr. Clapp announced that Friday, Oct. 4, would be set by the committee for the appearance of Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Clapp was unable to say to-day whether the examination of Col. Roosevelt would take more than one day.

A full list of witnesses summoned or requested to appear before the sub-committee was obtained to-day. It includes the names of seventy-two men, most of them of nation-wide reputation in politics and industry. These notable New Yorkers are embraced in the list:

Theodore Roosevelt, Alton B. Parker, ex-Gov. Odell, ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company, August Belmont, George B. Cortelyou, Charles H. Duell, former United States Commissioner of Patents; William F. Sheehan, George R. Sheldon, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee; Herman Ridder, former Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee; William Loeb, Jr., William R. Hearst, Ormsby McHarg, who sought to turn Southern negro delegates to Col. Roosevelt; W. F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., whose father was Treasurer of the Republican National Committee in 1904; J. P. Morgan, George W. Perkins, Thomas F. Ryan, George Foster Peabody and Charles R. Hall, who were Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, respectively, of the Democratic National Committee in 1904; E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, and Elon H. Hooker, Treasurer of the Progressive National Committee.

Others on the list are Samuel Dickie, Treasurer of the Prohibition National Committee in 1904; Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1908; Gov. Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, Senator Penrose, Representative Weeks of Massachusetts, ex-Speaker Cannon, ex-Senator Fred T. Du Bois of Idaho, one of the managers for Champ Clark's campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination; Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, ex-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Representative William B. McKinley of Illinois, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee; Representative James T. Lloyd of Missouri, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee; Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama, manager for Representative Oscar W. Underwood in the campaign for the Democratic nomination this year; Henry C. Frick of Pittsburgh; Wayne MacVeagh of Bryn Mawr, Penn., ex-Attorney General of the United States, and ex-Ambassador to Italy; William Flinn of Pittsburgh, ex-Representative Cowherd of Missouri, who had been an active member of the Democratic Congressional campaign; David E. Thompson of Nebraska, ex-Ambassador to Brazil and Mexico, who was prominent in Republican politics in his State, and Charles M. Harding, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1908.

Two others are William M. Wood and William Whitman of Boston. Mr. Wood is President of the American Woolen Company, and Mr. Whitman is a well-known figure in the textile industry. They are to be questioned with special reference to the allegations that the wool schedules of tariff bills enacted by Republican Congresses were written or revised by men interested in the wool manufacturing business.

Others on the list of witnesses are Paul Augustine, J. Mahlon Barnes, James H. Ferriss, John P. Wood, M. T. Folwell, Joseph R. Grundy, B. F. Jones, Jr., Henry L. Towne, John Kirby, Jr., George Calvert, James J. O'Donnell, J. F. Farley, Henry Kuhn, H. L. Nichols, C. R. Jones, William Mailly, Felix McWhister, O. T. Stewart, Fred Schwedtman, G. F. Washburn, Ed. F. Greene, John Moore, D. P. Challenger, and James R. Day.

Most of these men are not known here and the reasons for calling them have not appeared. It is supposed that many persons who claim to have intimate knowledge of political campaign contributions and expenditures have written to the committee offering their services as witnesses and that some of these have been invited to give testimony.

Ex-Representative Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania probably will not be called before the committee to explain letters he is alleged to have written to John D. Archbold, copies of which William R. Hearst has published. The committee has learned that Mr. Sibley is in a sanitarium in such poor physical health that his testimony would be of doubtful value.

"America Is the Most Tragic Country in the World To-day"

—DR. CARL JUNG, the great Swiss psychiatrist.

"Intervention In Mexico Would Be Nothing Less than Madness"

—DR. LEO S. ROWE, who has just returned from that country.

"If we adopt the policy of dissolving trusts and reduce the tariff, we shall place ourselves at the mercy of foreign trusts which we can't control"—

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND'S talk with Roger W. Babson on

"The High Cost of Living"

Three Important Interviews

in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

OTTO KAHN BUYS A HOUSE IN LONDON

Purchases a Mansion in Carlton House Terrace from Mrs. Maldwin Drummond.

A FORTUNE SPENT ON IT

$45,000 Expended Recently on the Ballroom Alone—Mrs. Drummond Wishes to Live in the Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—More evidence that Otto H. Kahn intends to pass a good deal of his time in future on this side of the Atlantic was furnished to-day, when it was learned that he had purchased 2 Carlton House Terrace from Mrs. Maldwin Drummond.

The house, which had been in the market for some time, owing to Mrs. Drummond's wish to live in the country on account of the ill-health of her child, is one of the show palaces of that fashionable terrace. Many thousands of pounds were spent on interior decorations a year or two ago, when the Drummonds bought it, $45,000 being spent on the ballroom alone.

What price Mr. Kahn paid is not known, but the house was listed in the market at $375,000.

Mr. Kahn is now living at Cassiobury Park, Lord Essex's Watford seat, which he leased.

Since 1911, rumor has been insistent that Mr. Kahn, of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., intended to leave this country and make his permanent residence in England. Mr. Kahn, though he has lived here since 1893 and has been, during that time, intimately connected with New York's financial and artistic life, has maintained his British citizenship, which he obtained while connected with the London branch of the Deutsche Bank.

Mr. Kahn is a German by birth, having been born in Mannheim on Feb. 21, 1867. It was there that he received his education, and, after serving a year in the army, he entered his father's banking house. At that time, it is understood, there was a question as to whether he would enter financial life or become a musician, he having shown exceptional talent as a violinist. All through his business life Mr. Kahn has remained interested in the arts, and has acquired a notable collection of old masters.

Outside of his Wall Street interests, Mr. Kahn has been chiefly in the public eye through his connection with New York opera. He and his associates on the Metropolitan Opera Board have given to New York opera a financial backing which rivals any Government subsidy abroad. The New Theatre was another undertaking which he backed liberally.

As far as these artistic activities in New York are concerned, Mr. Kahn has stated time and again in interviews that he will not cease being a Director in, and aiding financially, all such New York institutions with which he has hitherto been connected, even if he should reside in England.

One of the strongest reasons for Mr. Kahn's reported intention to live in England, it is supposed, is his desire to enter politics. England offers him greater opportunities in that direction than could this country, and it has been stated on good authority from London that, should he so desire, he could easily obtain a "safe" parliamentary constituency. If he has any ambition for titular honors, there is little doubt that such a distinction would in due time be a reward for the services he could render to his party.

Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, formerly wife of the late Marshall Field, Jr., is reputed to be one of the richest women in the world. On Sept. 3, 1908, she was married in London to Maldwin Drummond.

While coming to this country from England in the Amerika in February, 1911, Mrs. Drummond was robbed of more than $130,000 worth of jewelry, which was taken from her stateroom. It was never recovered.

After Mrs. Drummond purchased 2 Carlton House Terrace she spent a fortune in art objects for the house. Some months ago, when she decided to live in the country and give up her London residence, she offered the house to the United States for its Embassy, but the price she demanded was more than the Government would consider.

SEVENTH SON BORN.

And His Father and Grandfather Were Seventh Sons, Too.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 25.—A seventh son of a seventh son of a seventh son was born to-day to Mr. and Mrs. David Geiger. Mr. Geiger as a mail carrier at Braddock.

There is an old superstition that the seventh son of a seventh son is sure to be a favorite child of fortune.

MARCONI IS HURT IN AUTO COLLISION

A Wound in His Right Eye and His Face and Body Are Severely Bruised.

HIS WIFE ESCAPES INJURY

Their Car in Collision with Another Near Spezia—King of Italy Telegraphs Inquiries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 25.—Much anxiety was caused by news received here late to-night that William Marconi had met with an automobile accident in the Italian Riviera, near Borghetto, between Spezia and Genoa.

Mayor Nathan, the Premier, and the Minister of the Navy when they learned of the accident at once telegraphed for particulars. A party of officers and carabineers hurriedly motored from Spezia to render aid.

Mr. Marconi, accompanied by his wife, secretary, and chauffeur, was traveling from Spezia to Genoa when, at a sharp corner, a collision occurred with an automobile coming from Genoa, carrying six Venetian ladies. The two cars were overturned.

All the Venetian ladies were injured. Mr. Marconi, notwithstanding a severe wound in his right eye, which later became much swollen, went to the rescue of his wife and the others, rejecting aid himself until all the rest had received assistance. Mrs. Marconi was unhurt, and the secretary and the chauffeur were only slightly injured.

The rescue party from Spezia conveyed Mr. Marconi to the Naval Hospital there.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Thursday, Sept. 26.—The Secolo states that the accident to Mr. Marconi happened at 12:30 P. M., a quarter of a mile from Casa de Vara, outside Spezia. Mr. Marconi himself was driving. The two cars collided with such violence that the inventor's car telescoped the other, smashing one end into fragments.

Thrown from the car, Mr. Marconi fell heavily to the road,, while the occupants of the other car, including Commendatore del Trani and his wife, escaped with a shaking. Mrs. Marconi and the Marconi chauffeur were not hurt.

Mr. Marconi, who never lost consciousness, was immediately driven in a motor car to the Naval Hospital at Spezia, and all the naval and military surgeons available quickly assembled around his bedside. It was found that his right eyeball was badly bruised, and, in view of the state of the eye, the doctors have reserved their pronouncement for the present.

Mr. Marconi also suffered a serious wound in the head, but, in spite of the pain and severe shock, he remained conscious throughout. He inquired solicitously for his wife, who followed him to the hospital, and is at present at his side.

The exact cause of the accident has not been ascertained, but it is attributed to the bad state of the road.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 26.—William Marconi's secretary in a telegram to a friend in London says he does not think that the injury to Mr. Marconi's eye is serious.

A telegram from Genoa to The Daily Mail says that the doctors at Spezia after an examination expressed the fear that Mr. Marconi might lose the sight of one eye. The Daily News's Rome correspondent, on the other hand, says:

"Mr. Marconi's injuries are not serious. He was rendered unconscious, but soon recovered, and assured his wife that he was not badly hurt. The doctors declare that Mr. Marconi's injuries are slight and that he will rapidly recover.

"Mr. Marconi came to Italy to inspect the wireless station at Coltano, which was recently visited by the King, who invited Mr. Marconi and his wife to dinner at the Royal Palace at Racconigi.

"The King wired to Spezia wishing Mr. Marconi a speedy recovery, and requested the hospital authorities to telegraph him news of the patient's progress twice daily."

SPEZIA, Sept. 25.—The extent of Mr. Marconi's injuries has not yet been entirely disclosed. He was brought back to this city with bandages around his head. He was suffering from a wound in the right eye and his right cheek and temple were badly bruised.

An eye specialist, who made a careful examination, said afterward that he hoped the optic nerve was not injured, but that it was impossible to say whether this was the case until the swelling had been reduced. He ordered cold compresses for the injured eye.

Mr. Marconi also received severe bruises about the body. His temperature is reported to be above 100, and it is announced to-night that he is bearing considerable pain with fortitude.

When the automobile from the Naval Department returned here with Mr. and Mrs. Marconi, the former's injuries had already been dressed by a physician, who was summoned immediately after the collision.

Mr. Marconi had been a visitor at the Royal Hunting Lodge at San Rossore, and a report of the accident was immediately telegraphed to King Victor Emmanuel, who was one of the first to send inquiries here regarding the famous inventor's condition.

William Marconi was born at Bologna on April 25, 1874. He wife was the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien, daughter of the late Lord Inchiquin. He married her in London on March 16, 1905. She was appointed a Lady in Waiting to Queen Helena of Italy in October last year.

Mr. Marconi opened his transatlantic service with a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Lord Avebury on Oct. 17, 1907. His first wireless message from Italy was also sent to THE TIMES, Mr. Marconi himself sending his greetings.

SOUTHERN TRAIN DITCHED.

Eight Pullman Cars Wrecked in Georgia—Relief on Way.

ROME, Ga., Sept. 25.—Southern Railway passenger train No. 14 from Cincinnati to Jacksonville was derailed at Plainville, 12 miles north of here, to-night. It is reported eight Pullman coaches went into the ditch.

All wires are down and relief parties in automobiles are rushing to the scene from this city.

SHELLS RIDDLE AEROPLANE.

New French Gun Tested at Toulon Proves a Success.

TOULON, Sept. 25.—A new seventy-five millimetre gun designed for the destruction of aeroplanes was tested to-day and proved most satisfactory.

An aeroplane, towed by a destroyer, was riddled with shells when at a height of more than 5,000 feet.

BIEBERSTEIN'S SUCCESSOR.

Ambassador Bernstorff Regarded as the Logical Candidate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Count von Bernstorff, now Ambassador to the United States, is regarded as both the leading and the "logical" candidate to succeed the late Baron Marschall von Bieberstein in London.

Count von Bernstorff left here for Paris to-night with the intention of sailing for the United States on Oct. 13.

BULL CHASES BUSCH.

Brewer Has Embarrassing Reception on Returning from Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—August A. Busch, vice-President of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, was welcomed home from Europe by his friends and a Jersey bull. The animal chased Mr. Busch over a 40-acre lot and forced the reception committee to take refuge in high places.

Mr. Busch's son had purchased a surprise gift of a herd of fine Jersey cattle as a present to his father. After the greetings at Union Station, he proposed that the welcoming party go to the new Busch home at Grant Farm and inspect the work done there during his father's absence.

While being led into the lot by a stableman, a bull broke away and knocked him down. After that it was master of ceremonies until captured.

PASSAIC SUFFRAGISTS 'SLOW.'

Do Little but Sip Tea, Says League President, Resigning.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 25.—Declaring that the suffragists of Passaic are entirely too "slow" to suit her, and that instead of working for the cause its members spend most of their time sipping tea, Mrs. Mary M. Wood, President of the Equal Suffrage League of this city, tendered her resignation to-night as an officer and member of the organization.

Mrs. Wood, who was active in forming the organization and getting together its members, says that instead of adopting suggestions she offered for the good of the cause, the women sit by and do nothing. Mrs. Wood asks that her resignation be accepted forthwith. This will probably be done at the next meeting of the league.

ROCKEFELLER AGAIN OBJECTS

Orders Second Tablet Removed from "Headless Horseman" Bridge.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 25.—For the second time William Rockefeller has ordered a tablet removed from the new Washington Irving memorial bridge which he gave to the village of North Tarrytown to take the place of the Headless Horseman's bridge over the Pocantico River.

The tablet had been completed and the men were putting it in place this afternoon when Mr. Rockefeller drove to the bridge with his wife.

When he saw the wording on the tablet he ordered the men to stop, as he objected to the phrasing. He said that he would take the matter up with the engineer.

The tablet now says that the bridge is a memorial to Washington Irving, but Mr. Rockefeller wants it to say that it takes the place of the Headless Horseman bridge. When the original tablet was put on the bridge it announced that Mr. Rockefeller was the donor. He protested against this and ordered a new tablet.

SLAIN CHILD ON REID ESTATE

Part of Its Body Uncovered by the Dogs of a Hunting Party.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The police of Harrison-on-the-Sound are trying to solve the mystery surrounding the discovery of a portion of the body of an infant in the woods on the country estate of Whitelaw Reid at Purchase, a short distance from White Plains.

This is the second dead body that has been found on the Reid place within the last few months. Early in the Spring the body of an Italian, with fourteen stab wounds in his back, was found floating in the pond near the quarry on the Reid place.

Edward Dean and Edward Ackerman of White Plains were out hunting yesterday when their dogs uncovered the head and arms of an infant. The body appeared to have been dismembered with a knife. It had been covered with earth, but there were no signs of any footprints nearby.

KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Charles Lore Died at Crossing Noted for Many Fatal Accidents.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 25.—At the same crossing where five persons lost their lives in a month, Charles Lore, 55 years old, of this city was killed to-night. Lore, who was a salesman, was in an automobile and was crossing the tracks of the West Jersey and Seashore electric railroad at Malaga, when the auto was struck by one of the trains of the road.

With Lore in the automobile at the time was George Bungun, a chauffeur, of Clarksborough. Both men were thrown high in the air, Lore landing on his head and suffering a fractured skull, from which he died almost instantly. Bungun suffered a broken arm and internal injuries. He was sent to the Cooper Hospital at Camden. His condition is serious.

Mr. Lore was President of the Travelers' Social Club of this place.

HAVE YOU BEEN REFUSED LIFE INSURANCE? We can place you. Box 135, N. Y.—Adv.

SEE NO WAY OUT YET AT SARATOGA

Republican Convention Almost Without Leadership and the Delegates Are Disgusted.

THREE CANDIDATES COMBINE

Hedges, Wadsworth, and Bennet Agree to Unite Against Root if He Proposes a Dark Horse.

HAMMERING ON A PLATFORM

Open Sessions Are Held and Barnes Is Bored—Guthrie's Keynote Fails to Awaken Enthusiasm.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Unless something is done within twenty-four hours to galvanize into action the Republican State Convention now in session here the delegates will go back to their constituencies in a frame of mind that will bode ill to the party at the coming election. Never in the history of the Republican Party has there been a convention which seemed so absolutely incapable of pulling itself together as does this one. It had been widely announced that this was to be an unbossed, wide-open conclave. It is more than that. It is without leadership, without directing forces. Those who would be ordinarily looked upon to lead appear to be paralyzed either with fear or uncertainty, while the mass of the delegates are listless, disgusted, and seemingly indifferent as to what the morrow will bring forth.

Everybody is apparently marking time with the idea in mind that Senator Root at the proper moment will take the situation in hand and lead the party out of the wilderness. Just how the Senator is going to do this is not obvious. There is almost a certainty that the convention proceedings will not close before Friday night and may drag over into Saturday. If the party managers permit this it is likely that the convention will close without half of the delegates and alternates in their seats. They are already becoming weary and asking what they are here for.

To-night, with the opening session over, the machinery of this most remarkable convention again seems to hang on a dead centre. To-morrow under ordinary circumstances would be its most important day; the platform should be adopted, the nominations made, and the delegates dismissed, their purpose accomplished. At the very best the convention to-morrow will adopt a platform over which the Resolutions Committee is laboring to-night in what more resembles an old fashioned town meeting than the orderly business sessions at which party platforms have been built in other years.

Guthrie's Optimism Is Futile.

The convention got under way shortly after noon to-day. It was a dull and lifeless opening session during which the delegates and their alternates, with possibly 500 spectators, listened to one of the longest keynote speeches on record, delivered by William D. Guthrie, a prominent New York lawyer, who had been chosen as temporary Chairman. Mr. Guthrie spoke before anything but a responsive or emotional audience. The mention of President Taft's name aroused perfunctory cheers, which in volume did not exceed the plaudits that came to the share of such convention functionaries as Senator Elihu Root, Chairman William Barnes, Jr., and ex-Gov. Benjamin B. Odell when they made their appearance in Convention Hall.

Mr. Guthrie's speech was better in quality than the average convention address. A large portion of it was an argument intended to prove that in other years—as, for instance, 1880 and 1898—the plight of the Republican Party had seemed a great deal more desperate than at the present time, and yet the party had come out victorious in the elections. The obvious intent was to send the delegates home feeling that the coming conflict after all might be better than a forlorn hope.

From a legal standpoint the speech was a masterly effort which might have been delivered to advantage before the United States Supreme Court; but it did not have the catching and kindling phrases one looks for in a convention speech, and the general opinion here among those who heard it and are willing to comment is that what Mr. Guthrie said went way over the heads of the delegates.

Ticket Waits on Platform.

So far as the politics of the convention goes, the situation yesterday is the situation to-day. Apparently no progress has been made toward choosing a Gubernatorial nominee. From the statements of men who are looked upon as leaders, and from all that is apparent, nothing is being done in that direction to-night. So far all the energy of the leaders is directed on the platform, which is being laboriously hammered together for presentation to the convention at its session to-morrow.

"We have not reached the stage yet where we have begun to consider candidates," said Chairman Barnes to-night. "We must have the platform out of the way first. After it has been adopted it will be time enough to think of candidates. There is a lot of good material to select from."

At that time Mr. Barnes had stepped out of the meeting room of the Committee on Resolutions wearied, as he said, from listening to speeches on woman suffrage. The rules adopted for the building of the platform this year mark a new departure. In other years the Committee on Resolutions has met snugly behind closed doors to give hearings to organizations and individuals who had suggestions to make in connection with the platform. To-night this committee is sitting in what looks like a mass meeting in the stately drawing room at the United States Hotel. This new departure is merely characteristic of what is being done in other directions to deepen the im-

pression that this is a wide-open convention.

The open meeting of the Resolutions Committee was suggested by the policy adopted at the Bull Moose State Convention, though the Bull Moosers, before they had proceeded very far, found that the system did not work well, and reverted to the time-honored plan of building their platform behind closed doors.

Combination to Thwart Root.

Of the candidates for the leading place on the ticket who were in the field yesterday all remain to-night. There has been no process of elimination as yet. It is doubtful whether anything in that direction will be undertaken within the next twenty-four hours. It is unlikely even that this method will be resorted to at all in the choice of a candidate for Governor.

It is a fact that none of the gubernatorial booms now in evidence has aroused real enthusiasm among the delegates. A real cheer has not been heard for any of the candidates now on the scene—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Job E Hedges, and Congressman Bennet. Nor has mention of such names as Seth Low, Charles S. Whitman or Dr. David Jayne Hill, who are featured as of the type from which this convention should draft its leader in the party fight, awakened any response. The man with magic force enough to inspire the party has not yet been brought forward.

Late to-night it was learned that while Mr. Hedges, Mr. Wadsworth, and Mr. Bennett were each doing his utmost to gain delegates for themselves, they all agreed on the proposition that one of them should be the nominee, and that Senator Root should not be permitted to nominate a "highbrow" if they could prevent it. To this end they agreed to hold the delegates supporting them together against any other candidate who might be presented.

The consensus of opinion of a number of the influential leaders late to-night was that Wadsworth would be the best and strongest man who could be nominated for Governor. It was said, after a late conference, that in former years the party had become panicstricken because of a dismal outlook and had nominated a candidate who did nothing for the party after he was elected. The vote showed that a man more closely allied with the machine could have been elected as readily. It was also argued that Mr. Wadsworth would draw more votes from disgruntled Democrats than any other candidate whose work had been mentioned.

Some of the Dark Horses.

Still the talk of a dark horse is more pronounced to-night. The name of Senator Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton, who was the spokesman of Gov. Hughes on the floor of the Senate, is more prominently mentioned than heretofore. He is an able lawyer and a man of large experience in matters of State administration. The one thing that is brought up by those who fear that he is not available is the vote he cast against the bill for eighty-cent gas for New York City when it was before the Legislature.

While the New York County leaders have done all in their power to discourage the Whitman boom, the delegations from the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, embracing part of Rensselaer County and the Counties of Washington, Warren and Saratoga, met this afternoon and adopted a resolution pledging the delegates to District Attorney Whitman as first choice and to Senator Hinman as second choice.

Seth Low is still talked of as a candidate who would be able to attract the vote of the so-called Hughes element in the Republican Party. Scores of the leaders and delegates, however, meet all mention of his name with the declaration that he could not possibly be nominated.

None of the leading candidates is willing to give figures on the votes he will have in the convention. Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Hedges and Mr. Bennett each makes the broad assertion that he will have in the vicinity of 300 votes on the first ballot, but when it comes to details of delegates pledged the campaign managers remain silent.

The general situation among the delegates is illustrated by that in Kings County. This delegation is to caucus to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. It was learned to-night that, instead of taking uniform action, a deliberate plan had been prepared by which the support of the 143 delegates of Kings would be divided between four candidates—Wadsworth, Hedges, Bennett, and Low—with a view of ultimately throwing the entire strength of Kings to the candidate who loomed up after the first as a possible winner.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, after a conference, said that Job E. Hedges would have a majority of the delegates, but no effort would be made to bind the delegates by caucus rule. "I should say Mr. Hedges would have about 125 of the 191 delegates from New York County," said Mr. Koenig. "Wadsworth will have about 25, and the rest will be split up among Seth Low and William S. Bennet."

Booms for Minor Offices.

With the candidate for Governor still to be chosen, there is little talk here to-night regarding candidates for other places on the ticket. Once that vexed situation is straightened out, the remainder of the ticket will be made up with a rush, for the arrangement will be as much a matter of geography as anything else. There are plenty of candidates for all the offices and more are coming to the front every minute.

For Lieutenant Governor the names most prominently mentioned are those of Thomas H. O'Neill of Auburn and Francis M. Hugo, Mayor of Watertown. Both have active booms, but the former is the favorite.

James E. March, New York district leader, who made a defense of Police Lieut. Becker recently, is an active candidate for State Controller, but his candidacy is not being taken very seriously. The Westchester delegation held a caucus to-night and agreed to support William Archer, a contractor of Mount Vernon, for State Treasurer. Archer is well-known in New York City. John Franey is also making an active fight for the nomination of State Treasurer. He has been active in Albany County politics for years. His friends say his choice is almost certain, as Chairman Barnes is for him.

Friends of Samuel Krulewitch, a district leader of New York County, are booming him for Secretary of State, and literature to this effect is being industriously circulated.

Ray Tompkins of Elmira is being talked of for State Controller. He is President of the Chemung Canal Trust Company, and his friends say his chances are as good as those of any other candidates.

KEYNOTE STRIKES COLONEL.

Guthrie Pleases Convention — Hall Half Filled at First Session.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The first session of the Republican State Convention began at noon to-day, and lasted about three hours, when an adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock to-morrow. Most of the time was taken up by Temporary Chairman William D. Guthrie in delivering his keynote speech.

Mr. Guthrie has an interesting and forceful personality, but the fact that he read his speech from printed manuscript is probably responsible in a large part for the lack of spontaneous enthusiasm which marked the convention's first proceedings. The address was heard by some 1,500 or so delegates and alternates, and about 500 spectators. The convention hall, which seats about 4,000 people, was not more than half filled. In the galleries the front row of seats only was occupied, while half the seats on the main floor apportioned to the public were vacant. Not more than a dozen delegates wore badges, and about the only thing that differentiated the convention from an ordinary mass meeting was the presence of the time-honored standards, which indicated where the delegates from the various counties sat. In the entire hall there were about fifty women.

No Objection Made to Guthrie.

A hard-working band gave a semblance of liveliness to the proceedings when William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the State Committee, banged a gavel which was not used again during the session and started things going. Mr. Barnes got a lively cheer, and the band played "We Won't Go Home Till Morning."

After prayer had been said and Secretary Lafayette Gleason had read the convention call, Mr. Barnes presented the name of Mr. Guthrie for Temporary Chairman, and there was no objection. Mr. Barnes named Jacob Livingston of Kings and William H. Daniels of Erie as a committee to escort Mr. Guthrie to the platform, but neither responded, and meanwhile Mr. Guthrie stood near the New York delegation and patiently waited to be discovered and escorted while messengers sought the committee.

When he finally reached the platform Mr. Guthrie got a hearty cheer, and he plunged at once into his address. He is a well-set-up, youngish-looking man with a convincing manner and a good voice. Every time he slammed Col. Roosevelt he was mildly applauded, and with this encouragement he drove home his argument forcibly. He approached the subject of the Bull Moose candidate cautiously. Just as he got warmed up to his subject, however, a drum and bugle corps from Utica, which had been hurriedly sent for by Mr. Barnes to enliven things, came into the hall.

"Here comes Roosevelt," a delegate called out. The band entered the hall, and there was a laugh, for every one remembered the Colonel's spectacular entrance in the same hall in 1910, when he was the whole convention.

Cheers for Taft and Root.

In preparing his address Mr. Guthrie had cleverly arranged it so as to mention the name of President Taft at regular intervals, and whenever he did there was an outburst of applause. At the first mention of the President's name Mr. Barnes, who sat at the head of the Albany delegation, jumped to his feet and started a demonstration. The delegates, taking the cue, were soon all on their feet cheering, and Mr. Barnes smiled his appreciation. The Taft demonstration lasted about a minute, and there was another when the name of Elihu Root was mentioned. The delegates stood up and cheered for Senator Root, but in a perfunctory sort of way.

"We see clearly," said Mr. Guthrie, "that the Progressive campaign is doomed to pitiable defeat and that only a malevolent desire to work injury to the Republican Party continues its campaigning."

He compared the present situation in particular with conditions which existed in 1880 and 1896, when, he said, "the outlook for the success of the Republican Party had for a time been discouraging," and predicted that the Republican victory in those campaigns would be repeated this Fall.

He gave three reasons why the Republican National Convention fulfilled its duty in refusing to nominate Col. Roosevelt.

"In the first place," he said, "the nomination of an ex-President of the United States for a third term would have been in violation of an unwritten rule established by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and followed ever since. The common sense of thoughtful and patriotic men must convince them that nothing could be more dangerous than to permit any individual, however popular or eloquent, to wield the power of the Presidential office for more than two terms."

Col. Roosevelt, he declared, "had fomented more than any man living the discontent and class hatred existing among our people: he had assailed the judiciary and undermined the confidence of the people in the independence, integrity, and impartiality of our Judges; he had advocated revolutionary doctrines; he had shown that he despised constitutional restraints; he had held us up to the contempt of the world as politically a dishonest people, and he was known to be a Socialist at heart, although protesting that he alone could save the country from Socialism. All appreciated his ability, his eloquence, his exaltation, his great personal magnetism, his fierce and tireless energy, as well as his insatiable ambition, his impatience with any rule of law that curbed or checked his own will, his determination to rule or ruin the party. And all were beginning to perceive that his enthusiasm was rather for the arena and for power than for principles. But his very popularity, similar in many respects to the popularity of Kearney, the sand-lot orator, and of Bryan, the Populist, was likewise the weakness of Roosevelt as the candidate of a great party. The qualities which attract and make him popular with the unthinking repel the thoughtful, the sober-minded, and the patriotic.

Taft Earned a Renomination.

"A third reason why the majority in the Chicago Convention should not have cast aside President Taft and have nominated ex-President Roosevelt was because to have done so would have been an act of political treachery, ingratitude and dishonor. President Taft had earned and deserved renomination for great and faithful service to the nation and to the party."

Mr. Guthrie thus defined the great issues of the national campaign:

"First, the constitutional right and power of Congress to protect American industries and to preserve our present industrial system; second, the threatened overthrow of the representative system of government in State and nation by the introduction of the initiative, referendum and recall, and, third, the assault upon the administration of justice in American courts."

Almost the only reference Mr. Guthrie made to the Democratic Presidential candidate was in his discussion of the tariff.

"As pointed out by a Republican in Congress," he said, "although we may now be willing to face free competition with Europeans, we cannot be blind to the menace and danger of free competition with Asiatics. Just across the Pacific Ocean, with constantly cheapening freight and passenger rates, are populations of 50,000,000 in Japan, 450,000,000 in China, 300,000,000 in India, and they will furnish efficient labor at wages ranging from 6 to 30 cents a day for twelve hours' work on the same kind of machines at which American men and women are working. Shall we now open the flood gates? Shall we now elect as President the historian who but a few years ago in the quiet and impartial atmosphere of his study declared to the world that 'these same Chinese were far more to be desired than most of the coarse crew that came crowding at our Eastern ports.'"

Long before Chairman Guthrie finished talking delegates and spectators began leaving the hall. They went in orderly fashion, however, and there was no interruption. The delegates apparently enjoyed the excoriation of Col. Roosevelt, but it was noticeable that when Mr. Guthrie said, "Now, in conclusion," there was a sincere shout of approval and hand-clapping.

Mr. Guthrie finished speaking at 2:15 o'clock and the rest of the day's programme was put through with a rush. The make-up of the committees on permanent organization and resolutions was announced, and right here occurred the one significant incident of the proceedings.

Assemblyman William Chilvers of New York offered an amendment to the resolution appointing the Platform Committee to the effect that its sessions should be held in the open. In supporting this he argued that to win this year the party would have to receive the independent vote, and there was no better way of showing the public that things were to be done on the level and above ground than by doing away with secrecy. There were some shouts of disapproval, but Mr. Barnes jumped up and astonished the delegates by announcing that he seconded the resolution. Then the convention cheered. That practically ended the proceedings.

Half a dozen substitutions of delegates were made in New York County, during which the fact was brought out that Chauncey M. Depew, who has attended every Republican State Convention for fifty-four years, has been passed over this year. Niles R. Beck, the New York Alderman, announced that he wished to substitute the name of Mr. Depew for that of William H. Douglas, who could not attend. Last night Mr. Beck sent a telegram to Mr. Depew asking him to come to the convention, and Mr. Depew replied that he would come at once. He got here to-night.

After several resolutions had been offered for the platform, the convention adjourned.

OPEN HEARING ON PLATFORM.

Woman Suffragists and Others Appear Before the Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Every effort is being made to run the Republican State Convention unconventionally. All rules that permitted secret work at former similar gatherings are being disregarded. And the strangest thing about this revolution in politics is that the leaders are conducting themselves like ordinary human beings—that is, they are trying to act in this way. Stiffness has been eliminated, as far as possible, and every one of the few big men are endeavoring to be hail fellows with everybody. Senator Root has set the pace, and has succeeded so well that one can scarcely find a man who is afraid to speak to the Senator as he hurries by.

Supreme proof of the new condition came late this afternoon when the heretofore august Committee on Resolutions met in one of the parlors of the United States Hotel and in open and public fashion took up the work of building a platform. The scene was very much like an old-fashioned town meeting. Members of the committee sat in a square in the centre of the room. On all sides were men and women, who seemed to enjoy the unusual spectacle of ex-Lieut. Gov. Horace White presiding over a meeting in which such men as Mr. Root, Herbert Parsons, Samuel S. Koenig, and Mr. Barnes sat quietly listening to the opinions of those who wanted the party to pledge itself to many things that would ordinarily never have received a moment's consideration.

Women Are Heard First.

Gallantly the committee gave the first hearing to the advocates and opponents of woman suffrage. The speakers were all handsomely gowned and well poised, and talked with assurance. Miss Harriet May Mills, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, and Miss Caroline Lexow argued in favor of the suffrage, and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden and Mrs. Ruth Kimball Gardinier against it. An hour was allowed for the talks.

The advocates of suffrage reminded the committee that 1,000,000 women would vote for President this year, and that the question now was a practical one. In answer to the question would women, if they got the ballot, use it for the Republican Party, Mrs. Gavit replied:

"Whether women vote the Republican ticket or not depends not upon us but upon you."

Miss Chittenden declared that in the last analysis Government rested upon force; that force and power rested with the men, and that political authority without political responsibility was a farce.

During this discussion Mr. Root sat like a graven image. The only time he displayed any emotion was when Miss Chittenden crossed swords with the member of the committee and beat him. But Mr. Root was clearly bored. That was made clear even before the women began to talk, and it grew clearer as the talk proceeded. He looked brighter after the women got through and the committee settled down to the real work of platform building.

Workmen's Compensation Taken Up.

The committee devoted much time to consideration of a workingmen's compensation plank. The basis was the bill drafted by the Legislative Committee that investigated this and kindred matters, such as occupational diseases, a State Employment Bureau to deal with the working hours for women and young persons, and unemployment. The workmen's compensation law which the platform is asked to favor would provide for a system of definite compensations which would do away with accident litigation.

The New York Republican Club united with the Municipal Government Association in asking for a plank which the latter organization proposed at its conference last Saturday in Utica. The purpose of this was city home rule to obviate the present necessity of appealing to the State Legislature constantly to pass enabling acts.

Other propositions upon which the committee heard arguments to-night were grade crossing legislation, the liquor tax law, currency reform, congestion of population, privileges of witnesses, legislative procedure, police, popular election of United States Senators, and corrupt practices.

The committee late to-night was still in session, listening to the advocates of various propositions. The plan was to finish these hearings to-night and to consider the various propositions to-morrow.

Members of the Committee.

The committee, which is composed of a member from each Congressional District, is thus composed:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Lewis J. Smith.	23.	Bernard J. Isecke.
2.	Leander E. Faber.	24.	L. Sutherland.
3.	Jesse D. Moore.	25.	John J. Brown.
4.	Adolph Levy.	26.	F. W. Wilson.
5.	Charles F. Murphy.	27.	Albert S. Callan.
6.	F. J. H. Kracke.	28.	Wm. Barnes, Jr.
7.	Jacob Brenner.	29.	Victor M. Allen.
8.	M. B. Campbell.	30.	James O. Carr.
9.	J. A. Livingston.	31.	John M. Wever.
10.	Baruch Miller.	32.	P. W. Cullinan.
11.	John Timlin, Jr.	33.	Wm. H. Switzer.
12.	Joseph Levenson.	34.	James P. Hill.
13.	Ogden L. Mills.	35.	Horace White.
14.	Samuel S. Koenig.	36.	Charles H. Betts.
15.	F. C. Tanner.	37.	Seymour Lowman.
16.	William M. Ivins.	38.	Merton E. Lewis.
17.	Elihu Root.	39.	F. C. Stevens.
18.	John A. Sleicher.	40.	Fred. Greiner.
19.	Henry A. Wise.	41.	John Reimann.
20.	Herbert Parsons.	42.	John T. Claris.
21.	R. S. Conklin.	43.	Daniel A. Reed.
22.	J. T. Newcomb.		

How the Sentiment Runs.

It is expected that the platform will be ready for submission to-morrow afternoon or evening.

Judging from views expressed by the committee unofficially, the completed platform will advocate changing the present primary election law, if not its absolute repeal. It will denounce the initiative, the referendum, and the recall. It will call for legislation to promote the spread of knowledge of hygiene and for the suppression of communicable diseases and the enforcement of laws relating to pure food and public health. It will advocate a shorter ballot and perhaps one on which the candidates will be grouped under the offices for which they run. It will call for the extension of State control of public utilities.

BARNES IS NOT POPULAR.

Wilson's Example Awakens Republican Ambitions to Smash a Boss.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—There was a lot more talk among Republicans gathered here to-day about the unpopularity of Leader William Barnes, and about the near-by time when it would be necessary to set him down. This talk did not subside even after Mr. Barnes received a warm welcome from the delegates in the convention hall. It was explained that Mr. Barnes was liked well enough personally, but that nobody wanted to do anything he thought should be done. There is a strong feeling of independence growing up in all political breasts, and the belief that the Republicans are facing a desperately hard fight this year lends strength and direction to this feeling.

It is generally admitted that Mr. Barnes is a Bourbon, and that he insists upon standing just where the fathers stood when they wrote the Constitution. One pessimistic delegate declared that Mr. Barnes was a back number and that he would be happier going to bed by rush light than by the light of electricity. This view was echoed by a number of others, although the language was not so extreme. The success of Woodrow Wilson in fighting boss rule has awakened ambition in the breasts of many rugged Republicans from the rural sections, and they say that there is as much need for a war on bosses in their party as in the Democratic Party.

Low Sought Leadership Before.

The frequent mention of the name of Seth Low as the candidate for Governor recalled to the minds of many of the delegates that this was not the first time Mr. Low had displayed a desire to be Governor. After Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for Vice President there was some casting about for a good man to nominate for the head of the State Government. Mr. Low started for Oyster Bay one day to talk over the matter with Gov. Roosevelt. On the train was Capt. Goddard, who had fought "Al" Adams, the policy king.

The Captain wanted to while away the tedium of the trip by talking with Mr. Low, but the latter preferred solitude. Arriving at Oyster Bay the Captain drove to the Roosevelt home, and was conversing with the Governor when Mr. Low appeared. He was effusively welcomed, and a minute later the Governor wanted to know if Mr. Low wanted to see him about anything special, and Mr. Low said he would like to have a few minutes' talk with him.

"You can speak right out in presence of my friend, Capt. Goddard," cried the Governor. "I have no secrets from the Captain."

So Mr. Low had to speak out. What the conversation was about was never told in detail, but it was said that Mr. Low let it be known that he would accept a nomination for Governor, and intimated that any help Mr. Roosevelt could give him would be gladly received.

Louis F. Payn has made no secret of the fact that Seth Low is not his candidate for Governor. Mr. Payn also wants it to be understood that he objects to Mr. Low on several important grounds. Chief of them are the fixed belief that Mr. Low could not possibly be elected, that he would be of no special service to the Republican Party if he was elected and that he could not be nominated except under pressure. Mr. Payn is also opposed to the nomination of President Schurman of Cornell University, and to all kinds and conditions of academic persons.

Mr. Payn is of the old school, and he wants the old school to win the day in these troublesome political times, just the same as when the skies were brighter. A man like George W. Aldridge of Rochester would suit him, for if the party won it would get a good place at the pie counter.

Bull Mooser Has His Own Ticket.

Capt. William C. Clark of Oswego is here, with a lot of talk about scoundrels and rascals in politics and a long platform that he wrote himself and that is full of principles in line with his conversation. Previous experiences with political conventions convinced the Captain that he would not be permitted to run this convention, so he got permission to hold a convention of the progressive Washingtonian Party in the corridor of the City Hall. When the Captain called his convention to order there were three boys present, and they courageously remained until the convention was over.

The Captain called the convention to order, elected himself to all the offices, and then read his platform. Then he indorsed the National Bull Moose ticket and nominated this State ticket:

For Governor—WILLIAM C. CLARK of Oswego.

For Lieutenant Governor—W. B. KILMER of Kings.

For Secretary of State—WILLIAM F. McCONNELL of New York.

For Controller—OLIN J. STEPHENS of New York.

For Attorney General—JOHN JEROME ROONEY of New York.

For Engineer and Surveyor—MARTIN SCHENCK of Rensselaer.

For Treasurer—FRANK A. OAKES of Cattaraugus.

Capt. Clark says this ticket will be elected because it stands for the preservation of the canals, the rights and liberties of the people, and the destruction of Standard Oil.

There are at least a score of country editors here, and the consideration paid them is of the weightiest character. The late Thomas C. Platt was an earnest advocate of the country editor and the lessons he taught are still potent. In Democratic conventions the little editors are always in danger of being suspected of wanting something. They always have been permitted to render service but never have dared to solicit any return for their labors. Here they sit at everybody's right hand. Even Leader William Barnes steps aside to talk with them, and when he talks he smiles, for he knows how hard it is to edit a small newspaper and keep up the circulation.

When the delegation from Albany County came here to-day it brought two bands, and the bands have been marching and playing all day. Three times they marched around the grounds of the United States Hotel, and a few men and women came slowly and languidly out of their retirement and dully paid attention. There was no singing or keeping time with feet or applause. But they were loyal and hard working bands, and did their duty in marching and playing until after nightfall. Then they disappeared and everybody disappeared from view.

STRAUS FIRM IN REFUSAL.

Would Not Stand on a Platform Different from His Own.

Copies of the following telegrams were handed out last night at the State headquarters of the National Progressive Party:

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1912.

Oscar S. Straus, 5 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York:

Proposition to name you here based on belief that for specific reforms urged in both platforms should not be divided in State election. Neither experimental changes of method, like initiative, referendum and recall, nor building of any political machine, can be as important as assured success of movement for social betterment laws, real direct primaries, and kindred improvements within reach by combined efforts. Request immediate, unequivocal reply, stating whether or not you would accept nomination, assuming reforms indicated common to both platforms. JOSIAH T. NEWCOMB.

New York City, Sept. 25, 1912.

The Hon. Josiah T. Newcomb, United States Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y.:

Telegram received. I cannot accept a nomination from any party upon a platform different in any material respect from the platform on which I was nominated and upon which I stand. I am not concerned, as your telegram would imply, with the building up of any machine, but I am deeply concerned in the great principles of the Progressive Party. They are infinitely of more importance to me than my personal success in the election. OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Monroe to Support Havens.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At a meeting of delegates and alternates elected to the Democratic State Convention, held last night, it was unanimously resolved to present the name of James S. Havens as a candidate for Governor.

RENEW SUGAR TRUST ATTACK

W. F. Havemeyer Testifies in Government's Suit to Dissolve Trust.

William F. Havemeyer was examined yesterday afternoon when the hearings in the Government suit to dissolve the Sugar Trust were resumed in the Federal Building before Special Examiner Wilson B. Brice. During the Summer the hearings have been going on in various parts of the West, and it is believed that they can be wound up in this city.

Assistant United States District Attorney James R. Knapp put in evidence a letter from Chester S. Morey, President of the Great Western Sugar Refining Company, to Washington B. Thomas, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, written on March 19, 1910, from Denver, which set forth that in that year the surplus of the Great Western was nearly $9,000,000.

Mr. Havemeyer gave evidence of three gentlemen's agreements which had been formed among the sugar refineries near New York before they were combined. They consisted of an agreement to curtail production and in each case had been in force for about three weeks.

"They were not," he said, "in the form of a sworn paper, nor drawn up under oath. They were just gentlemen's agreements."

Mr. Knapp then took Mr. Havemeyer through the history of the consolidation of the New York and district sugar plants into the Sugar Refineries Co., the predecessor of the American Sugar Refining Co., but Mr. Havemeyer who was answering freely, could not remember all the details of the transaction. Not all the local refineries were included in the combine and Mr. Knapp asked if it had not been the plan to do so.

"That would not have been a good thing," replied Mr. Havemeyer.

"Why, how would it not have been a good thing?" asked Mr. Knapp.

"I don't know how to answer that," responded Mr. Havemeyer, reflectively stroking his chin.

"Was not the combination," suggested Mr. Knapp, "to stop competition?"

Then Mr. Havemeyer explained that those which were not included were not of much account.

"What was the reason for forming the American Sugar Refining Co.?" Mr. Knapp asked.

"It was to have one company hold all the stock of the refineries," said the witness.

"What caused you to make that move?"

"Well, we were attacked in the courts."

Frank L. Crawford, chief counsel for the American Sugar Refining Co., then cross-examined Mr. Havemeyer and brought out that the gentlemen's agreements of which he had spoken were caused by the fierceness of the competition before there was a merger of the refineries in this district.

The hearing will continue this morning with Joseph Stillman of the Warner Sugar Refining Co. on the stand.

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ROOSEVELT IN SOUTH, AVOIDS POLITICS

Speaks on Waterways in Arkansas, Where Disaffected Clark Men Will Vote for Him.

VERY POPULAR IN THE STATE

And Is Better Known Than Either Wilson or Taft, but Has No Hope of Carrying State.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD COL. ROOSEVELT'S TRAIN, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 25.—Col. Roosevelt interrupted his campaigning trip to-day to enter the Solid South and make non-partisan speeches about the waterway movement. He went to Arkansas, the first Confederate State he has visited on this trip, and spoke in Little Rock at the convention of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf deep waterway movement in favor of using the machinery of the Panama Canal to deepen the Mississippi. From there he came to Memphis, where he spent the evening resting, and where to-morrow he will make another non-partisan speech.

There is not the least chance that he can carry Arkansas, which is Democratic by a vote of two to one. He will, however, get a tremendous vote in that State, as the Democrats to whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked freely conceded. There is a good deal of natural radicalism in Arkansas, and a good deal of personal admiration for Roosevelt, but a factor far more important than either of these is the deep discontent over the defeat of Champ Clark at Baltimore. Arkansas is a Champ Clark State, and the Champ Clark men are not merely sullen and unreconciled, they are bitter and hostile. Great numbers of them will cast their votes for Roosevelt to express their opinion of the way in which, as they phrase it, the popular majority for Clark in the primaries was turned into a Wilson majority by the National Convention.

There is only the friendliest feeling toward the Colonel in Arkansas, where he is far more popular than either Wilson or Taft. The President has no friends except among the Federal office holders, and many of them are trimming their sails so that they will not lose their jobs in case Roosevelt is elected. But the average Arkansas Democrat will stand by his party, as he has always done, although he will smile approvingly on those of his neighbors who avenge Champ Clark by voting for Roosevelt.

Little Rock's welcome to the Colonel was one which could be summed up in these words:

"We like you better than anybody else in public life. We won't vote for you, but we wish you all kinds of luck."

He is no stranger in Little Rock, and the State capital gave him the reception it would give to any old and valued friend. The day started with an automobile parade, and there were so many in it that it was ten minutes before the last machine left the starting point. The Colonel headed the procession in a car driven by Miss Helen Mae Stearns, one of the best chauffeurs in Arkanses, according to the unanimous testimony of Little Rock. Incidentally, she is one of its prettiest girls. He went at 11 o'clock to the Deep Waterways Convention, then took luncheon at the Hotel Marion, and returned to his car in a thunderstorm, with Miss Stearns driving the car again.

In his speech before the Deep Waterways Convention he eulogized Senator Clarke as a man who had stood by him when he made the Panama Canal possible. Senator Clarke was there on the platform, and Senator Jeff Davis, who refused to come to the platform, was standing in the audience, a deeply interested listener. The Colonel told again how he had taken the Panama Canal after "two hundred years of conversation about it," and then drifted into an argument in favor of a big navy. He said he was in favor of peace, but that we could not limit our armament while other nations kept up theirs.

"I don't think much," he said, "of a man who is willing to arbitrate a slap in the face."

He favored keeping up such a navy that nobody would feel inclined to slap us in the face.

At luncheon the Colonel met a perfectly non-partisan party of fifty, and all the speeches were by Democrats except that which the Colonel made himself. Senator Clarke and Gov.-elect Joseph T. Robinson made the principal speeches. Jeff Davis had been invited by the local committee, but he refused to sit at the same table with the Colonel, a fact which will doubtless injure the Colonel a great deal in that section of Arkansas presided over by Mr. Davis.

Senator Clark's speech, and Clark is a red-hot Democrat, was highly eulogistic of the Colonel. It reflected the prevailing Arkansas sentiment of "We won't vote for you, but we like you." Clarke almost put that into words when he said: "Whatever may be the outcome of this campaign, whether you are elected or defeated, the people have not got through with you, and in or out of office you will have to go on serving them."

Gov. Robinson talked about the Chicago "theft." He said the Bull Moose people claimed that 200 seats had been stolen from them by the National Committee.

"I don't think that many were stolen," said he.

"It reminds me of a fellow who ran for the Legislature in Arksansas and they charged him with having stuffed nine ballot boxes. He was deeply grieved and protested his innocence. He said he hadn't stuffed nine boxes, but only seven. I don't believe this charge that the Taft people stole 200 delegates at Chicago. The evidence shows clearly that they didn't steal more than 100."

Gen. John T. McDowell, head of the United Confederate Veterans of Tennessee and a Bull Moose leader, boarded the train at Forrest Grove and accompanied the Colonel to Memphis, as did John M. Parker, the Bull Moose leader in Louisiana.

OUSTS BEVERIDGE PORTRAIT.

Indianapolis Club Also Removes Col. Roosevelt's Framed Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—The oil portrait of Albert J. Beveridge, which adorned the wall of the parlor on the first floor of the Columbia Club for so many years, has been removed. It came down yesterday afternoon. There was no ceremony about the removal of the picture. It was simply removed from the wall and taken to a local art store to await the order of its owner, John C. Shaffer of Chicago.

Mr. Shaffer has long been an admirer of Mr. Beveridge, and a few years ago his admiration caused him to have this portrait painted at an expense of $1,000.

Then he lent it to the Columbia Club, and it was placed on the wall of the parlor, with portraits of Benjamin Harrison, Lew Wallace, Charles W. Fairbanks, and other leading Indiana citizens. And there it remained.

It is said that the Board of Directors of the club will write Mr. Shaffer a letter thanking him for his kindness and courtesy in allowing the club the use of the picture for so long a time and informing him that it has been delivered to the art store, where it awaits his disposal.

Not only was the Beveridge picture taken from the wall, but a letter from Theodore Roosevelt also came down. At one time the Columbia Club voted Col. Roosevelt honorary membership in the club, and he wrote a letter thanking it for the honor. This letter was framed and hung on the wall. It has been filed away in the archives of the club.

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TAFT PAYS TRIBUTE TO WAR GOVERNORS

President Joins In Altoona's Semi-Centennial Observance of Historic Conference.

TALKS OF OUR PROSPERITY

Contrasts the Present Conditions with Those of 1862—150,000 at the Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 25.—Altoona's population was trebled to-day for the celebration of President's and Governor's Day of the semi-centennial of the Loyal War Governors' Conference. President Taft, Gov. John K. Tener of Pennsylvania, United States Senator Boies Penrose and other national and State dignitaries were in attendance, and the celebration was one that eclipsed anything of a patriotic character in this part of the State. It was just fifty years ago that the Governors of fourteen loyal States held a conference here and framed an address to Abraham Lincoln, pledging their support and loyalty in the prosecution of the war of the rebellion.

The day was marked in the morning by a military and school parade, which was participated in by regulars and militia, and by ten thousand school children of the city, costumed and representing the States of the Union. There were more than half a hundred floats in line, gorgeously decorated and representative of the products and industries of the States. History, nature, geography and fiction all lent ideas in their construction. The President, after reviewing the pageant, remarked that it was the greatest and most wonderfully conceived that he had ever witnessed.

In the afternoon commemorative exercises were held in a tented auditorium, where more than 10,000 people heard the President give an address on the historical conference. Gov. Tener presided after ex-Congressman J. D. Hicks of this city had called the meeting to order and Mayor S. H. Walker had delivered an address of welcome. President Edwin E. Sparks of the Pennsylvania State Colleg, delivered an address on Lincoln.

President Taft, who was introduced by Gov. Tener, said in part:

"One hundred millions of people, ninety millions between the oceans and ten millions in our ocean dependencies, constitute our population, and to-day, right in the harvest time, we are garnering crops that make possible the greatest prosperity that ever faced this country, and we are to-day where every man and every woman can have work if they will, where wages are the highest, and the individual happiness of every one averages higher than ever before.

"I dwell on that fact to-day, borne in upon me by the procession of beautiful children that filed by me this morning, evidencing happy, comfortable homes and moral teaching in the schools and in the homes. It is because this is the fiftieth anniversary of a day as different in respect of the happiness of our people and of the prospect before them as day is from night. Fifty years ago to-day we were in the throes of rebellion, the like of which had never been seen in the world before and I hope may never be seen in the world again.

"Early in September, 1862, your great war Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, concluded that while the war Governors had been working and helping along the cause as well as they could, the time had come when 300,000 more troops were necessary to accomplish the task before the Federal Government; and so he suggested to Mr. Seward, whom he met in New York, that it might be a good thing to call the loyal Governors and have them talk it out and tell the President how they sympathized with him, and how they were determined to uphold his hands.

"And that is what Andrew G. Curtin proposed to do. He told Seward so, and Seward told Lincoln, and Lincoln said: 'Let us have them,' and they had them. They came here. Some of them could not come, and they sent representatives, but most of them came. Then, when they talked it out and got into their minds what they were going to do and say, they went down to Washington on the 27th, and through Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, Northern hero, who occupies a place in the halls of fame with your own Gov. Curtin, they drafted an address to Mr. Lincoln.

"I want you to read that address. There are no 'buts' or 'ifs' or 'ands' in it. There was one suggestion that they would like to raise 100,000 more troops, to have them in reserve. Then they did what was very dear to the heart of Mr. Lincoln, because two days before he had issued his emancipation proclamation. They said: 'We are with you on that; we congratulate you on it, and we rejoice with you that you have taken the step.'

"There was no bad taste that followed that meeting. Only there entered into the soul of that great patriot and President, Abraham Lincoln, the feeling—you know it and I know it—that he had a nation behind him, and that the cause he was engaged in was worthy of their lives and their fortunes, and also the high resolve that he proposed to fight out the battle and bring back the erring sisters into the Union."

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 25.—Too feeble to travel to Altoona and be a guest of honor at the celebration there, William Sprague, the sole survivor of the Conference of War Governors, sat in his hotel here to-day and talked reminiscently of the meeting.

He is now 81 years old. At the outbreak of the war, when he was Governor of Rhode Island, he organized a regiment and, equipping it at his own expense, went at its head to the front.

"The Governors got together almost immediately after the battle of Antietam, without any concerted movement," said Mr. Sprague. "As soon as we assembled we nominated Gov. Andrew to be Chairman and to draw up a resolution approving the emancipation proclamation and urging the President to prosecute the war even more strenuously. Then we all signed it and sent it to President Lincoln. That meeting lasted only about thirty minutes. We were all of one mind, without a dissenting voice. A committee was appointed to take the message to the President. I was one of them, and wherever we came to a group of men they would hiss us and call us traitors. Now I am alone, the only one of that fourteen left."

Advertisement of JOHN DAVID
Edited by Gimbels

THE handwriting on the weather wall reads:—"*A rainy autumn!*" All season up to yesterday, we have sold a remarkable *Gray Tweed Raglan Raincoat* for $25. It is rubberized—has a velvet collar—silk-lined shoulders

GOV. WILSON OPENS NEW ENGLAND FIGHT

Connecticut Turns Out to Hear Him—Defends Policies Against Roosevelt's Charges.

"OUST BOSSES, NOT JUDGES"

Says Sinister Influences Corrupting Courts Are the Real Evils—Connecticut His, He's Told.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD GOV. WILSON'S TRAIN, NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—The familiar cry that the Roosevelt swath in current politics was cut exclusively among the Republicans, which was heard all last week by Gov. Wilson in the insurgent West, was carried to him again to-day in conservative New England. At Hartford, where Gov. Wilson addressed 4,000 persons, most of whom were beneficiaries of tariff-protected industries, and again at New Haven, where he spoke in the evening at a meeting presided over by Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin, rated as the most conservative Democrat in a conspicuous position in the party, the theme of the candidate was a defense of his policies on the ground that they would do no harm to honest business.

"Who said free trade?" he demanded in ridiculing the assertion of Col. Roosevelt that he, (Gov. Wilson,) aimed at a disturbing and disastrous rearrangement of the tariff.

"I know that there are a great many misguided persons present," he said, as soon as he had looked over the substantial business men and employes of firearms, typewriter, and automobile manufacturing concerns, who turned out to welcome him at Hartford, the first important stop on his week's campaign toward Boston and environs. The Governor did not spare the "misguided persons" after their applause at his remark had revealed them to the rest of the audience.

He addressed them directly with question after question, all aimed at bringing out the fact that Progressive policies were not radical policies, and that the speed he advocated was only the motion necessary to keep progress going in good form.

"If you want a white hitching post in front of your home," he said, "you can't leave it alone. You have got to keep painting it every little while."

In many remarks he made, both in New Haven and Hartford, Gov. Wilson seemed to have in mind the fact that the Bull Moose State Convention was the next political event on the Connecticut calendar, and that Gov. Hiram Johnson of California was expected to tell tall stories of the good the initiative, referendum, and the recall had done for the Golden West. Gov. Wilson went on record more emphatically and specifically than on any previous occasion as an advocate of the recall of public officials and the referendum, while he rejected the Roosevelt demand for the recall of Judges. At the same time, he said he knew of many Judges whom he would like to see recalled, but he thought that the breaking up of the political machines that caused the appointment of corrupt Judges would effect that.

Of course Gov. Wilson had something to say about ex-Senator James Smith and the fate that befell him in the New Jersey primaries. He said that the primaries never had such a thoroughgoing vindication, as Smith was the first boss who had ever submitted his case to the people, and the results showed that bosses, under the primary system, could not run New Jersey. His audiences cheered the announcement of the downfall of the New Jersey boss as heartily as if Smith had been a boss of their own and a hated enemy.

Gov. Wilson, taking note of the applause, told the people that they cheered with reason, as the downfall of a boss in any part of the land was desirable.

"It is added proof," he said, "that the people are thinking with a single mind the Nation over."

The news that he was sure to win as a Presidential candidate was brought to Gov. Wilson by every one who met him with constant iteration and stacks of "straw votes." Gov. Baldwin submitted the proofs from his "conservative" friends, who were standing solid, he declared, where they happened to be Democrats, and were coming over to Wilson in substantial numbers where they happened to be Republicans. From the younger voters Homer S. Cummings, the youthful Democratic National Committeeman of Connecticut, submitted the proofs in the form of straw votes taken in the homes of the lowly, and in the factories where thousands of workers were employed. He parceled out the 195,000 voters in the State into a Wilson group containing 85,000, a Taft group containing 65,000, and a Roosevelt group of 45,000. Gov. Wilson was surprised at the small number of votes conceded to Roosevelt, but Mr. Cummings insisted that his figures were larger by 20,000 than that of any other prognosticator in the State.

Gov. Wilson rode along the streets of New Haven toward the Taft Hotel, where he had dinner with Gov. Baldwin, and had the pleasure of seeing many Wilson banners flying in the breeze. Yale students who came out to greet him gave the Yale yell and sang "Boola-boola" till he had to smile and raise his hat at the collegians, and finally made them a speech in the hotel lobby.

At Stamford, Conn., where Gov. Wilson attempted to make his first speech of the day, the train's departure interrupted him.

"Can't you hold the train?" some one called out.

"No. I am not in cahoots with the railroads," Gov. Wilson replied.

At Wallingford Gov. Baldwin, who had boarded Gov. Wilson's train at Berlin, announced that "he had deserted the prize cows to see the Governor of New Jersey." He had just come over from the State Fair.

"And I am out here as one of the live-stock exhibits myself," smiled Gov. Wilson to the crowd about his train. "I have come out, so that everybody can see what kind of Jersey cattle we raise."

At Hartford a carriage, drawn by handsome black horses, evidently the latest thing in the town in the way of swell equipages, was waiting for Gov. Wilson. Behind it were 100 automobiles, and behind the automobiles several thousand paraders and a brass band. The parade passed through the principal streets and ended at Parson's Theatre.

Gov. Wilson was introduced as a Presidential candidate, running against a President of whom the people had had enough, and a former President of whom they had had too much. He recalled his service as a professor at Wesleyan University, at Middletown, near by, and said he could claim from this experience the status of a former neighbor and friend.

"I know you are conservative up this way," he said; "but it is because Connecticut has a great deal to conserve that is worth conserving and has arranged her Constitution so that she has got to conserve it whether she wants to or not.

"We ought to go very slowly and very carefully about the task of altering the institutions we have been a long time in building up. I believe that the ancient traditions of a people are its ballast. You must knit the new into the old. If I did not believe that to be progressive is to preserve the essentials of our institutions, I, for one, could not be a Progressive.

"I am a Progressive because we have not kept up with our changed conditions. We have not kept up as well as other nations have, and unless we move our practice up to the facts, the facts will have the better of the argument, because law trails along after the facts, and only that law is unsafe which trails along after the fact and makes it follow imaginative progress and will-o'-the-wisps.

"What you have established the direct primaries for is to find a way of dominating those who have dominated us. Ah, gentlemen, are we not in danger of being hypocrites, some of us? On the Fourth of July we make splendid utterances about liberty, and yet we fear a direct primary which merely means that when the people find men they cannot trust to name their tickets for them they name the tickets for themselves.

"Then there is another thing that the conservative people are concerned about; the direct election of United States Senators. I have seen some thoughtful men discuss that with a sort of shiver, as if to disturb the ancient constitution of the United States Senate were to do something touched with impiety, touched with irreverence for the Constitution. But the first thing necessary to reverence for the United States Senate is to respect United States Senators. But you need not be told, and it would be painful to repeat to you, some of the processes by which seats have been bought in the United States Senate; and you know, as the whole people of the United States know, that a little group of Senators holding the balance of power has again and again been able to defeat progress of reform upon which the whole country had set its heart, and that whenever you analyzed the power that was behind these little groups you found that it was not the power of public opinion, but some private influence hardly to be disclosed by superficial scrutiny which had put those men there to do that thing.

"Now, returning to the original principles upon which we profess to stand, have the people of the United States not the right to see to it that every seat in the United States Senate represents the unbought United States of America? Does the direct election of Senators touch anything except the private control of seats in the Senate? For you must remember another thing, gentlemen; you must remember that we have not been without our suspicions about some of the Legislatures which elect Senators. Some of the suspicions which we entertained in New Jersey about them turned out to be founded upon very solid facts indeed, and until two years ago New Jersey had not in half a generation been represented in the United States Senate by the men who would have been chosen if the processes had been free.

"Take another matter, for let's get another step deeper. I hope you won't any of you think that I am going too far in even mentioning in your presence those extreme doctrines of the initiative and the referendum and the recall. It is the last word that makes most men shrink.

"The initiative is a means of recapturing the seat of legislative authority on behalf of the people themselves. The referendum is a means of seeing to it that unrepresentative measures are not put upon the statute books, but are checked by being submitted to the vote of the people. When you come to the recall, the principle is that if an administrative officer—for we will begin with administrative officers, is corrupt or so unwise as to be doing things that are likely to lead to all sorts of mischief in the future, it will be possible by a sedate and slow process prescribed by the law to get rid of that officer before the end of his term.

"It is another matter when it comes to the judiciary. I myself have never been in favor of the recall of Judges, but now that that has received your approval let me tell you why. Not because some Judges have not deserved to be recalled. That isn't the point. But because that is treating symptoms instead of the disease. The disease lies deeper, and sometimes it is very virulent and very dangerous. Gentlemen, there have been courts in the United States that were controlled by private interests. There have been Supreme Courts in our States at which men without privilege could not get justice. There have been corrupt Judges, there have been controlled Judges, there have been Judges who acted as other men's servants and not as the servants of the public. And there can be no more objection to removing such men from public service.

"Ah, there are some shameful chapters in that story. Think of it. The reason you applauded just now was that you feel as I feel, that the judiciary process is the last ultimate safeguard of the things that we want to hold stable in the country. But suppose that that safeguard is corrupted, suppose that it doesn't guard my interests and yours, but guards merely the interests of a very small group of individuals, and that whenever your interest clashes with theirs yours will have to give way, though you represent 90 per cent. of your fellow-citizens and they only 10 per cent. Then where are your safeguards and what are they safeguarding, I want to know? Let us keep the integrity and the purity of our whole structure, let us get rid of these things that are corrupting it, for the people of the United States have made up their minds that they are going to unearth the beast in the jungle. They know that their affairs have constituted a sort of jungle in which when they hunted they were caught by the beast instead of catching him. They have determined, therefore, to take an axe and raze the jungle, and then see where the beast will find cover to be ready, when the jungle is cut down, to begin their game. And I, for my part, bid them godspeed. The jungle breeds nothing but infection."

Turning to the tariff as the chief bulwark of privilege, Gov. Wilson declared that it had survived a long time, largely because of its power "to replenish the coffers of the Republican Party." He said his proposal was to unearth the special privileges in the tariff and cut them out "without affecting that part of business that is sound and legitimate and which we all wish to see preserved."

"Think of the fraud," he said, "of calling it a protective tariff in the face of the conditions exposed at Lawrence. Ah, the whole mass of fraud is falling away, and men are beginning to disclose little groups of persons maintaining a control over the dominant party and through the dominant party over the Government in their own interest and not in the interest of the people of the United States. And there comes in your political moral. For these gentlemen don't act directly upon the Government of the United States. They act through an interesting class of persons known as political bosses.

"You have a complete series of suspicious about selections for office, about the election of United States Senators, about the origination of laws, traced down to the tap root, this great colossal system of special privilege, on account of which men feel obliged to keep their hands upon the system of power. You know that in the great State of Oregon on the Pacific Coast they have the initiative and the referendum, and there is a certain gentleman named Mr. Uran who is at the centre of a group of men who busy themselves in suggesting certain legislative reforms to be carried out upon the initiative of the people themselves, and these gentlemen, by commending these measures to the general public, have transformed the Government of the State of Oregon. But the point I was about to make was this: when I last visited the State of Oregon, I reached the City of Portland in that great State on a morning when there happened to be, in the leading newspaper of the city, an editorial to this effect; that there were two Legislatures in Oregon—I think it was said with a sneer—one was at Salem, the capital of the State, and the other went around under Mr. Uran's hat. I digested this statement, and when I came to speak in the evening I ventured upon this remark; I quoted the editorial: 'Now, I do not wish anybody to understand me as advocating the concentration of power in any man or in any group of men, but I simply wish to say that if I had my choice between a Legislature that went around under the hat of somebody in particular whom I could identify and find, and a Legislature that went around under God knows whose hat, I would choose the Legislature that goes around under the hat of the recognizable individual.' For I know and could tell those people that until very recent months nobody knew who wore the hat of the Legislature of New Jersey, and that because the wearer of the hat was not disclosed, was not recognizable, could not be mentioned by name, the people of New Jersey had, for half a generation, been cheated after every election out of every reform upon which they had insisted.

"Who had controlled the Legislature at Salem? Perhaps it would be impolite for me to say. I will leave that to some citizen of the State of Oregon, because I don't venture to mention any names that don't belong within my own bailiwick. If I should be translated to a higher sphere I will have a larger list of names and I would take great pleasure in publishing them at stated intervals.

"The thought I want to leave with you is this: Here is the choice you have to make. The Democrats are proposing to intervene, and by lowering those duties which have protected special privilege expose special privilege to a very wholesome, chastening kind of competition, and then to adopt a process of legislation by which competition will be so regulated that big business can't crush out little business, and that little business can grow instead of being built by private understanding into big business, and put every man who is manufacturing or engaged in commerce in this country on his mettle to beat, not the capital, but the brains of his competitors."

Gets a Taft Bouquet.

When Gov. Wilson appeared on the stage of the Hyperion Theatre for his night meeting at New Haven some Yale students passed forward, amid a deafening chorus of Yale yells, a bouquet of violets and jasmines, held together with a long ribbon of Yale blue. On the ribbon were the words: "William Howard Taft, Yale, '78."

Gov. Wilson bowed his acknowledgment of the flowers, and paid a personal tribute to President Taft, qualified by an attack upon the President's interview given out in New York.

"I yield to no man in personal admiration of our distinguished President," he said. "I would be incapable of personal criticism of him, because I am not criticising him in my thoughts, much less in my speech. But the President said the other day that if the Democratic Party was put in power there would come a series of rainy days for those engaged in the industries of the country. I recall the time when he condemned that preposterous Schedule K, under which the wool monopoly flourishes, and I want to ask him if he doesn't think that rainy days came long ago to the poor mill hands in Lawrence, Mass. What kind of days are those that are enjoyed by some of the employes of the overshadowing steel monopoly, who have to work seven days in the week, twelve hours every one of the seven, and can't, when the 365 weary days have passed and a year is told, find their bills paid or their little families properly sustained? Are they waiting for rainy days?"

From President Taft, Gov. Wilson turned his attention to Col. Roosevelt.

"Does anybody dream for a moment," he asked, "that there can be a third party majority in either of the houses to be elected on the fifth of November? Does anybody think that it would be wise to have so extremely active a gentleman, so extremely aggressive and versatile a gentleman as is now leading the third party put alone in Washington, an understudy to Providence?"

Gov. Wilson will speak to-morrow at several Massachusetts cities, including Barre, Fall River, and Springfield. He slept to-night in the Presidential suite at the Hotel Taft, and will leave to-morrow at 10:40 o'clock for Springfield, Mass.

ANSWERS HEARST THREAT.

Roosevelt Will Publish Letters If Hearst Will Tell the Dates.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD COL. ROOSEVELT'S TRAIN, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 25.—Col. Roosevelt was asked to-day about the article published in Hearst's magazine for October, containing letters in which his name is mentioned. The magazine has not yet got out into this section of the country, and none of the Roosevelt party has seen it.

The Colonel at first refused to discuss the subject until he could see what the charges against him were. He was told, however, that a telegram from THE NEW YORK TIMES conveyed the information that one of the letters was by Congressman Sibley and was to the effect that Roosevelt, who was then President, wanted to see Archbold, and that Archbold would receive a first-class welcome and a great surprise.

"I don't remember the incident," said the Colonel, "but if Sibley or any other Congressman asked permission to bring any man to see me who wanted to give me any information or make any complaint, I always made the appointment. I saw Mr. Harriman, I saw J. Pierpont Morgan, I saw the labor leaders who came in the interest of Haywood and Moyer, I saw everybody.

"Once John D. Rockefeller, Jr., came to see me by appointment arranged through Cleveland Dodge. Mr. Rockefeller and I didn't talk about trusts, though we talked about the white slave traffic, a subject in which he was much interested. You remember he was the Chairman of what was called the white slave Grand Jury. We also talked about a baseball game between the Police and Fire Departments in New York.

"I never sent for Mr. Archbold in my life, but if Mr. Sibley ever told me that he wanted Mr. Archbold to come and see me I probably told him to go ahead and bring him on. That was my uniform rule in all such cases."

The Colonel was told that Mr. Hearst had threatened to publish more letters unless Roosevelt came out and told the truth.

"Well," said the Colonel, carelessly, "if Mr. Hearst has any more letters I entreat him to publish them. Furthermore, if he will indicate the approximate dates of the letters so that I can get some line on about what time of the year and in what year they were written, I'll save him the trouble. I'll publish them myself."

DIVORCE JUDGE AROUSED.

Declares Acts of Members of Reno Colony Are Offensive.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Sept. 25.—Judge Orr, astounded by the testimony of witnesses during the trial of a divorce case yesterday, delivered from the bench a denunciation of the lax morals disclosed in the divorce colony here.

"This is a case that the District Attorney's office ought to take hold of," he announced, as he stopped proceedings. "There ought to be some way whereby this woman could be criminally prosecuted. There should be some manner of stopping this evident prevalent immorality. These people come here and flaunt their wickedness in the faces of the decent people of Reno, and it should be made impossible. Whenever it is learned that the plaintiff in a divorce case has failed to live in accordance with the conventions of life while in Reno such will be an absolute bar to an issuance of a decree."

NEWSPAPER LAW DELAY.

Blanks Held Up, Pending a Decision by Wickersham.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Post-office Department is holding up the issue of blanks on which the newspapers of the country are expected to furnish information as to stockholders, &c, under the new law. The Department is awaiting an opinion from Attorney General Wickersham on the law, which may make it necessary to change the form in which the blanks were prepared originally. Mr. Wickersham is now in New York, but his opinion is expected daily.

Under the law the blanks were to be furnished to the newspapers by Oct. 1 and ten days were allowed in which to file the returns.

A test of the newspaper law's constitutionality will be made by The Freie Presse of Brooklyn.

More Recruits Join Navy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Enlistments in the navy through the recruiting service for the week ended Sept. 21 reached 309, the largest number for any week since that of Jan. 13, when 367 enlisted. These figures do not include enlistments and re-enlistments on board receiving ships, but only those through the recruiting service proper, and are taken by the Navy Department to indicate that the navy is regaining its popularity.

OCTOBER 1st, 1912

If you are a resident of New York City on October first, your uninvested funds in a commercial bank or trust company or in your own possession are subject to personal taxation.

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates are free of such taxation in New York State. They pay 4½% interest and are guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.

These Certificates are available for immediate investment. You need not wait for titles to be searched, mortgages to close or papers to be drawn. You can have them to-day.

They combine the safety of a mortgage with the convenience of a bond. We shall be glad to have you call to see us or will send you further particulars by mail.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital . . $ 4,375,000
Surplus (all earned) 10,625,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

POLICEMAN ON TRIAL FOR AIDING WHITMAN

Lehane Tells How He Was Taken from Post to Hunt for Rosenthal Witness.

DILLON DOUBTFUL ABOUT IT

Buckner Denies That He Intends to Call Any Witness Wanted for Becker's Trial.

Edmund Lehane, a patrolman attached to the West Seventeenth Street Police Station, was put on trial yesterday before Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner Dillon at Police Headquarters on the charge of having been absent from his post without leave on the evening of Sept. 5. Lehane had already made a report to Capt. Wakefield in charge of his precinct explaining that he was in the company of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman throughout the period that he was absent from post, that he had accompanied the District Attorney at the latter's request, coupled with the declaration that Mr. Whitman had the power and would accept all responsibility for Lehane having left his post.

How Mr. Whitman employed the policeman to assist him in a search for a girl witness of the Rosenthal murder was explained by Lehane in his report to his Captain, and yesterday he explained it again. That Lehane, nevertheless, should be put on trial was regarded in some quarters as another exemplification of the hostile attitude which the Police Department seems to have adopted toward the District Attorney's office ever since Mr. Whitman began his investigation into the death of Herman Rosenthal.

Commissioner Dillon in reserving decision yesterday, said:

"I seriously doubt whether the District Attorney or any other person has the right to take you or any other officer away from his post. There was no arrest in this investigation, and I think you should have notified some one in authority."

Lehane's Story.

Lehane had already testified that the urgency of the District Attorney's business had prevented him from notifying any of his superiors. Mr. Whitman would not wait, and, relying on his promise to shoulder all responsibility, Lehane had obeyed his orders.

Lehane's story on the witness stand revealed for the first time to what lengths Mr. Whitman had gone in his effort to obtain a new witness who might aid the prosecution in the Becker case. Since then the young woman has been interviewed by Mr. Whitman, and will be a willing witness at the trial. On the night of Sept. 5, however, Mr. Whitman met with no good fortune in seeking her.

It was about 7 o'clock on the night of Sept. 5 that the District Attorney accosted Lehane, who was standing on post at Twentieth Street and Eighth Avenue.

"Mr. Whitman came up to me and said he wanted me to assist him," testified Lehane yesterday. "He said, 'Come along with me, officer,' and I went with him until we got in front of the house at 320 West Twentieth Street. Then he said to me, 'Cover that house and let nobody out.'

"The District Attorney told me that he expected an important witness to be in the house at 7 o'clock, a witness who figured in a big murder case. He did not explain then that it was the Rosenthal-Becker case. He told me he understood that $5,000 had been offered to this witness to leave the city.

Whitman Took Responsibility.

"Then Mr. Whitman went inside the house and stayed there for some time. When he came out Mr. Reid was with him, and Mr. Whitman said to me: "Officer, get me a taxicab at once.'"

"How did you know it was the District Attorney," interrupted Mr. Dillon.

"I had seen him only a few weeks before in court," replied Lehane, "and I recognized him at once. I went and got a taxicab, and when I returned with it he said: 'I am going up stairs with this man. If I don't come down in three minutes with this man you come up.' Then he and Mr. Reid went up stairs.

"They came down in three minutes and Mr. Whitman ordered me to get into the taxicab with them."

In the course of his testimony here Lehane revealed for the first time the address of the girl witness, for this, too, Mr. Whitman had kept secret, like her name.

"We went to 126 West Forty-third Street," continued Lehane. "The place is known as 'The Garden,' a family hotel. We went inside and Mr. Whitman immediately began to question several persons. He pointed to one youth who looked like a bellboy to me, and said: 'You may have to put this boy under arrest.'

"After he had examined several persons he said: 'It is hard luck, but my witness seems to have left town already,' and then he dismissed me, ordering me to report back to my precinct. He said he would assume all responsibility. I reported the case immediately. I didn't violate any of the rules of the department. I was commanded to go by the District Attorney, as he said he needed my services."

Patrolmen Dennis A. C. Ferry and Michael Gavigan of the same precinct testified that they had seen Mr. Whitman call Lehane off post and Capt. Wakefield substantiated his statement that he had made a full report.

No Becker Witness at Inquiry.

Mr. Whitman will not return from Hot Springs until to-day, arriving here probably at noon, and it is expected that he then will take some steps to make good his pledge to Lehane that he would assume all responsibility. He could not be reached last night on his train.

Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, acting as District Attorney in the absence of Mr. Whitman, received word yesterday that the Aldermanic Committee intended to take up the connection of Herman Rosenthal with graft and graft-paying, and he immediately declared that under no conditions would a witness in the Becker case testify before the Aldermen. He said the witnesses were under subpoena to appear before a court already in session and prepared to begin the Becker trial on the date already set. Under these conditions, he said, no witness could testify elsewhere until he had appeared before Justice Goff's extraordinary term of the Supreme Court.

He declared that the report which reached him must be in error, since he was confident that Emory R. Buckner, a former Assistant District Attorney and now counsel to the Curran Committee, never would think of asking a Becker witness to testify before him, and in this he was borne out later by Mr. Buckner, who said:

"You cannot say too strongly for me that I never have had and have not now the least intention of summoning before the Aldermen a single man wanted by the State in its cases. Such a thing never entered my mind, and wherever the report originated that I intended doing so it is false."

ROBBED MOTHER TO TRAVEL.

Boy Sought Western Adventures on Proceeds of Her Check.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Max Newburger, 14 years old, of 1,453 Madison Avenue, New York, has spent much of his time during the past months reading stories on Western adventure. On Thursday last he took his mother's check-book, wrote out a check for $100, and then induced her to sign it, saying that it was an excuse for his non-attendance at school during the Jewish holidays. Armed with the check and her bank-book he went to the Dry Dock Bank at the Bowery and Third Street, and obtained the money. Then, with two friends, he purchased tickets for Chicago. Arrived here, his friends showed their deep gratitude by robbing him of the $40 that he had left. He was later picked up by a policeman, who found him huddled up on a park bench, hungry and destitute.

Mrs. Isadore Sally Newburger, the mother, last evening told a TIMES reporter that she had received a postcard shortly after Max's departure which said: "Don't worry; I'm safe," and soon after an envelope containing her bankbook. His companions, she said, were Irving Schuss, the son of a private detective of 1,469 Madison Avenue, and Irving Rosenberg, of Borough Park, Brooklyn. She said that she would notify the Chicago authorities to send the boy home, and that she would forgive him.

BAER WILL BE BUSY AT 70.

Reading President Will Keep His 70th Birthday at His Desk.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 25.—No extraordinary preparations have been made for the celebration of the seventieth birthday anniversary of George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railway, tomorrow. He is at his home in this city to-night and in the morning expects to be at his desk at the Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, as usual. He has already received many congratulations, particularly from old-time acquaintances in this city, where he has lived forty-five years, and from people along the Reading system. He will spend all of Saturday in Reading when there will be a family dinner party.

Although other officials and employes of the Reading retire at 70, Mr. Baer will continue in harness, because those who control its affairs say he cannot be spared. He is still most vigorous mentally and physically.

MOB RETIRING PRESIDENT.

Peruvians Tell Legula He Ought to Go to Jail Instead of Home.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 25.—Ex-President Augusto Leguia was mobbed by a furious crowd late last night while proceeding to his private residence from the Presidential palace, which had just been taken over by the new President, Guillermo Billinghurst.

The demonstrators shouted "You should go to jail and not home!" and obliged the ex-President to take refuge in the University Club.

Later on Señor Leguia was escorted to his home by policemen, who remained there on guard.

IDENTIFIES DEAD WOMAN.

It Was Wealthy Miss Zimmerman Who Died In Jerome Avenue Car.

The well-dressed woman who dropped dead in a Jerome Avenue street car Monday evening was identified yesterday as Miss Elizabeth B. Zimmerman, 42 years old, a wealthy real estate owner of 7 West 184th Street. She was the daughter of well-to-do Baltimore people. The house she lived in was one of a dozen or more she owned.

The identification was made by Carl Rieger, a builder of 789 Van Ness Avenue, the Bronx, who called to see Miss Zimmerman relative to a house he was building for her.

Appeal for Widow with 7 to Care For

Last Spring a man died of pneumonia, leaving a wife and six children to the care of any who might befriend them. The widow has just given birth to her seventh child. The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, is caring for the family, and hopes to be enabled to continue to do so by the contributions of friends. Donations will be acknowledged by Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway.

"ALL OVER TOWN"

The name *in* most men's heads—and the Hat *on* most men's heads—Young! You can't get as good for less—and you can't buy better for more. $3 & $4.

Derbies and Soft Hats in Exclusive Styles.

199 Broadway. 903 Broadway.
605 Broadway. 1197 Broadway.
849 Broadway. 1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Ave. 6 Broadway.
Only Store in Nassau St., No. 37.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St. Opposite City Hall.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

CARPET CLEANSING

BY COMPRESSED AIR IN FIRE-PROOF BUILDING — FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS

T. M. STEWART

438, 440, 442 WEST 51st ST., FORMERLY 338 7th AVE.

TELEPHONE 8567 COLUMBUS — FOUNDED IN 1863

JEWELER PUT IN JAIL FOR STORE ROBBERY

He Reported Loss Through Bold Bandits, but Creditors Call His Tale "Fraud and Deceit."

BOUGHT HIS GEMS ON CREDIT

One Complainant Asserts Statements by Which He Got Goods Were "Fraudulent and False."

George Richman, the jeweler of 111 Second Avenue, who was found gagged in his store last Sunday, and who told a thrilling tale of bandits robbing him of $800 in cash and $4,000 in jewelry, was arrested yesterday by Sheriff Harburger on a warrant issued on affidavits of Solomon Silberfeld and Morris Landau, both jewelers, declaring that the robbery was nothing but a "fraud and deceit" concocted by Richman for the purpose of evading his creditors. Although the order upon which the Sheriff sent Richman to the Ludlow Street Jail arose in a civil action, Gerald Rosenheim, the attorney for the two complainants, said in his affidavit that testimony would soon be forthcoming to hold Richman on a criminal charge.

The story of Richman's alleged robbery created a great stir last Sunday morning when Richman was discovered bound hand and foot beside the safe in his store by Mrs. Nettie Tobias, an actress, who, together with Yetta Simon, of 111 Second Avenue, spread the alarm and got the jeweler released.

Richman told the police that a man who pointed a revolver at his heart made him consent to being gagged and bound and then adroitly carried away his jewels, cash and precious stones. At the time, considerable question was raised as to the possibility of such a robbery being committed on a crowded thoroughfare without arousing the attention of a single person.

In the affidavit of Solomon Silberfeld, of 71 Nassau Street, the principal complainant, it is set forth that Richman obtained jewels valued at $1,042.50 from him on Sept. 19. He alleges that the statements by which he was persuaded to give Richman the goods were "fraudulent and false." It is Silberfeld's belief, further, that Richman is secreting from his creditors upward of $4,000 worth of jewels and $800 in cash, and that a trumped-up story of robbery was for precisely this purpose.

On Monday, after reading the accounts of the alleged robbery in the newspapers, Silberfeld consulted his attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus, of 115 Broadway. Accompanied by Mr. Rosenheim of that firm, he went to see Richman, who refused to discuss the robbery and, Silberfeld says, confirmed the suspicions of himself and his lawyer.

The affidavit of the other complainant, Morris Landau, of 35 Maiden Lane, says that Richman owes Landau $250 for an order placed with him on Sept. 18. He declares that Richman attempted to obtain credit for a larger transaction. Mr. Landau says he had a conversation with Richman's clerk from which he inferred that Richman had sent the clerk out on a useless errand shortly before the robbery on Sunday morning.

ESTATES
are subject to Personal Tax on
October 1
OUR
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
ARE
TAX EXEMPT
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
R. M. HURD, President.
Capital and Surplus $8,500,000
59 Liberty St., Manhattan.
184 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Telomette CIGARS
Delightful, Mild, Short Smoke
10 for 15¢
VALUABLE PROFIT-SHARING VOUCHER IN EACH PACKAGE
I. LEWIS CIGAR MFG. CO. MAKERS
INDEPENDENT MENS.

If it is for the Home You can probably get it at LEWIS & CONGER'S 6th Ave. and 45th St.

Books of the Season.

The New York Times Autumn Book Number October 13.

Five hundred suitable books for Autumn reading; articles by noted writers, reviews of important books of philosophy, history, literature and drama.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

OUTER APPAREL MILLINERY FURS FOR WOMEN, MISSES and JUNIORS

Aside from its higher-priced outer-garment business, including Fur-trimmed Suits, Coats, Wraps, Gowns, Millinery, Furs, etc. —this establishment recognizes the existence of a refined demand for medium-priced garments—

The same rules which govern the selection of our very highest grade wearables are applied to the choosing of the less expensive—the difference in cost being due to a less luxurious quality of fabrics and trimmings.

Thus, there are smart *Tailor-made Suits* for Women *at $35, $40, $45, & $55*—and for Misses and Juniors *at $28, $35, & $40.* Also—*Coats* for Women and Misses *at $25, $30, $35 & $40;* smart *Street Dresses* and *Afternoon Gowns at $35 to $55; Dinner and Evening Gowns at $45, $55 & $65;* beautiful *Wraps at $38, $45, $50 & $65;* dainty *Blouses at $12.50, $15 & $18;* and chic *Millinery at $15, $18 & $25.*

PURCHASES MADE DURING REMAINDER OF THIS MONTH WILL BE CHARGED ON OCTOBER BILLS RENDERED NOVEMBER 1ST.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

We Don't Press You---

You can walk into one of our five big stores at any time and look around as much and as long as you like without being pressed to buy—someone, of course, will help you to look; he will show you as many garments as you care to see and will tell you courteously and politely many things about Brill Clothes that we think you ought to know.

You can examine as closely as you wish, and try on as many as you desire; then, with a "Thank you, sir, come and see me again," you can go your way. If you go without buying, we have an abounding faith in the merits of Brill Clothes and know that after deliberation you will no doubt return—if you do buy, the Brill guarantee of satisfaction or money back is, of course, part of the transaction.

Try it to-day—walk into a Brill Store and ask to see

The Brill Twenty---Suits at $20
The Brill Special---Suits at $15

or any of Our Splendid Values in Clothes From $15 to $45

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St. 47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Ave. UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

Manufacturers

THE MAN THAT PUTS MONEY INTO AN ISOLATED FACTORY IS UNWISE.

The facilities we put at your disposal for manufacturing and shipping take you out of the real estate, power and trucking business and allow you to concentrate on your real work, MANUFACTURING.

New York Dock Co.
Industrial Buildings Dept.
10 Bridge St. New York

KING EDWARD AS LABORER.

Once Spoke of Rulers Having to Stand Together to Keep Their Jobs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—An interesting article on King Edward appears in the October number of The Fortnightly Review. It was written by Edward Legge, who, as a member of the staff of The Morning Post, was brought into contact with the late King, both at home and abroad. Mr. Legge tells for the first time, on the authority of Mijatovich, former Servian Minister to London, what transpired at the interview which took place in 1905 between King Edward and the Russian and Italian Ambassadors who waited on him to support the reopening of diplomatic relations with Servia, which was broken off in 1903 owing to the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

King Edward regretted that he could not use his influence in the direction suggested on account of public opinion. Besides, he said, there was a personal reason. "As you see," he said, "we belonged to the same guild as laborers or professional men, and I cannot be indifferent to the assassination of a member of my profession, or, if you like, a member of my guild. We should be obliged to shut up our businesses if we, the Kings, considered assassination of Kings as of no consequence at all. I regret it, but you see I cannot do what you wish me to do."

Regarding the relations of King Edward and the Kaiser, Mr. Legge says the restlessness, eccentricity and unaccountability of his nephew was a constant source of irritation to the long-suffering uncle.

"The Emperor's criticisms of his uncle's private life and his associates and intimate friends were calculated to rouse the ire of King Edward," says the writer. "Such splenetic outbursts, directed against a man of the King's deep feeling and nature could not be forgotten between sunrise and sunset. In the presence of witnesses, the Emperor was foolish enough to vaunt his own record and contrast it with that of his uncle, and all the remarks were faithfully carried to the King."

WILBUR WRIGHT FUND SMALL.

Urgent Appeal to Frenchmen to Subscribe for the Monument.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Although the Aero Club of France recently appointed an influential committee to obtain subscriptions for a monument to the late Wilbur Wright, to be placed on the spot where Mr. Wright made his first flights, the movement so far has met with next to no response from the public.

Only a few hundred dollars are being asked for with which to erect a granite slab near the Hunaudières race track, but the Treasurer of the fund has been obliged to issue a further urgent appeal through the Paris press, urging the nation not to forget that it was this American who was instrumental in giving to France her present position as Queen of the Air, and declaring that the smallest sums will be received gratefully.

The Temps in an article on the subject considers that the results of the appeal so far are "very unsatisfactory." It calls on all Frenchmen to combine in honoring the first man to achieve mechanical flight, and to discharge their debt of gratitude to him for making this country the cradle of aviation.

188TH AVIATOR KILLED.

Lieut. Regazzoni the Fourteenth to Die This Month.

TURIN, Sept. 25.—Lieut. Regazzoni, while piloting a new aeroplane to-day, fell from a height of 230 feet. He was crushed beneath the wreckage.

Lieut. Regazzoni is the fourteenth aviator to be killed in an aeroplane accident this month. The largest number of aviators to be killed in a single month since the beginning of aeroplane flying in 1908 was in September, 1911, when sixteen airmen lost their lives. Regazzoni is the seventy-eighth man to lose his life this year. In the four years of flying 184 men and four women have been killed.

HURRICANE SWEEPS JAPAN.

Two Destroyers and a Torpedo Boat Sunk—Many Lives Lost.

TOKIO, Sept. 25.—A hurricane swept over Japan on the night of Sept. 22. There was much loss of life and heavy damage to property and shipping. All communications are badly interrupted.

A torpedo boat and the destroyers Tachibana and Fubuki were sunk in Ise Bay.

Just Water

Hygeia Distilled Water. Vitalized with clean air. For thirty years the standard of the U. S. Pharmacopeia.

Call up Chelsea 101. 351 W. 12th Street.

Drink Plenty

THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

POWERS STILL HOPE TO PERSUADE CHINA

Success of Independent Syndicate Has Not Stopped Efforts in Regard to a Large Loan.

REALLY FOR CHINA'S GOOD

Powers in Position of Philanthropists Trying to Save Empire from Peril of Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The action of the New York banking houses interested in the Six-Power loan to China in withdrawing from the negotiations does not, in the view of the State Department, affect in any degree the attitude of the various Governments or the prospects of the ultimate success of the nationals of those Governments. The withdrawal of banks that have been included in the efforts to arrange the loan is taken to mean that the conditions imposed have been such as would be prompted by ordinary financial caution and good judgment.

The bankers and the diplomats have not allowed themselves to be deceived by the situation in China, which is anomalous. The Peking Government, it is said here, is not a Government of China, but corresponds to the provisional Government of France following the Franco-Prussian War, when from Versailles a council of defense, under the lead of Gambetta, administered the Government until a republic was established. Naturally, the bankers have been desirous to safeguard their loans with conditions that would hold good in the future, whatever the outcome of the present trend toward a stable republican form of government may be. When the eighteen provinces of China have accepted the Constitution of the centralized Government and have yielded up the delegated powers upon which a strong and progressive authority may be established, less difficulty will be encountered, it is contended, in negotiating such a loan as has been under consideration.

More than has been apparent on the surface, the powers have been aiming to assist China to form a stable Government and to protect the empire from unwise and extravagant expenditure of the funds to be provided by the proposed loans. Proper audit and control of these expenditures are regarded as of the first importance as conditions to the arrangement.

The fact that the Wendell Jackson syndicate is willing to make a loan without the safeguards that have been agreed on as indispensable by the bankers of the six-power group is not taken by the State Department to be in the least degree conclusive as to the prospects of the final success of the proposed six-power loan. On the contrary, there is reason to expect a very different phase of the situation within a few days, which will show that only by a loan under the concert of the powers will the progress of the new Government of China be assured. It is known that none of the four powers originally assenting to the concert of action in regard to loans in China has in any manner changed its attitude toward the proposed loan. Even Great Britain, where the Jackson syndicate is operating, is unfriendly to the loan undertaken by that syndicate.

With this fact staring it in the face, France possessing the power to close its money markets to the bonds, and Germany likely to accomplish the same result in its own way, it is predicted that no loan of any proportions, certainly not one of $350,000,000, can be supplied by the independent syndicate. The Belgian loan, which was several times larger than the Jackson loan, failed for want of moral support among the powers, and it is hardly reasonable to expect, so officials here say, any better fate for this later attempt to evade the concert of the powers. In discussing the matter to-day Huntington Wilson, Acting Secretary of State, said:

"I see in the statement of the bankers nothing which could be interpreted as an abandonment of the work of the six-power group, which has already been a very valuable factor in the policy of concerted action that has from the beginning been of such immeasurable benefit in dealing with the Chinese situation. The broad principle of international co-operation and concerted action, applied in favor of international loans to China upon thoroughly sound and helpful bases as best alike for China and the powers, remains precisely as hitherto the policy of the Department of State, and is in complete harmony with that of the other Governments concerned.

"It is not reasonable expect that a plan which has been under consideration by the powers for the better part of a year, and which involves great international interests, will be given up in a day because of some sudden fortuitous occurrence not in line with the original movement."

It is said at the State Department that the six powers have really at heart the best interests of China, and that they are trying to keep her from falling to pieces. By insisting on safeguards in the use of the proceeds of the proposed large loan, these powers, it is explained, are not only acting in a manner dictated by caution as to the security of the loan, but in the line of international philanthropy.

The Chinese fear foreign domination and are averse to accepting some of the conditions. Yet the possibility of foreign domination after intervention in consequence of unwise use of the money loaned is just what is in the minds of those who are arranging the proposed loan. It is better for China, officials here say, to make a moderate loan and to use it carefully and well, and by this caution furnish no reason for foreign intervention, than it is to be borrowing right and left upon random and ill-considered terms.

One of the difficulties in the situation is the aversion in the provinces to the National loan. The feeling there is that the central Government is selling out to the powers, and that if the loan is made a republican form of government will be impossible.

At the same time, provincial pride more than anything else is believed to stand in the way of a constitutional form of government for all China. This makes it all the more necessary for the powers to insist on the conditions they have framed, and at the same time makes the irregular financing undertaken by the Jackson Syndicate really harmful to China. The long and short of the situation is that the United States Government, as a matter of policy, will stand by the Knox note concerning the concerted action of the six-power group. If some banks withdraw, others will in the course of time take their places, and eventually the loan, it is declared, will be consummated.

EAGER FOR JACKSON LOAN.

Whole Amount Was Underwritten in London in Half an Hour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 26.—A. Wendell Jackson yesterday declined to discuss the Chinese loan, saying that until the issue was made policy demanded silence. He did say, however, that the loan was underwritten in the City in half an hour on Tuesday. The issue will be made within a day or two.

Mr. Jackson will sail for New York in a few days.

From an authoritative source it is learned that all the negotiations between Mr. Jackson and the Chinese Government were carried on in New York, the cable being used. It is also a fact that Mr. Jackson offered the loan to American bankers before coming to London, but failed with them because J. P. Morgan & Co. are backing the six-power loan and the American Government supports it.

Mr. Jackson, when asked about the Peking story of a proposed British-Chinese bank, said: "That is only a Peking canard. At any rate, it has no connection with my loan."

Unless the plans are altered in the meantime as a result of the British Minister's communication to the Chinese Government, the Jackson loan will be issued this evening and the lists will open to-morrow.

Dealing in the loan was begun yesterday at par, to ½ premium above the issue price of 95.

At present there is no sign that the London syndicate will abandon the loan in consequence of the Government's action. Birch, Crisp & Co. are convinced that it can be successfully carried through despite anything the Foreign Office can do, and they point out that the first installment has already been underwritten.

In connection with the British Minister's action in Peking, it is interesting to contrast it with the utterances of Sir Edward Grey in Parliament on the subject of the Chinese loan. Replying to a question in the House of Commons in May the Foreign Secretary said:

"Nobody wishes to infringe on the independence of China in any way. If China wants to borrow money, and the Governments concerned stipulate conditions on which proper security shall be afforded, there is not necessarily in that anything to infringe on the independence of China."

On a similar occasion on June 6 Sir Edward Grey declared:

"We have no desire to take any advantage of China's difficulties. It is China who wants to borrow money, and not others who wish to press loans upon her."

Again, on June 13, Sir Edward repeated: "There is no intention of forcing China to borrow more than she needs, or to borrow at all if she does not want to do so."

The Daily News, commenting editorially on the action of the Foreign Office at Peking, says:

"All this is in the approved tradition of the blood-sucking money lender, and it is impossible to believe that Sir Edward Grey, who is nothing if not a gentleman, can find pleasure in it. It must be supposed that he feels himself bound by his undertakings toward other powers to do what he can, however mean and distasteful, to prevent British capital from breaking up the ring. A question we should like to ask is, Is there no term to his pledge to the six-power syndicate, and is not this country free to withdraw from it when it so desires?

"The sooner the country is released from an indefensible bond the better. The political conditions which the six-power syndicate, under pressure from Russia and Japan, are trying to impose upon China are injurious to British interests. The Crisp syndicate, of course, are not bound by Sir Edward Grey's undertakings, and we trust that they will press forward the issue of their loan, which on business and sympathetic grounds ought to be heartily acceptable to the British investor. A pretty certain consequence would be the breaking up of the six-power monopoly and the restoration of his freedom to Sir Edward Grey."

The Times, although it declares that it has no sympathy with monopolies, thinks that, in view of the present situation in China, the action of the Chinese Government in contracting the new loan is fraught with very dangerous possibilities, "and we cannot affect to be surprised that the British Government should have given expression to its displeasure."

EXPECTS RUSSO-CHINESE WAR.

And Spiridovitch Says We Are Aiding China to Engage in It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—In an interview in the Patrie to-day on the general position of international politics, the Russian General, Spiridovitch, gave it as his opinion that one forthcoming development would be a declaration of war by China against Russia. In the course of his remarks the General gave the following curious reasons for this remarkable statement:

"China is obliged to follow the same method of expansion as Japan, which has been forced to pour her overflow population into Korea and Manchuria. China has now 500,000,000 inhabitants, and there are twenty million births yearly. Siberia is necessary to her.

"The United States knows this, and now that it has the Panama Canal with which to become master of the Pacific, its policy will consist in arming and organizing China in order to make that vast empire an importing country, to be assured of an exchange of trade, and to force China to drive back the Russians to the Urals.

"Russia also is certain to enter into a conflict with the United States, whose imperialist policy is aggressive and egotistic. Already the relations between the two States are far from cordial, and the tension will become more and more acute.

"It is thus criminal to give China the $300,000,000 which the group of Anglo-American banks promised to her, and the coin of which France would be called on to furnish.

"It is the enemies of the Franco-Russian alliance who, to lessen Russia's power, are procuring for China the financial means to make war on Russia in the near future."

TROOPS AT WU-CHANG MUTINY.

China Needs Money to Pay Off Swarms of Menacing Soldiers.

PEKING, Sept. 25.—The troops encamped outside the gates of Wu-Chang, capital of the province of Hu-Pé, mutinied last night and attacked the city. The troops numbered several hundred and were composed for the most part of cavalry. A strong force of Gen. Li Yuen-Heng's regiment immediately engaged the rebels, and after several hours of fierce fighting dispersed them. The casualty list is not known, but two officers were executed for failing to divulge their knowledge of the movement.

The object of the $50,000,000 loan is ostensibly for the purpose of paying off and discharging this menacing army, which is very large, according to the lists submitted by the Generals. The National Assembly recently made an investigation and discovered that the Generals, like the soldiers, were not free from the methods prevalent under the Manchus, but the Government argues that it is cheaper to pay the military leaders' demands than to fight.

ARCHBOLD REFUSES TO TALK.

Sick and Tired of Being Pestered About the Hearst Letters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Asked what he thought of the latest batch of letters in Hearst's magazine, John D. Archbold, before sailing on the Majestic from Southampton this morning, replied:

"I won't say anything. I am sick and tired of being pestered about the matter."

STRIKE ON THE MAJESTIC.

Firemen Declare Stokehold Undermanned—Ship Not Much Delayed.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 25.—The firemen of the White Star liner Majestic refused to go on duty when the vessel was on the point of departing for New York to-day. They declared that the stokehold of the vessel was undermanned and declined to sail unless more men were engaged.

The steamer was delayed for only a short time, as some of the men were induced to return and the vacancies caused by the strikers' departure from the ship were filled by men from the quayside.

EUROPE FRIGHTENED BY BALKAN MENACE

More Incidents Increase Gravity of Situation—Another Turkish-Bulgarian Fight.

WARLIKE MOVE BY TURKEY

50,000 Troops to Engage in Manoeuvres in Adrianople Vilayet—Porte May Desire War with Neighbor.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 26.—The crisis in the Balkans is causing great disquietude among diplomats here.

Incidents such as the arrest yesterday of Austrian soldiers on the Servian frontier and the firing by Turks on a Greek steamer at Samos are embittering the peoples of the States directly interested, and it will, it is thought, take all the ingenuity of the Foreign Offices and their representatives in Turkey to avert the Balkan outbreak so often predicted.

Turkey's decision to hold military manoeuvres in the Vilayet of Adrianople, which the Bulgarians are considered as likely to look upon as a threat, leads to the belief that Turkey is not averse to a diversion which would allow peace to be signed with Italy under cover of the necessity for the protection of the Turkish frontiers.

The danger of the situation places it in the forefront of the conversations at Balmoral between King eGorge and Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister. It is understood that Russia will propose the adoption of an Anglo-Russian scheme of reform for submission to the powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.—Apprehension has been aroused in diplomatic circles here by the decision of the Turkish Government to hold extensive army manoeuvres next month in the Vilayet of Adrianople. It is said that 50,000 troops are to be put into the field. It is thought that at the present juncture this action may furnish Bulgaria with a pretext to proceed with the mobilization of its army.

According to the view held in official circles the decision to hold the manoeuvres in Adrianople instead of provoking Bulgaria, is rather calculated to strengthen the interests of peace.

Representatives of the Powers in the course of conversations with the Turkish Foreign Minister recently have dwelt on the necessity for the introduction of reforms in the European provinces of Turkey. They have pointed out the desirability that Turkey act spontaneously in the matter.

NO TRIPOLI AGREEMENT YET.

Main Issue Between Italy and Turkey Still Undecided.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 26.—The Times's special correspondent at Ouchy, Switzerland, where the unofficial Turkish-Italian peace negotiations are going on, telegraphed under yesterday's date:

"This afternoon the Turkish and Italian delegates received me at the Beaurivage Hotel here, where peace negotiations have been proceeding since July 12.

"I am requested to state that the various reports that have appeared in foreign newspapers with regard to the negotiations are wholly unauthorized. No statement has been given to the press. The negotiations are being conducted in the strictest secrecy. The long reports in the Paris Temps and other newspapers purporting to give the basis of an agreement are pure inventions.

"The semi-official pourparlers have been proceeding quietly and uninterruptedly, and there has never been any deadlock, but the principal question, namely, Italy's sovereignty over the Tripolitan provinces, has not yet been settled. This once settled, peace is likely soon to be concluded, as the other questions are of quite secondary importance.

"Consequently, the negotiations might speedily be terminated or might continue indefinitely. As one of the Turkish delegates, Fakhreddin Bey, Turkish Minister at Cettinje, said: 'We are not pessimistic about the result.'

"I am asked to state that the Khedive's visit to the Beaurivage Hotel on Saturday and Sunday last was purely private and had no connection with the negotiations."

SLEEP & MONEY

There is one period in connection with a building project when delay is excusable and even prudent—that is before the contract is signed.

But delay after the contract is signed is neither prudent nor excusable—it is disastrous.

Better lose a few nights' sleep over the choosing of the right contractor than lose thousands of dollars as a result of selecting the wrong one.

Better still, employ us on your proposition and you will lose neither money nor sleep.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
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"The Big Store"

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BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J.B.GREENHUT,Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

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Today's Sale of Auto and Carriage Robes

100 Patterns—All New Goods Made for This Winter. Buy today and Save From ¼ to ½.

In addition to the sale of auto and carriage robes, we offer particularly attractive economies in horse blankets for stable and street use, and all other lines of goods that you would expect to find in this, the best-stocked horse goods department in New York.

From among the specials for today we mention the following:

AUTOMOBILE LAP RUGS—made of all-wool plaid; assorted new patterns; sizes 60x70, 64x90 and 62x80; special prices,

$3.45, $5.75, $7.50 and $10.50

$8 to $25 AUTOMOBILE LAP RUGS—extra fine quality silk and mohair double plush; in a variety of beautiful patterns in black, blue, green, tan, maroon and fancy colors; all weights and sizes, at $3.95 to $15.50

Also a fine assortment of AUTOMOBILE RUGS, in rubber, plush, cloth, leather and fur.

Full Lines of Dog Furnishings

(MAIN Building, Second Floor.)

Double ΔΝ Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

You Are Invited

as also everyone else seeking the most desirable, convenient location around N. Y. for a suburban home, to be the guests of New Rochelle, the first suburb out of N. Y. on the Sound, and the healthiest city in all the State, on

"New Rochelle Day"
Saturday, Sept. 28

There will be no "demonstration," no decoration, no fanfare—you will see New Rochelle in her modest, everyday attire, then you will know why New Rochelle, with her parks and pleasure spots, yachting and swimming; golf, tennis, and athletics; fine schools, library, and churches—is so renowned as the "City of Happy Homes."

Take the N. Y., Westchester & Boston new electric railroad (connects with 3rd Ave. Elevated at Harlem River) to the "North Avenue Station, New Rochelle." Here you will find an Information Bureau where you will be furnished with a card entitling you to a 10-mile sight-seeing auto trip over the entire city, and a steamer ride on the Sound.

All the people of New Rochelle extend to you on this occasion the Keys of the Whole City.

FRED'K H. WALDORF, Mayor.

The Olympian

By JAMES OPPENHEIM,
Author of "The Nine-Tenths."

PRIMARILY the story of a great career, this new novel by Mr. Oppenheim sways nearly every human emotion with its humor and pathos, its comedy and tragedy—all the swift succession of intimate scenes unfolded in a big city.

It is what might be called the American fairy-tale: the young man going forth upon his lonely adventures; his years of obscurity; his struggle between his love for women and his thirst for power, and then the marvelous transformations of American life, the skyrocket rise to success—the clerk becomes the magnate, the drudge becomes an Olympian.

The story boldly delineates the most intimate human emotions, and acts like a tonic.

Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.35 net

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Figure This Yourself.

When You Consider—

(1) that among *all* the better clothes shops you have heard of those that *make their own clothes* on *their own premises* are scarcer than hen's teeth; (2) and that WE are *an exception;* (3) that WE don't have to *buy garments* from some *outside factory* in *January;* (4) that we can *wait* until the clothes mills are *slack* after supplying these *wholesale factories;* (5) that *because* we, therefore, *don't buy* until the slack month of *July—needing* to purchase CLOTH *only*—we can secure *exclusive stuff* of *our own selection,* can even have *made up in advance* pattern designs for *Fall 1913*—

THEN you begin to understand

OUR Advantages:

(1) Less cost of materials, (2) Better materials, (3) Less carrying charges, (4) Less uncertainty in correct Forecasting of shades and patterns.

and YOUR GAIN

when you purchase here (1) Less cost, (2) More value, (3) More exclusive patterns, (4) Better Style.

When we talk of "*Our*" Style, "*Our*" Perfection of Fit, "*Our*" Tailoring, "*Our*" Clothes—we speak *not* as *distributors,* but as *designers* and *tailors* as well as merchants, offering you garments of *our own creation* which we *back* by an *absolute money-refund-on-demand guarantee.*

Our crisp, fresh, brand new Fall Clothes are just coming from our Tailors' hands. And *nothing* can *approach* them for the money in New York today.

$15.50
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Suits and Overcoats

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UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1865
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 51ST AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
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High Cut Shoes
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Tan or Black Russia Calfskin

Sizes 8½ to 10½ $2.50
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Patent Leather or Black Calfskin, button with cloth tops at the same price.

Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street
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Delightful Fifteen Hour Outing at Sea with Service and Accommodations of the Finest Character, No Trip Affords Attractions Comparable With Those of the Metropolitan Steamship Line—the Popular Business and Pleasure Route Direct All-the-Way-by-Water Between New York and Boston. White Steel Fliers Massachusetts and Bunker Hill.

See Advertisement in Steamboat Column.

No funny clothes for Youths!

Our Fall models have lots of "snap," but nothing freakish.

Take the English model for instance—soft rolling lapel, patch pockets, moderately close fitting.

Made in rough cheviots and worsteds—nothing smarter for Fall.

Sizes, 32 to 35 chest.

Mackintoshes!

Tan, dark blue, olive, gray and the new tweed finished coats—thoroughly waterproof.

Mackinaws, rain hats, "Double" shoes (waterproof), and "Whirlwind" umbrellas which simply can't blow inside out.

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Three Broadway Stores

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The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF"

Yes, with a Bunion like this—

you can wear a COWARD BUNION SHOE with absolute comfort. No binding, chafing or pressure. Easement under all conditions. A lasting shoe that you can wear with ever-lasting benefit.

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Come and see the Colossus that supplies the world with crude Rubber.

The Commissioners of the Brazilian Government will hold an official reception, presided over by the Brazilian Ambassador, at the Brazil Section International Rubber Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave. & 47th St., on Saturday afternoon, September 28th, at 3 P. M.

You are cordially invited to attend and have a cup of real Brazilian Coffee. Moving Pictures, colored lantern views, and interesting lectures on Brazil.

GILBEY'S

EXTRA PURE

LONDON Dry Gin

is made in London, England, and shipped to America in bottles only.

For Sale by ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT CO. CHARLES & CO.

WINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION and All High-class Cafes and Wine Merchants.

MISS ADDAMS JUST FOLLOWS THE CAUSE

Women in Politics, She Says, Differ Just as Men Do, Which Is as It Should Be.

WHY SHE JIONED ROOSEVELT

Progressive Party It Seemed to Her Put Into Practical Politics Social Reforms for Which She Worked.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House—the one is inseparately associated with the other—arrived yesterday at the Belmont. She came on to attend a conference of the Progressive Campaign Committee, which was held later in the day, and when she was seen, soon after her arrival, Miss Addams did not know whether she was willing to be interviewed or not. However, she said she would not mind answering a few questions, when the interviewer reminded her that since the Progressive party convention she had become more of a national figure than ever, but the interview must be brief, because she had an appointment in a few minutes.

"I have been making no speeches in the campaign," said Miss Addams, in reply to question No. 1. "I have been writing articles, however, I don't think I shall do any speaking until about the middle of October."

"Will you speak in New York?"

"I am not determined whether to speak in New York or not. I am going to Denver to speak next month, and may make other speeches while I am in that part of the West."

"How have you enjoyed your experience in politics thus far?"

"Politics seems much like everything else in some way, one follows one's cause whither it leads."

"Do you not find that an unusually large number of women are taking an active interest in this campaign?"

"I think a great many women are interested. I have had an enormous correspondence from women, which shows there are active groups of women in politics everywhere—not only in Chicago, or Boston, but in the smaller places."

"To what do you attribute the increased interest of women in the present campaign?"

"It was inevitable, and it is quite as it should be. And it is only natural that women should divide into different camps in politics just as men do. They divide when it comes to religious beliefs. It is not a question of all the women suffragists being in one party, either. There are many examples of women who are good suffragists, but who are divided in politics just as they are in their religious affiliations. You ask why this unusual activity politically among women should come this year. I suppose the action of the Progressive Party in recognizing women—you know there were women delegates from several States at the Progressive Convention—and putting woman's suffrage into its platform has been largely responsible. The fact that women were given this recognition had added the final touch to the impulse women felt to be active in politics. Still there was no doubt that a general advance in women's activity was coming."

"Why is there such a difference between the forms of activity of the women suffragists here and in England?"

"Perhaps, that might be explained by the fact that the situation is not so acute here as in England. Then the American woman has always had more recognition than the Englishwoman, in many ways. Besides, you must remember that the militant movement in England by no means includes all the suffragists."

"In Chicago a great many women have gone in for campaign speaking," said Miss Addams, in answer to a question, "and some have developed into excellent speakers. Mrs. Raymond Robbins is a very good one, and Mrs. John Bass is another. Mrs. Kellogg Fairbanks, who is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Progressive Party there has raised a great deal of money.

"Of course, going into the fight as a Progressive seems to me a better way to bring about suffrage for women. Still the Suffrage Associations, as such, can take no action for any party. We have in our membership women whose interests are affiliated in different directions, and tradition and all those things have to play their part."

"Would you mind outlining just why you are a Progressive?" Miss Addams was asked.

"I went into the party, as I said at the time, because it was standing for many of the things I had been working for for years. The social reforms I had been working for, and the legislation for women for which I had been working, it put at last into practical politics. The platform is a good one, and all these matters are matters for legislation.

"It is surprising how the campaign has served educational purposes so far. People are learning things about social reforms, of which many were ignorant. It amounts to a tremendous campaign of education. For instance, every day the Chicago Tribune and the Post print editorials discussing wages, economics, social and socialogical questions, and it has started many people thinking about such questions who never before paid any heed to them."

A rap came at the door. It announced the appointment Miss Addams had already made.

"I am afraid this is all the time I can give you," said Miss Addams. "You will have to excuse me." So a lot of other questions had to be left unasked.

MORE SNOW IN NORTHWEST.

Cold Wave Follows Heavy Rain in Minneapolis—Farmhands Quit.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—Snow fell to-day in the Northwest, reports from the Dakotas and Minnesota telling of heavy falls in various districts. In the twin cities and Central Minnesota a rain which lasted twelve hours was followed by a cold wave.

Dispatches from Fargo, N. D., said that the snow flattened uncut corn and flax, and that thousands of harvest and thrashing hands had left the State, not believing that the weather would improve.

HOLD TRUNKS FOR DUTY.

Loeb Declares Mrs. Kingsland Owes the Government $5,000.

Collector William Loeb declared yesterday after a hearing in the Custom House that the contents of twenty-four trunks brought in by Mrs. Ambrose C. Kingsland on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria last Saturday had been forfeited by her failure to declare dutiable goods. They could be redeemed, he said, on payment of $5,000, which was the value in this country of the seized articles. The Collector said that there would be no criminal prosecution, as he thought there was no evidence of intent to defraud.

EARTH SHOCKS IN ILLINOIS.

Scatter Dishes from Dinner Tables in Rockford, and Cause Alarm.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 25.—Two distinct earthquake shocks, the first occurring at 12:10 o'clock, were felt here to-day.

Dishes were scattered from dinner tables by the tremors, which continued for several seconds.

The shocks caused considerable alarm.

Rent a motor car, and you will have no responsibility of ownership. See "Automobile Exchange," Page 8.—Adv.

DYING OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Weaver Might Have Been Saved, Says Dr. Rambaud.

John Uter, a weaver, of Paterson, N. J., is dying of hydrophobia. The physicians at the Pasteur Institute in New York were able last evening to hold out no hope that any treatment would save him. Two months ago Uter was bitten by a stray dog. The animal was shot and buried, while a druggist cauterized the little cut between the third and fourth finger of his right hand and assured the man that it would be all right. Last Monday night Uter noticed a slight pain in his right hand. This soon extended up the arm, and by Tuesday night he was unable to swallow. Any draught or sudden noise was sufficient to start spasms. The local physician suspected hydrophobia, and this diagnosis was confirmed last evening at the Pasteur Institute. It is probable that Uter will die within the next twenty-four hours.

"It seems to me," said Dr. Rambaud, Director of the institute, last night, "that this case is worth calling attention to. It is worth while to illustrate once more how foolish it is to rely on cauterization and pay no attention to the dog. If instead of being shot that dog had been penned and watched, the symptoms of rabies would have appeared and the man could have been placed under Pasteur treatment. If that had happened within ten days after the bite, Uter would have been all right to-day."

HIS PICTURES TOO NATURAL.

W. C. T. U. of Queens Objects to Parmalee's Unclad Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 25.—Mrs. John B. Dayton of Bay Side, President of the W. C. T. U. of Queens and Nassau, served notice to-day on the authorities of the Queens-Nassau agricultural fair that five paintings by Horace Parmalee of Port Washington, hung in the exhibition in the ladies' building in the fair grounds here, must come down. Secretary Vanderwater was notified to take them down or submit to prosecution.

It is not the art of Mr. Parmalee that is under fire, but Mrs. Dayton and her sympathizers insist that the paintings are not proper.

"Not one of the women shown in those pictures," said one of the women, "has a stitch of clothing on her or a vestige of drapery."

Mr. Vanderwater appealed to Dr. Charles A. Miller, one of the trustees of the National Academy and President of the Queensboro Art Club, and after due inspection he told the protesting women that their characterization of the pictures as improper was ridiculous. So they will probably stay on exhibition, although Mrs. Dayton says there is a law against it, and that everybody concerned ought to be ashamed.

ASKS COURT TO SELL DOG.

Attorney Wants to Recover Its Value for Bitten Boy.

Mr. Strassman, counsel for little Freddie Struck of 501 West 122d Street, who was bitten last May by a high-priced bulldog, owned by Frederick Drumm, petitioned Judge La Fetra of the City Court yesterday for an order to sell the bulldog in order that the $1,042 judgment obtained by the boy may be in part satisfied.

According to the attorney, Drumm's property will not fetch upward of $60 unless the bulldog on whose account the property is to be attached is included within the bill of belongings.

Judge La Fetra took under advisement the proposition of Mr. Strassman that a receiver be appointed to sell the dog.

RACE WAR COMING, DR. GIDDINGS SAYS

Sociologist Declares Enfranchisement of Negro Was a Great Mistake.

NO ADVANCE POLITICALLY

Half Century of Freedom, He Believes, Has Prepared a Dangerous Problem for the Future.

Commenting yesterday on the approaching fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia, the well-known sociologist, declared that in the light of the last half century the enfranchisement of the negro appeared to be a mistake. He went further and maintained that political rights had been a hindrance rather than a help to the negro. He predicted that a great race conflict would come in this country when the negro reached a plane where he could back up his demand for equality.

Prof. Giddings is of the opinion that the civil war did not solve the problem of slavery, that conditions in the South are as bad as ever, that the black man cannot win social equality through political liberty, and that, with the gradual progress of the negro to the point where he will become a real rival of the white man, a race problem will arise that will be more dangerous and harder to handle than the situation the civil war had to meet.

"Revolutions," said Prof Giddings, "always leave something to be desired and much to be done. It is possible to revolutionize institutions, but it is hard to revolutionize habit.

"I admit that the negro has made some progress, that he has become a property owner, a small farmer, and has come to enjoy some of the privileges of the white man. But I cannot see that the negro has made any political progress, and I cannot see that he is likely to make any in the near future. I am not discussing whether this is right or wrong. I merely wish to make clear the point, irrespective of its ethical considerations, that there is no likelihood that the negro will be permitted to vote in considerable numbers where he may control results for a long time to come, or that he will enjoy the same privileges as the white man. The South does not intend to allow such a condition to come about. And of one thing we may rest assured: the North will never make another attempt to force the South to yield the negro greater privileges.

Should Leave Out Politics.

"Theoretically the black man is entitled to a vote, but the State practically disfranchises him by introducing educational requirements, reading clauses, and other methods of eliminating him. Without violating the letter of the Federal law the State is able to prevent the negro from casting a vote. Of course, a few whites are eliminated along with the blacks, but the great bulk of those disfranchised is composed of negro citizens, and the designs of the State are thus carried out.

"Those working for the advancement of the negro are making the same mistake that is involved in the too hasty enfranchisement of the negro. They will never get very far if their programme is so shaped that it stands or falls with the success or failure of the negro's demand for political rights. They should rather consider the practical and immediate future apart from the voting programme, whatever they may feel about the ethical view of the situation.

"It is my theory that it was a great mistake to enfranchise the mass of the negroes immediately after their emancipation. A condition of conflict and ill-feeling arose which could have been avoided. It would have been much wiser and it would have encouraged a more wholesome attitude on the part of the white men of the South if the ballot had been held out to him conditionally, as something to be attained after he had reached a certain social, economic, and educational stand. Then a gradual process of enfranchisement could have been introduced, beginning with the best of the race and thus offering an incentive to the rest.

Greater Problem of Future.

"Such a process would have saved an enormous amount of race conflict. The bulk of the black race has not yet arrived at the stage where it can vote side by side with the white man without great friction. The favored few who have come under the influence of Dr. Booker T. Washington and Dr. Du Bois and the property owners and men of achievement are the exception. The mass, however, has not yet reached the level where it may be trusted with political power where it may control a voting majority. Every effort should be made to give the negro all possible educational opportunities, but political privileges should be granted only as he is benefited by those opportunities.

"There is a considerable likelihood that for a long time to come the prejudice shown against the negro in the skilled trades will continue. In many places in the North he has been effectively driven out. In the South he is not in such great danger because he has many opportunities there to work for his own people.

"I have mentioned these considerations as a general impression. I have not made a special study of this special aspect of a great problem. I feel certain, however, that the race problem is far from solution. I am also certain that the problem of the future will be even greater than that of the present. The white man considers the black man so inferior to himself that he does not oppose him or give him much consideration as a rival. But with the improved opportunities of the negro, with a better education and extended privileges, he must inevitably claim a place alongside of the white man as his equal. If he should be able to back up his claim on the strength of educational and economic equality, then we may prepare to witness a race conflict compared to which the present situation is a love feast."

MAYOR GAVE NO 'GUESS LIST.'

The Detroit Executive Denies Naming Aldermen as Grafters.

DETROIT, Sept. 25.—Mayor William B. Thompson, called by the defense to-day as a witness at the hearing of seventeen Aldermen and a former city official charged with conspiracy, denied that he had ever given to Detective W. J. Brennon a "guess list" containing the names of a number of Aldermen whom he believed to be susceptible to bribes.

The detective, who conducted the investigation which resulted in the arrest of the officials, had previously declared that the Mayor gave him such alleged information several months ago. The Mayor testified that he simply told Brennon to investigate the Council as a whole and "separate the sheep from the goats."

Discussing the matters which led up to a civic investigation, Mayor Thompson testified that he had been instrumental in bringing members of a National detective agency to Detroit. "My intention was to look into the Police Department, the Board of Education, Department of Public Works and the Council," said the Mayor.

Andrew H. Green, who Mayor Thompson testified guaranteed the financial support of the municipal investigation, was also on the stand to-day as a witness for the defense. Mr. Green declared that the private detective who took charge of the probe was the one who suggested that an operative pose as an official of the Wabash Railroad. It is charged in the warrant that all of the city officials either accepted or promised to accept bribes from the detective, believing him to be a Wabash Railroad official who expected municipal favors.

$350 in Prizes

LIFE'S Examination Paper

1. Should a suffragette marry?
2. If Diogenes were searching America for an honest man, where would he be least likely to find him?
3. Who invented the hobble skirt and why?
4. A man of marriageable age has sufficient income to maintain a wife or an automobile, but not both. Which should he choose and why?
5. What is the funniest thing in the world?
6. Give a good example of perpetual motion.
7. Suggest a better name for Reno, Nev.
8. Define common sense.
9. Why is it dangerous to marry a widow?
10. How would you spend a million dollars to do the least possible good?

See this Week's Life

Now on Sale Price Ten Cents All Newsdealers

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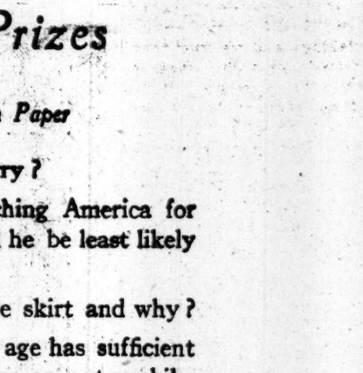

NEARLY every article sold today is sold by its trade name. It has become standard. Few articles have to be inspected and tested by the would-be purchaser. He buys because of the known excellence of the article. He buys by name.

Dealers in recognizing this fact increase the scope of their business and the convenience of their customers when they urge their patrons to buy by telephone.

Doesn't this suggest to you one reason why the New York City Telephone Directory is valuable as an advertising medium? Many have found it so and are building up their telephone order business by its use.

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

"Everybody Buys By Telephone."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

YOUNG WOMEN'S FALL WEAR

Shows many novelties in material and trimming, the most striking of which is hazelnut buttons. Most of the costumes are copied from imported models. The materials of which the top coats are made are almost without exception imported. All the garments described below in size 16, will also fit women of slender proportions.

Three-piece Tan Broadcloth Costume $64.75

This is the costume trimmed with hazelnut buttons, and, bizarre though it may sound, the trimming looks charming. The skirt is laid in accordioned pleats and panels, and has a hand-embroidered bodice of tan chiffon over cream lace. The short-waisted coat has an accordioned basque, and opens low to show the chiffon bodice.

Black-and-white Street Dress $33.74

This ultra-fashionable Dress, which was copied from a French model, is illustrated

The bodice is of narrowly striped black-and-white velvet, with black broadcloth collar. A wide black velvet sash with bead-fringed ends tops the draped black broadcloth skirt.

Velour de Laine Top Coats $23.74

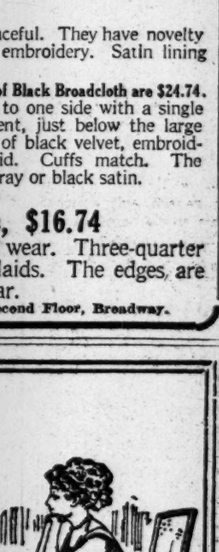
Brown and gray, in three-quarter length, lined throughout with peau de cygne. Muffler collar and buttons of velvet.

Plaid Boucle Top Coats $34.74

A light, very warm fabric, lined throughout. Crushed collar and cuffs of velvet in two shades.

White Chinchilla and Boucle Diagonal Top Coats are selling very fast. They are in the three-quarter length, with muffler collar and huge buttons, the reverse side of lining in smart colors, showing in the collar. Edges bound in white silk braid. Prices $24.74 and $26.74.

Second Floor, Broadway.



VELOUR COATS FROM GERMANY, $38.74

As Appropriate for Afternoon as for Evening Wear

Our importation of these Coats is very large. The value will instantly commend itself. Every regular size may be had at present. The coats are full length, rather loose, lined throughout with heavy black satin and handsomely braided on the sweeping collar and cuffs.

Black Bengaline Coats at $33.74, are loose-fitting but graceful. They have novelty collar and are elaborately trimmed with braid silk embroidery. Satin lining to the hem.

Black Moire Wraps at $39.74, are very attractive and entirely new. They are trimmed lightly with velvet—on the funnel sleeves, along the edge and on the soft, wide collar.

Long Coats of Black Broadcloth are $24.74. They fasten to one side with a single large ornament, just below the large shawl collar of black velvet, embroidered in braid. Cuffs match. The lining is of gray or black satin.

Braid-bound Blanket Coats, $16.74

A splendid Coat for motoring or for general wear. Three-quarter length. Colors are gray, brown or quiet plaids. The edges are braid-bound. Belted back, convertible collar.

Second Floor, Broadway.

You Cannot Realize How Nearly the Pease Player Resembles Hand Playing

unless you have played it yourself, and the reason is clear. Nearly every one plays too loudly and with too much force; therefore a soft and mellow toned piano gives the best results and wears the best.

Pease Players are tone regulated and voiced with smooth and velvety quality of tone that gives unqualified satisfaction. Our prices ($475 to $750) are not high, quality considered, and our easy payment plan is indeed easy, particularly as our music roll library is free to our patrons and entirely eliminates the cost of music for all time.

Write for player booklet and music plan.

PEASE PIANO CO.,

128 West 42d Street, Near Broadway, New York

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A Full Line of Victor and Columbia Talking Machines.

WHAT IS 1/12 OF YOUR TIME WORTH?

You know the answer; fill it in—and credit the amount to profit and loss every time you go to Philadelphia and use the one hour and fifty minute fliers of the

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Another saving—you don't have to hunt time tables. Your watch is your time table, as trains leave Liberty Street every hour on the hour. Ten minutes of the hour from West 23d Street.

7 A. M. TO 10 P. M. AND AT MIDNIGHT WITH SLEEPERS.

Splendid Service—Hard Coal—No Smoke

MORAL: USE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

DOCTORS DESCRIBE DISEASE CARRIERS

International Convention Tells How Typhoid Is Communicated by Unusual Channels.

CITE CASE OF 'TYPHOID MARY'

Physicians in Third Day's Session Also Take Up the Question of Infantile Mortality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The spread of disease by the common house fly, by human bacilli carriers like "Typhoid Mary," of New York, by means of "drink" or "floated" oysters, and the appalling increase in infantile mortality throughout the world were the subjects generally discussed at the International Hygiene Congress to-day.

A hundred papers were read in English, French, or German, and these were interspersed by discussions which made the third day's session of the congress noteworthy.

Participating in these discussions were Dr. Vincente Llorente of Madrid, personal envoy of the King of Spain; Dr. George A. Soper, Chairman of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of New York City; Simon Unterberger, Privy Councilor of Russia, honoary physician to the Czar of Russia at St. Petersburg; Dr. Jacques Loeb, head of the Department of Experimental Biology of the Rockefeller Institute; Dr. Hermann Strauss of the University of Berlin, Dr. Samuel Rideal of London, Dr. J. C. G. Ledingham of the Lister Institute, London; Prof. Angelo Celli of the University of Roma, and Dr. A. Laveran of the Academy of Medicine of Paris.

For the night session the "congressists," as they call themselves, crowded into the large lecture hall of the New National Museum to hear Dr. Friederick Zahn, who for the past four years has been in charge of the Royal Bavarian Statistical Office at Munich, discuss the social, hygienic, and socio-political importance of workingmen's insurance.

In the sectional meetings the keenest interest attached to the discussions in the section on control of infectious diseases, presided over by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs of New York City.

Dr. J. C. Ledingham of the Lister Institute, London, and Dr. William Lorenze Moss of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, read papers which developed a highly interesting debate over the spread of typhoid and diphtheria by human carriers of bacilli. In this country these human purveyors of typhoid or malaria are styled bacillus carriers. The foreign delegates discussing this topic called them human "typhoid hosts," and the bacilli which they carry around in their throats the "bacilli guests." Throughout the debate over these papers the name of "Typhoid Mary" was constantly mentioned.

Evidently her case had become known around the world. Dr. Hermann Biggs of New York City was called upon for a detailed statement regarding "Typhoid Mary." He said the attention of the New York City health authorities was attracted to her about seven years ago.

"Dr. Soper," said Dr. Biggs, "after obtaining cultures from Mary, who was a cook, sent her to a hospital. Twenty-one cases of typhoid were traced to her. Mary was detained in a hospital for four years.

"That established the policy of the New York health authorities toward such cases. As it began to develop that the chief danger in typhoid bacillus carriers grew out of allowing them to come into close contact with human food, when they are cooks or milk carriers, the New York authorities felt that they would not be justified in retaining Mary in a hospital, and she has been released upon her promise not to work as a cook or around human food, and upon her promise to report for inspection at stated intervals."

Dr. Ledingham of the Lister Institute, Dr. Soper, and others joining in the debate, announced their conviction that it is not necessary to isolate bacilli carriers of the typhoid Mary type, but that the solution of such problems seemed to lie in the direction of prohibiting the service of such persons as cooks, as milkmen, or in any capacity where they would be apt to handle food for others.

Dr. Charles Bolduan of the New York City Health Department said:

"Typhoid bacillus carriers have a very large share in producing typhoid infections in New York City. In particular, great importance attaches to the chronic typhoid bacillus carrier employed in dairying. One such carrier studied by me caused over 300 cases of typhoid fever in New York. It is now agreed that no known typhoid carriers should be allowed to engage in dairying. The great difficulty at the present time is the recognition of these carriers, and this, like many other public health problems, is largely a question of expense. With a city like New York, obtaining its milk supply from some 40,000 dairy farms, the magnitude of a search for bacilli will be appreciated. The importance of an administrative control of bacillus carriers differs considerably as to whether the carrier lives in the city or in the country. In the latter, the menace to the public health is in every way much greater than in city carriers. Since so large a share of every city's typhoid infections come originally from the country we should direct our efforts mainly to the control of the country typhoid carriers."

Dr. Fornet of the Kaiser Wilhelm Academie, Berlin, discussing the origin and prevention of typhoid, said the campaign begun in 1904 in Southwest Germany against typhoid had met with remarkable success.

"It has taught us that typhoid sticks to the places where it has once occurred," he said. "If possible all the inhabitants of these villages should be examined bacteriologically. If that be done one is absolutely sure to find one or more bacilli carriers or typhoid hosts, as I prefer to call them, as the source of at least three-fourths of all cases of typhoid that have ever occurred at that place. These typhoid hosts are a public danger only as long as they are dirty. Effective hygienic teaching makes them, with rare exceptions, harmless.

"The fact that I could trace thirty-one families where two or even more members were typhoid-hosts makes it likely that a second infection with typhoid bacilli ofter makes people become bacilli-carriers, a theory I could verify by experiments on beasts. Cleanliness alone can do much in preventing this undesirable state of the body."

Dr. Moss of Johns Hopkins Institute told of an experiment made last year with over 1,000 Baltimore school children, which gave a percentage of human typhoid carriers among them, and this, if applied to the population of Baltimore, would give that city about 20,000 "Typhoid Marys."

Dr. Soper of New York, discussing various methods of fighting typhoid infection, said he had come to the conclusion that the pasteurization of the milk supply of New York City is the only sure line of safety.

Dr. A. C. Abbott of Philadelphia declared that there was nothing more difficult than the problem of handling these so-called bacillus carriers of typhoid in a city's population. One public school in a poorer section of Philadelphia, he said, was located in a population of 15,000 which was constantly reporting diphtheria. Finally, the authorities examined every school child, found thirty bacillus carriers among the pupils, sent them home, and the diphtheria disappeared.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Health Officer of New York, supplementing what Dr. Chapin of Providence had said about water pollution being so great a factor in developing typhoid, said in many cases where flies were blamed for typhoid, the real cause was sewage pumped up with the water of the people.

"The iron and steel institute of this country," said Dr. Darlington, "has circulated 650,000 copies of a circular on the fly in nineteen languages, including Arabic. It led to many letters from people asking, 'If flies are so bad, why did God make them?' Thereupon we placed on these circulars the legend 'Flies were wisely ordained, but we ought not to need their services. Where filth and waste are allowed to accumulate flies are needed to aid in their decomposition and disposal. If filth and waste are removed the necessity for the fly is removed.'"

Prof. Nutall indorsed all that had been said against the house fly as a carrier of disease, adding:

"The truth of the matter is, flies are filthy creatures and a source of very great danger."

Dr. Herbert D. Pease of the Lederle Laboratories, New York City, delivered a strong plea for protection against the spread of disease by the oyster. He told of the work done in New York City and by the Federal Bureau of Chemistry.

Dr. George Soper said there are parts of New York Bay where oysters cannot be gathered for food because sewerage pollution was too great. The Health Department's policy was against allowing them to be taken.

"However, oysters by the shipload are taken from New York Bay to other points, where they are opened and shipped," he said. "The express marks on the buckets do not always indicate that the oysters grew at their point of shipment."

Dr. Soper suggested that the savants and experts at present turn their studies toward clams. There were reasons to believe that they spread infectious diseases.

An interesting discussion of means of combatting "sleeping" sickness caused by the Tse Tse fly in certain regions of Africa visited by Col. Roosevelt on his hunting trip was led by Dr. A. Laveran of the French Academy of Medicine and Dr. Thiroux of the French colonial troops in Senegal. They agreed that sleeping sickness is caused mainly by flies of glossiness.

The fourth and last of the special addresses to the congress—that by Dr. Seahan of Munich, delivered to-night—dealt with the social, hygienic, and political importance of workingmen's insurance.

Dr. Seahan described how German workingmen's insurance had attained in twenty-five years the dimensions of a gigantic social institution, which was of vast influence in advancing hygienic and general conditions, and resulted in extensive changes of international social policy.

In Germany, he said, the workmen carrying sick insurance number 14,000 000; those carrying old age insurance 15,700,000, and 24,200,000 carry accident insurance. Between 1885 and 1910 over 100,000,000 sick, disabled, injured persons and their relatives had received benefits through their insurance. About 2,00,000 marks was spent daily for this tremendous institution of workingmen's aid.

Dr. Thomas A. Storey of the College of the City of New York advocated the adoption of a follow-up system in medical inspection of school pupils. This system, he said, had been used during the last year in New York and had resulted satisfactorily.

These conclusions were reached by Dr. Storey from a set of detailed statistics which he sets down as a guide for follow-up systems in schools generally. His final conclusion was that it is safe to expect the system to develop permanent habits of personal health control in most of the boys under supervision.

"Too little of the hygiene learned in our schools is used by the boys and girls in their homes," said Dr. Storey. "In the department under my supervision we have attempted to secure a method of instruction in hygiene which will develop permanent health habits in the individuals that come under its educational influence."

Demonstrating by the most authentic data in the world at large, approximately 55,000,000 babies are born each year, and that about 15,000,000 of them die before completing the first year of life, Edward Bunnell Phelps, editor of The American Underwriter, New York City, presented statistics before the demography section of the congress which were appalling. He declared that the world's infant mortality probably reaches the enormous figure of 40,000 babies' deaths each day, year in and year out, which practically means that an infant's death occurs in this world under present conditions on every other second of time from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. He said that in the United States alone the babies' deaths probably now number in round figures 1,000 a day.

"There are the best of reasons for believing that at least 50 per cent. of the world's present infant mortality is readily preventable," said Mr. Phelps. "The civilized countries are just beginning to awake to that fact."

Declaring that the splendid record made by the army engineers in digging the Panama Canal is not the only noteworthy achievement in the canal work, Dr. Le Prince told how the Sanitary Department of the Canal Commission has been digging into the sources of malaria. He described new methods discovered and now in use by the Department of Sanitation in waging war on malaria. These methods include special sub-drainage systems, permanent reinforced concrete ditch linings of wire mesh with a mere shell of concrete; the use of mosquito traps, which cause the malaria carrying insects to kill themselves by thousands; automatic mechanical oiling devices to prevent mosquito propagation, and other methods of fighting the disease.

Dr. Le Prince stated that long and careful investigation has proved that the malaria mosquito flies long distances against light winds, and that therefore the "sphere of activity" of a given breeding ground is not, as has heretofore been thought, confined to a circumscribed area lying near the breeding ground.

As a result of the scientific investigations and the adoption of modern, new scientific methods of combating the disease and destroying the insects that carry it, Dr. Le Prince stated that the sick roll in the Zone hospitals for July, 1912, was 75 per cent. less than for the same period six years ago.

According to statistics presented by Dr. Emery R. Hayhurst, the rate of deaths among brass founders is 50 per cent. in excess of that of occupied males in general. Age statistics show that in Chicago in 1910 the Illinois Commission on Occupational Diseases found that of 1,761 brass founders only 17 were over 50 years of age, and less than 15 per cent. were over 40 years of age. A few years ago an investigation in England showed that only 10 brass founders out of 1,200 were over 60 years of age.

Dr. Hayhurst asserted that in addition to the exposure of brass founders to excessive temperatures, nauseating odors from oil-blast furnaces, strain from piecework, and absence of eating quarters and proper sanitary conditions were a few of the complaints encountered from the workers.

Brass poisoning, or the acute form of the disease known as "brass founders' ague," the speaker said, has been recently proved by the German investigator, Lehmann, to be due to the inhalation of fumes of zinc, one of the components of brass. He said this is because zinc passes into a gaseous state at a low temperature.

In conclusion, Dr. Hayhurst declared that brass workers' diseases are all preventable.

"They must not breathe an atmosphere laden with zinc or other metallic fumes," he said. "Brass chills practically never occur in spacious, well-ventilated foundries or smelters. Higher ceilings, more partitions, better eating and sanitary quarters, better natural ventilation, and artificial ventilation for the pouring hours, especially in Winter time, are all that are required. There are no antidotes for brass founders' ague. The workmen's remedy, whisky, is worse than useless; all is prevention.

Dr. Henry L. Coit of Newark, N. J., in a paper on the "Public School as a Possible Factor in Preventing Infant and Child Mortality," proposed that the "consultation for mothers" shall be conducted within the public school, and finally become a part of its system.

"Mothers should suckle their children as God intended," declared Dr. William H. Davis, vital statistician of the Health Department of Boston, Mass., in the course of his paper on the subject, "Statistical Comparison of the Mortality of Breast-fed and Bottle-fed Infants."

"Of babies reaching the age of two weeks, one in five dies before a year old if bottle fed," said Dr. Davis, "while if breast-fed, only one in thirty fails to reach the one-year mark."

General criticism of the methods of compiling and of promoting vital statistics in American cities was voiced by Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Mr. Hoffman criticised the establishment of the division of vital statistics in the permanent Census Office, which, he declared, has proved a hindrance rather than a help in the development of municipal vital statistics because of an unfortunate tendency on the part of American registrars to shift the responsibility for information to the Census Office.

The story of the redemption of the people of Porto Rico from the hookworm disease, after its centuries of ravages, was told by Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, Manager in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in Porto Rico. How scientific treatment has made a whole people 50 per cent. better physically than they were before, and has played a winning card in bringing about a 400 per cent. increase in Porto Rico's commerce, was described at length by the army physician.

Dr. Ashford estimated that 90 per cent. of the rural population were infected with the disease, and that 70 per cent. of these were more or less sick.

Dr. Ashford described how the coffee industry of the island had been destroyed by severe cyclones, and that, while the planters had since turned largely to the production of sugar, tobacco, and other articles, and the production of coffee had largely decreased, so far as the number of acres under cultivation was concerned, it had nevertheless very materially increased in value. This was effected chiefly by the increased efficiency of the laborer through riddance of the hookworm disease.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy of Toronto, Canada, contributed a paper on the topic of "What Medical Inspection of Schools Can Do for the Teacher."

"There are a few classes which have not the stupid, the dull, the backward, and the sick," she said. "We do not claim that the call to the doctor to stand beside the teacher can accomplish everything, but it can help. Medical inspection of the schools is one of the signs of the times."

DENOUNCES SEX EXHIBIT.

Dr. Wile Calls Hygienic Display a "Chamber of Horrors."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. — Dr. Ira S. Wile of New York tossed a bomb into the International Hygiene Congress to-day. He condemned the exhibit of the American Federation of Sex Hygiene in the exhibition hall of the Congress, and declared it was without moral effect. He denounced it as a "chamber of horrors," and said that if he could have his way he would rip out the whole exhibit.

The Honorary President of the American Federation for Sex Hygiene, which makes this exhibit, is Charles W. Eliot of Harvard. Its President is Prince A Morrow of New York City. Henry L. Higginson of Boston is the Treasurer. The federation has constituent societies in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and fifteen other States. Some of the members of the Executive Committee are Robert W. Hebberd of Albany, Dr. Robert N. Willson of Philadelphia, Wirt W. Hallam of Chicago, Dr. Arthur T. Cabot of Boston, Mrs Caroline B. Alexander of Hoboken, James B. Reynolds and Felix Warburg, both of New York City.

The exhibit includes a very complete demonstration of the principles of eugenics. One section displays a series of nearly 100 photographs of the effects of various diseases, and there is another collection of carts tracing the influence of these diseases on the man and boy, woman and girl, and on the infant.

"I disapprove of this whole exhibition," said Dr. Wile, suddenly breaking the thread of his remarks and pointing to the federation's display of charts, models, life-size casts, and photographs illustrating the effects of diseases.

ANCIENT MAPS AS WINDOWS.

American Geographical Society Adopts Dr. Stevenson's Idea.

Celebrated old maps of the world, reproduced as glass transparencies in the windows of the American Geographical Society building at 156th Street and Broadway, are now being used by the society for permanent window decorations. Forty-two maps selected to represent the development of map making from the first to the seventeenth century are shown in the windows of the first floor of the building on the Broadway and 156th Street sides.

The idea of utilizing the windows for map transparencies occurred to Dr. Edward Luther Stevenson, Secretary of the Hispanic Society of America. He saw that the building with its many windows received plenty of sunlight, which made the windows well fitted for transparencies, and that the transparencies would go far to hide the ugliness of the iron bars on the outside of the windows. Dr. Stevenson took his idea to Archer M. Huntington, the Honorary President of the Geographical Society, and Mr. Huntington and other officers of the Society thought so well of it that they told Dr. Stevenson to go ahead with his transparencies.

The maps reproduced on the windows were collected by Dr. Stevenson from many of the cities of the Old World. Dr. Stevenson has written and lectured much on geographical subjects, and he selected the maps from a large collection.

The originals of the maps were made by monks and early geographers. Many of them represent the world in curious shapes and sizes. In the early maps the East is shown at the top, and the Garden of Eden and Heaven are given geographical position.

An interesting map reproduced on the window is the world map of Cosmas. The author was a monk, and lived in the sixth century of the Christian era. It is generally accepted that his "Topography" contains the oldest Christian maps that have survived.

Cosmas rejected the geographical ideas of the ancients, finding in the Scriptures a basis for his theories. He believed the Bible should be accepted no less as a guide in science than as a guide to faith. The tabernacle, he thought, should be taken as a model of the earth, the firmament and the heavens above, and the earth, the floor of the universe. "For thou shalt make the table in length two cubits, and in breadth one cubit," was for him a justification in representing the length of the earth as twice its breadth. A rectangular earth seems to have been justified by the statement in Revelation: "I saw four angels standing on four corners of the earth."

Beyond the encircling ocean Cosmas placed the earthly paradise whence flow the four sacred rivers, their sources, therefore, being hidden from man. He represented the four indenting gulfs—at the south the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, at the north the Caspian Sea, and in the west the Mediterranean Sea—in accord with the belief of the time.

Continue Day Line Service on Hudson

The Albany Day Line announced yesterday that it would continue to run the service of the Mary Powell between New York and Kingston, and would also have the Albany make special trips during the visit here of the war fleet next month.

"I Like It"

Most Children do like

Instant Postum

the New Food Drink.

But the big fact is that Children as well as adults can drink Instant Postum with fullest benefit.

Little folks are usually denied coffee "because it hurts them."

When Instant Postum is the beverage its delicious, mild, Java-like flavour pleases all the family, yet no harm can result to young or old, for Instant Postum, rich as it is in taste, is made only of choice wheat and a small per cent of molasses—pure and free from the coffee drug, "caffeine."

Instant Postum requires no boiling.

Stir a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, add sugar and cream to taste, and a perfect cup of Postum is ready *instantly*.

Grocers sell Instant Postum in tins containing sufficient to make about 100 cups at 50c. Smaller tins making about 50 cups at 30c.

Coffee Averages About Double That Cost.

A 5-cup Free Sample mailed for 2-cent stamp, to cover postage.

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Pure Food Factories, Battle Creek, Mich.

THE PEOPLES NEW DEPT STORE

KESNER'S

SIXTH AVE. 22ND & 23RD STREETS

IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

STYLISH AND GENTLEMANLY

SUITS built to withstand the *hard* usage they are sure to get.

NORFOLK SUITS, of all-wool fabrics, in nice neat effects.

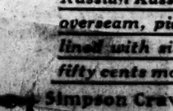
These suits have **TWO PAIRS OF TROUSERS,** and are lined.

There are also a few **double-breasted suits** in this assortment. All sizes, for boys 8 to 11. Guaranteed value **$7.50,** special price to-day..... **$4.98**

DOUBLE BREASTED AND NORFOLK SUITS. All the natty men's wear fabrics. Suits representing the highest standard of tailor craft. Strictly all-wool materials, lined trousers, High grade in every detail, with extra pair of trousers. Sizes 8 to 17. Guaranteed value **$10.00,** to-day..... **$7.50**

BOYS' BLOUSES, of madras and percales, strongly made, in neat patterns, colors and stripes. These are made by the makers of the famous "Mother's Friend" Blouses, and are the regular **75c** grade. To-day..... **45c**

Your dollar buys more "Better Goods" here than Elsewhere



To those who have not visited New York's newest department store an earnest invitation is extended. ***Our policy is dependable merchandise—lowest prices.***

We will be pleased to open charge accounts with responsible parties. ***Ask about Deposit Accounts.***

B. Altman & Co.

Have in stock, in correct styles,

Women's Blouses and Waists

at moderate prices.

Blouses of Silk, Lace and Lingerie for wear with tailor-made suits.

Plain Tailored Waists of washable fabrics for practical use.

Smart mannish models in Women's Riding Shirts.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing the latest importations in Women's Neckwear, including novel designs in Scarfs, Ruffs, Boas, Guimpes, Collars and fancy Stocks.

This day (Thursday), there will be

A Sale of Fancy Silk Stocks

At the special price of 75c. each

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

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Lace Draperies for Interior Decoration

Real Lace in Window and Door Draperies, Bed Sets, Boudoir Sets, etc., made specially to order to harmonize with individual schemes of room furnishings and decoration.

A choice assortment of fine foreign Laces, Lace Materials and motifs from which to make selections.

The Bric-a-Brac Department

contains a very interesting collection of objets d'art, appropriate for wedding gifts, anniversary souvenirs or the adornment of the home.

Included are Carved Ivories, among which are some fine specimens of Japanese work; Ivory Miniatures; Bronzes, Clocks and Clock Sets; Lamps and Lamp shades; and an extensive assortment of Dutch pierced silver in very artistic designs.

Also Tea, Coffee and Liqueur Sets; Tea Wagons, Serving Trays, Card Tables, etc.

Among the larger pieces are Italian marbles, comprising Statuary, Pedestals, Tables, Jardinieres, Vases and Conservatory Benches; Bronze Fire Screens, Andirons, etc.

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34 Years Leaders of Fashion

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

The Greatest Pageants of Modern Times

were these, held in connection and as part of the ceremonies of

The Coronation of King George V. and the Durbar of Delhi, Shown in the Kinemacolor Pictures

No charge. 8th Floor Daily, 2.30 to 4.30.

Men's, Women's and Children's

$1.50, $2, $2.50 Gloves

A Famous, Well Known Make, and "Like Old Friends, They Wear Well." Specially priced, 89c

THE entire sample line of a manufacturer whose name we are not permitted to mention, but you can guess who he is. Main Floor.

All made of specially selected skins, superior workmanship. Your choice of the wanted styles and colors; most demanded leathers, both glace and suede; made mostly of Russian Kassan skins and Arabian Mocha skins; some sewn overseam, pique and prix seam. Many of the gloves are lined with silk, which, as you know, makes them worth fifty cents more a pair.

Simpson Crawford Co., in New York's Shopping Center

Senator Lodge's Some Early Memories in the OCTOBER SCRIBNER

deals with his school days in the Boston of the sixties and with some famous old plays and players.

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OFFICE FURNITURE

Quality that DEFIES Comparison; Prices that WELCOME it.

FRANKLIN OFFICE FURNITURE CO., 46 & 48 E. 20th St. (bet. B'way & 4th Av.)

SAYS OUR RUBBER SHOULD BE PUSHED

Products from Hawaii and the Philippines Are Far Behind Those of the British Provinces.

SOME ADVANCE IS SHOWN

Industry Needs Encouragement by Government to Arrive at Its Utmost Possibilities, Mr. Manders Says.

"A trip of inspection through the rows of natural and plantation rubber samples on view at the Third International Rubber and Allied Trades Exposition, which is now being held in the Grand Central Palace, leads to the conclusion that both Hawaii and the Philippine Islands are far behind the British provinces in the rubber industry. This is said to be natural, in view of the fact that the plantations in these countries are young compared with the Ceylon, British Malayan, and Equatorial Africa regions. But there are other reasons, according to A. Staine Manders, organizer of all of the international rubber expositions, which are regarded as less excusable.

Mr. Manders praised the Philippine Islands and the Hawaiian exhibits as showing great development since the last international exposition in London in 1911, and particularly as compared with the exhibitions at the London show in 1908. But he said that the United States Government is to blame for conditions which prevent a more rapid development of the rubber industry in the American possessions.

"Your American provinces need encouragement," he said, "and the kind of encouragement they need must be given by the Government itself. It is of such a nature that private individuals cannot expect to furnish it.

"Education is what is needed most of all to enlarge the rubber industry in these provinces. These lands need agricultural colleges to train natives how to grow rubber trees and how to make them yield most. Here you have a condition which, by way of analogy, might be described thus: You have a great, big school and thousands of willing pupils waiting for the doors to open. But there are no teachers, and thus the school is of no practical value. You have the land, the labor, and, what is most important, the climate, but you can't produce the quality and quantity of rubber that is produced in the British protectorates, where the Government seeks to do everything in its power to encourage the rubber industry.

"At the 1908 show in London there wasn't a sign of evidence that the Philippines were in existence, so far as the rubber industry was concerned. Within the next three years there was some development, but not an appreciable amount. This last year, I am glad to notice, has produced a great change, and we are able for the first time to show what opportunities are lying dormant in the Philippines and in Hawaii."

Mr. Manders took a TIMES reporter to the exhibit booths of these countries and picked up various samples of the crude rubber on view there and then held them alongside some of the purer specimens on exhibition by the rubber growers of the more advanced British territories.

"Your American rubber," he said, "may test to be just as good as this English rubber, but what is the sense in shipping anything but the purest rubber when you have to pay freight by weight? They need more machinery and a knowledge of the latest purifying processes to develop the trade as it should be developed. For instance, an entirely new kind of rubber has just been found in Hawaii, according to reports received. If the Government were to pay for the scientific research and exploitation necessary to bring this new kind of rubber into the rubber market it would only be doing what other countries have done long ago."

According to Mr. Manders there is much agitation among the visiting growers of natural and plantation rubber trees for the permanent establishing of a New York market for rubber. At present the United States buys all of its rubber—and it consumes half of all that is produced—at the London price.

"When this exhibition is concluded," said Mr. Manders, "I think you will find that New York will be more of a rubber distributing centre than it now is. The plantation owners would prefer to deal directly with New York instead of having their goods relayed through London. It would be a convenience, and might possibly mean cheaper rubber."

Any one who is not acquainted with the various forms, shapes, and colors in which crude rubber appears on the rubber market might mistake some of the rubber heaps on exhibition in the Grand Central Palace for crates of dried raisins, figs, or dates. The samples are black, yellow, brown, reddish, and of all intermediate hues. The rubber is exhibited in the form of sheets, cubes, balls, and even in the image of butcher's bologna.

One section of the Brazilian exhibit, devoted exclusively to the product of the natural rubber tree as found in the jungles, shows the rubber in so-called black "biscuits." The "biscuits" are of all sizes, ranging from 50 pounds (valued at about $65) to one weighing 1,450 pounds, and worth about $2,000 on the market today. Rubber sneak thieves, as Mr. Manders called them, had applied their knives to some of the specimens with damaging effect.

"That 'biscuit' idea," said Mr. Manders in explaining the system, "is really not farfetched, for all rubber necessarily goes into a baker shop before we can call it rubber. First the rubber milk is churned and when the coagulation sets in it must be kneaded into one form or another. It is just as easy to make a biscuit as a bologna. Some prefer one way of shipment and some prefer another."

One section of the exhibition is devoted exclusively to the showing of samples which will be tests for the prizes which have been offered by the British Chamber of Commerce. Already 138 samples, each consisting of 112 pound packages of the raw rubber, have been received. They will be adjudged by experts before the close of the exhibition on Oct. 3. Samples of rubber from the Philippines and the Hawaiian group are not included in the competition. "That tells the story," said Mr. Manders.

When asked whether the intensive encouragement of the rubber industry might not tend to cheapen rubber and thus cut the profits of investors, Mr. Manders said that the growers were united in favoring an extension of the rubber industry, even though it be competitive.

"The more rubber that can be produced the better it will be for the world at large," he said. "Thousands of things are now being made of rubber, but there is still room for application in thousands of other lines. It would be impossible to produce as much rubber as is needed. The business is tremendously growing in dimensions, and all the scientific help that might be given would only tend to add to the business."

"How about synthetic rubber?" asked the reporter, seeing no sample of artificially prepared rubber among any of the exhibits.

"I am glad you brought that up," said Mr. Manders. "There is a popular conception that the natural rubber producers are shaking in their boots because of the prospects of floating synthetic rubber. I wish they could make artificial rubber at a profit. It would at least be pure rubber, and pure rubber, mixed with natural rubber, would be a boon to civilization. We made some rubber at our last exhibition in London. In seventy-two hours we made three-quarters of a pound, and it cost us $100. The same amount could have been grown for 25 cents. So there really isn't much to be feared, but, remember, the growers will welcome synthetic rubber when it does appear."

A feature of to-morrow's exhibition will be Ceylon Day. Imperial Commissioner F. Crosbie Roles, who represents the crown colony, has invited Ambassador Bryce and the local British Consul and his staff to attend Ceylon's exhibition, which is particularly attractive because of its natural tropical setting. All of the visiting Ceylon rubber growers will be on hand to advertise Ceylon, the first colony to successfully grow the rubber tree. Cocoanuts, teas, and the spices will, of course, share the honors with plantation rubber.

GIVES UP TOBACCO FOR RUBBER.

Sumatra Also Abandons Coffee for the More Profitable Crop.

Baron Autenried and W. Imhelder, who are the managers of two big English plantations in Sumatra, have arrived at the Holland House. They are making a trip around the world, and timed their arrival in New York so they could take in the rubber exhibition. Baron Autenried has been in Sumatra twenty years, and has been growing tobacco, coffee, rubber, or cocoanuts all that time. He says the cultivation of tobacco and coffee is steadily diminishing in the island in favor of rubber and cocoanuts.

"Our tobacco sold last year in Amsterdam at $2.10 a pound," said Baron Autenried yesterday, "and this was an exceptionally high price, but the acreage in tobacco in the island is diminishing every year. The land which does not yield the very best crop is being turned over to rubber. For one thing, you can expect that the price of Sumatra tobacco will never go very much lower than it is at present, because there is now no overproduction. Tobacco land is very high now. When I went there you could pick it up for a song. But recently an estate of 15,000 acres was sold for $1,250,000.

"The production of coffee is also decreasing. It now amounts only to a catch crop, being interplanted with rubber trees. As soon as the latter grow up the coffee plants can get no sun, and therefore do not thrive. Still the prices of the Sumatra coffee that comes from our west coast are higher than Brazilian coffee. It has brought $21.50 a hundredweight. Most of it goes to London.

"Of course, everybody out there seems to be going in more or less for rubber. The first trees were planted in 1899, and then in 1903 the great estates, many of which had been devoted to coffee raising, began to plant rubber. A little later came the rubber boom, when a great deal of English capital came in, and much new land was opened. Up to 1911 there were 126,000 acres on the east coast in rubber. Now about $25,000,000 of English capital, $3,500,000 Dutch, $2,000,000 of French, $400,000 of German, and $4,000,000 of American money are invested in the industry.

"Experiments have shown that the eastern district of Sumatra is more favorably adapted to rubber cultivation than Ceylon, and is equally as good for that purpose as the Federated Malay States. Besides, labor conditions are much better than in most other countries. We import coolies from Java, which is overpopulated, and the workmen are very satisfactory. It takes a rubber tree four years to bear in Sumatra. We have better weather and a more equable temperature than they have in Singapore.

"As a rubber producing country, Sumatra is only beginning. So far only some twenty estates are actually producing, for most of the planting was done during the boom. The exportation of rubber in 1911 was 1,400,000 pounds. In 1914 this will be doubled.

"One great future industry is cocoanut growing. This is now beginning under European management. There is a big sale for copra, the dried cocoanut, out of which are made many kinds of oils, soaps and artificial butter, and the price has been steadily going up for thirty years. In the last six or seven years, it has made considerable advance. It only takes five years from the planting of a cocoanut tree to have fruit, and in the seventh year there is a big crop. The cocoanut is called the 'consol of the East.' There is bound to be a yield, just as there is an income from consols, and there is always a market for the copra.

"There are some 3,000 Europeans now in the eastern district of Sumatra, and all are more or less engaged in planting. Then we have in that part of the island the works of the Royal Dutch Oil Company, which has many wells, and as a branch of the Shell Oil Company is fighting the Standard.

"We have lots of tigers and elephants in that part of the island, but nobody, not even the Englishman, has time to do much hunting, except when it comes to actually protecting the plantations against them. The tigers sometimes attack the natives, and there are six of them on an average to a plantation. On one plantation, twelve were trapped in seven months. I caught five in a year. We always shoot them after trapping them, as we consider them pests. Elephants are not so numerous. On one estate twelve years ago I used to trap a great many. Mr. Imhelder keeps a pet elephant on his estate. He is very tame, and does his share of work."

2-STORY CAR MAY GO WEST.

Withdrawn from Service Pending Decision to Send It to Chicago.

For the past three days the new skyscraper trolley car which a month ago made its appearance on Broadway has not been doing service on the street, and yesterday the patrons of the skyscraper car made anxious inquiry of the newspapers if the report which had gone abroad that the company had decided to take the car out of service because it was too big to be easily managed was true.

At the office of the New York Railways Company, 621 Broadway, it was said that the car had been withdrawn temporarily, but would be returned to service again. The officers of the company, it was said, were considering sending the car to Chicago to be exhibited in the railway convention to be held there next month.

CAN'T LIVE ON $60 A MONTH.

So Young Newlywed Gets Court Order on a Trust Fund.

The plea of a young bookkeeper that he could not support a wife, even in the Bronx, on a salary of $60 a month, moved Surrogate Fowler yesterday to permit him to draw $350 from a trust fund in a savings bank. The petitioner was Richard S. Baxter, who works in the Bronx National Bank.

Baxter ran away from the home of his mother, Mrs. Susan I. Farlin, on March 18 last and married Edna May Preston, without his mother's knowledge. He kept the marriage secret until the first of June when he plucked up courage to start housekeeping on an independent basis in the Bronx.

His calculations that a $60 a month salary would enable him to maintain a separate household were incorrect, and he informed the Surrogate that he had run up a number of bills he could not pay from his bank wages. Among them is a $40 doctor's bill. He figured he could get along until April 26 next, when he becomes of age, if he were allowed to draw $350 of $1,055 to his credit in the Irving Savings Institution.

The money was given him in trust by his father, Richard Baxter, who lives in London, England, and whom his mother divorced in 1906. His mother is to control the money until he shall come of age. She put his petition before the court as his guardian.

GIFT TO A. ROYAL GUEST.

It Is Contained In His Aunt's Will and Amounts to $11,513.

According to official papers filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday, a man of the name of A. Royal Guest, who lives at 501 West 122d Street, will receive $11,513.87 under the will of Mrs. Elsie A. Pell, who died Oct. 7, 1911. Mrs. Pell, whose home was at 114 West Eightieth Street, a four-story brownstone house, valued at $26,500, left a net estate of $94,000.

Guest, who was her nephew, got a music box, a gold watch chain studded with topaz, and one-seventh of her residuary estate. He had to pay an inheritance tax of $575.70, according to the computations of Appraiser Goldenkranz. Guest is listed under his regal name in the City Directory, and is mentioned that way in the will of his aunt.

Some of the papers filed early in the transfer tax proceedings revealed that the A in his name stands for Abraham, but the Abraham was eliminated later in the proceedings because the young man prefers to be known as A. Royal Guest.

Player-pianos Delivered Within 150 Miles of New York City Free of Charge

ANDERSON co-operative ownership SOCIETY

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SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR TIMES READERS

Tremendously Interesting Announcement of the

Formation of a Co-operative Ownership Society

For the Distribution of 500 Player-Pianos at a Cash Saving of 155 Dollars on Each.

It is hard to be calm when news of such great importance is to be told. You recall the announcement printed March 6, 1911, of the Anderson 500 Piano Club.

It was our first attempt to form a Club of 500 members—500 homes banded together for the purpose of purchasing 500 pianos at the actual total saving of 46 thousand, 2 hundred and 50 dollars, or a net saving of 92 dollars and 50 cents to each member.

This was a dash into new fields—a plunge into the unknown—and many were the wise old heads that predicted failure. The result was a splendid vindication of our confidence.

A year later, March 20th, 1912, a second club of 500 members was formed—and most of those who joined this second club were sent by members of the "old guard"—the "charter members" who took advantage of the FIRST club. Many of the thousand members of the two clubs will read this announcement and they will tell their friends in wholehearted words of earnest praise, the PLEASURE and SATISFACTION and SAVING of the ANDERSON METHOD—praise for which it is hard for us to find words that adequately express our appreciation.

It is also important to note that of the thousand pianos and player-pianos distributed to the thousand members that formed these two clubs, not one has been returned because it was found different from what we represented it—we certainly would not attempt to again distribute 500 player-pianos for the third time in the same community without the encouragement and praise and good-will of the thousand homes that hold Anderson pianos and player-pianos through the co-operative advantages of the ANDERSON IDEA.

IN FAIRNESS TO YOURSELF—TO YOUR HOME YOUR FAMILY—INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF

BOOKS FOR MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION OPEN SEPT. 26 — ANDERSON co-operative ownership SOCIETY — BOOKS FOR MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION OPEN SEPT. 26

A Great Co-operative Association of Five Hundred Members.

A concerted effort to make and dispose of five hundred player-pianos of one style at a saving of 155 dollars in cost and expense to each member.

OUR REGULAR 550 DOLLAR PLAYER-PIANO TO MEMBERS FOR

You are invited to join the *Anderson & Company Co-operative Ownership Society*

OUR REGULAR TERMS ARE 15 DOLLARS A MONTH, TO MEMBERS ONLY

Price **$395** No interest to pay

First payment **$5** No interest added to this

$2 A Week

FREE Bench Tuning, Delivery One Year, 30 Days' Free Test, Free Life Insurance, Full Year's Trial, 6 Library Rolls

We want you to become a member of the ANDERSON Co-operative Ownership Society. But we also want it to be because YOU have looked for yourself, weighed for yourself, convinced yourself and decided for yourself. Both stores open Saturday evening until 10 o'clock.

1 West 125th Street, at 5th Ave.
Northwest Corner, New York City
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One Block from Borough Hall Subway Station.
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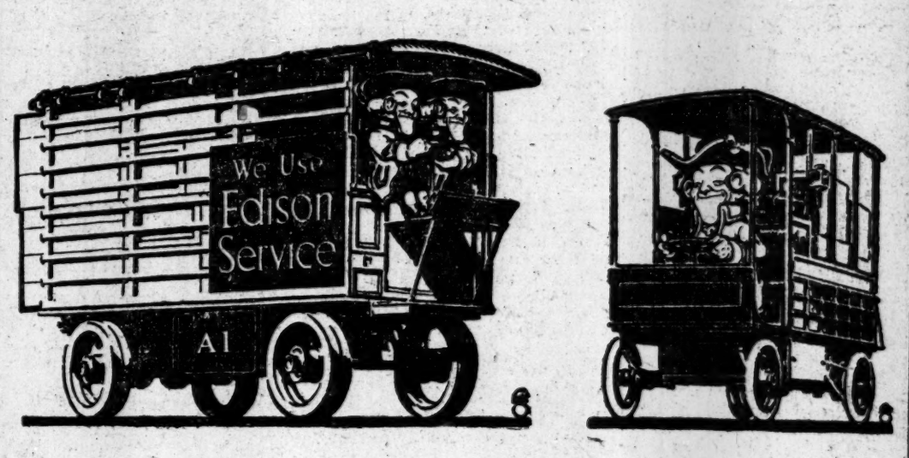
We have been selling Player-pianos and Pianos in Brooklyn and New York for 36 Years.

Increase Your Business by improving your deliveries

Below are some of New York's prominent users of Electric Vehicles



In a number of instances, electric vehicles have been in continuous service for the last ten years and are still giving perfect satisfaction

Some Electric Vehicle Users in New York

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Adams Express Company
Aeolian Company
Aitken, Son & Company
Altman B. & Company
American Bank Note Company
American Express Company
American Meter Company
American Museum of Natural History
Anheuser Busch Agency
Armour & Company
Arnold, Constable & Company
Atlas Safe and Machinery Trucking Company
Austin, Nichols & Company

Beadleston & Woerz
Bernheimer & Schwartz Company
Best & Company
Boettger Company, Henry W.
Bonwit, Teller & Company
Brooks Brothers
Brown, S. S. & Company

Central Brewing Company of N. Y.
Central Union Gas Company
Childs Company
Claflin Company, H. B.
Colgate & Company
Columbia Storage Warehouses
Consolidated Gas Company of N. Y.
Curtis-Blaisdell Company
Cushman, L. A.
Cushman, S. Sons

Deering, Milliken & Company
Diamond Rubber Company of N. Y.
Doelger, Peter

Ebling Brewing Company
Ehret, George
Ewing, Bacon & Henry

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.
Fish, George F.
Fleischmann Company, The
Franklin Simon & Company

Gates, Church E. & Company
General Baking Company
General Electric Company
Gimbel Brothers
Globe Storage and Carpet Cleaning Company
Goldenberg Brothers & Company
Gorham Company
Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company
Griscom-Spencer Company
Groh's Sons, M.
Gutfreund's Olympia Market

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Company
Harlem Hospital
Hearn & Son, James A.
Heide, Henry
Horn & Hardart Company
Hornthal & Company
Hupfel, J. Chr. G. Brewing Company
Hyde & Sons, A. G.

Jaeckel A. & Company
Jaeckel H. & Sons
Johnson & Company

Keith & Proctor's Theatres
Kendall Nail and Supply Company

Lewandos
Lichtenstein Millinery Company
Lincoln Safe Deposit Company
Loewer's V. Gambrinus Brewery Co.
Luchow, A.

Macy, R. H. & Company
Maillard, Henry
Manhattan Storage Company
McCabe Hanger Mfg. Company
McCreery & Co., James
Merritt, Stephen Embalming Co.
Metropolitan Opera House
Meyrowitz, E. C.
Mirror, The
Morgan Steam Laundry Company
Morse & Rogers
Motor Delivery Company
Mount Sinai Hospital

Nathan Manufacturing Company
New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.
New York Edison Company, The
New York Hospital
New York Public Library
New York Ry. and S.S. Time Table Co.
New York Railways Company
New York and Springfield Despatch
New York Telephone Company
New York Transfer Company
New York Zoological Park
Newcomb, F. J. Mfg. Company
Niles-Bement-Pond Company

Ovington Bros. Company

Piercy, H. C. & A. I. Contracting Co.
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
Police Department
Poppe, Edward Company
Presbyterian Hospital

Repetti, L.
Rockefeller Institute Hospital
Rouss, Charles Broadway
Runkel Brothers, Inc.
Ruppert, Jacob

Safety-Armorite Conduit Company
Schaefer, F. & M. Brewing Co.
Schanz, Joseph
Shaw, Alex. D. & Company
Sills, J. S. & Sons
Silz, A., Inc.
Simpson-Crawford Company
Singer Sewing Machine Company
Slater, J. & J.
Sloane, W. & J.
Speyer & Company
Sprague Electric Works
Steinway & Sons
Stern Brothers
Sulzberger & Sons Company

Taylor, H. E. & Company
Third Avenue Railroad Company
Thurn, Madam L.
Tiffany & Company
Tiffany Studios

United Cigar Stores Company
United Dressed Beef Company
United Electric Light & Power Co.

Vantine, A. A. & Company
Vienna Pressed Yeast Company

Wanamaker, John
Ward Bread Company
Webber, Richard
Weisbecker, Charles
West End Storage Warehouse
Westcott Express Company
Whitman, Clarence & Company
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Williams, R. C. & Company
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Advertising rates per agate line: One insertion, 30c.; three insertions in one week, including one on Sunday, 75c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.40.

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1½-TON GIBBS ELECTRIC TRUCK, NEW SINGLE TIRES, 36x5 ON FRONT, NEW DUAL TIRES ON REAR, 36x3. TRUCK NOW IN USE. MAKE APPOINTMENT BY LETTER FOR DEMONSTRATION. ADDRESS LAURENT, PICTORIAL REVIEW CO., 222 WEST 29TH ST.

For Sale, Limousine.—Extraordinary opportunity to purchase Studard-Dayton 50 Limousine, in splendid condition, owing to change of residence; no reasonable offer refused; demonstration by appointment. Address or call, B. N. Horn, 1,137 Broadway, Room 309.

To facilitate the immediate closing of a much encumbered estate, and to raise cash in a hurry, the executrices will sacrifice one five-passenger car (complete) and a large seven-passenger car; both are just from the factory, one costing $3,000 and the other $4,000; reasonable offer considered. Box K 52 Times.

A—FOUR-CYLINDER TOURING, $375. FIVE-PASSENGER, COST $2,500; DUAL IGNITION, SELECTIVE GEARS; TOP, WIND SHIELD; EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN; OWNER NEEDS CASH; IDEAL FOR PRIVATE USE. BLOEDEN, 225 WEST 77TH, COR. BROADWAY.

Elmore, 1910, 36 h. p. touring car; in first-class condition; completely equipped; lamps, head light, top, wind shield, Walter speedometer; all tools; will demonstrate; very reasonable. Apply Jacob W. Hartman, 309 B'way.

A —LADY SACRIFICES PEERLESS TOURING; seven-passenger; luxuriously equipped; cost $4,600; scarcely used; owner guarantees; cash secures real bargain. Ask for Barrymore's chauffeur, 2,182 Broadway, 77th.

Cars, bodies, delivery wagons, sold; all prices. We buy cars and bodies—spot cash. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Mercedes "40," $500; fine landaulet and touring bodies; demountable rims; splendid condition. Riverside 4537.

Thomas Flyer, 7-passenger touring car, fully equipped; sacrifice. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Thomas K, 6-cylinder, 70 h. p. roadster flier; bargain. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Renault roadster; almost new; investigate; a bargain. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Lozier 7-passenger touring car, $300. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Pope-Hartford, perfect condition, fully equipped; bargain. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Overland Runabout, $350. Bargain. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Brush 1912 Runabout at a sacrifice. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Landaulet body; was special built; excellent condition. James Bell & Co., 509-15 W. 56th.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.

CURT SCHMIDT PACKARD RENTING CO. Elegant up-to-date town and TOURING CARS for rent for any length of time. LOW RATES BY MONTH. Liveried service if desired. TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 4537.

PACKARD CARS FOR HIRE. Up-to-date service only, $4 PER HOUR. Rates by day, trips, or week. WE MAKE FRIENDS THROUGH OUR SERVICE. Tel. 3486 Bryant.

SEVEN-PASSENGER LUXURIOUS CARS. Strictly up-to-date models for rent $3.50 an hour and up; special monthly rates. 100 MORNINGSIDE.

Packard touring; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Follot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 2422.

Packards, latest models; $2.50-$4.50 hour; $300-$700 monthly; experienced chauffeurs. Murray Hill 181.

Elegant Packard, $3 per hour; owner drives; special weekly, monthly rates. Telephone 7261 Columbus.

Hotchkiss town car; low rates by hour, week, or month. Harris. Tel. 6848 Columbus.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED. Spot cash for your automobile, any make, or will accept same on sale at 5 per cent. commission. Green's Agency, Broadway and 48th.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

Automobile course, $55. Booklet Explains WHY Our Course Is Best. STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 233 West 54th St., near Broadway. "Founded on Honesty." "Prospers on Merit."

USED CARS FOR SALE.

USED CARS AT COST

Last week we advertised cars at cost to make room for Body stock, account of expiration of lease at 1765 Broadway.

We sold a lot of cars—
—But we didn't sell enough.

This week we will continue the sale. It hurts, but we must have room.

THIS WEEK YOU MAY

Save Hundreds of Dollars

AT OUR EXPENSE

Your selection is unrestricted. You may pick from practically every make and model made.

Runabouts, Touring, Closed Cars, Delivery Wagons, Trucks, Taxis, &c. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.

Jandorf Automobile Co.,
5-Story Building. 42 and 44 W. 62d St. Near B'way.

Last Week! — Last Week!

MUST VACATE OCT. 1.

500 CLOSED BODIES

Offers Wanted on IMMENSE Stock of Bodies, Seats, etc.; Brewsters, Rothschilds, Quinbys, etc.

MAKE YOUR OWN PRICE.

Jandorf Automobile Co.
BODY DEPARTMENT,
1765 Broadway Between 56th-57th Sts.

Roskam-Scott Co.,
BROADWAY AT 57TH STREET.

Limousines Landaulets

1912 New Simplex Limousine
1911 Pierce-Arrows 6-36
1911 Metallurgique 40
1911 Locomobile 30
1911 Chalmers 30
1911 Stevens-Duryea Big Six
100 Other Late Models

Seven-passenger car, 1912, fully equipped, self-starter; new extra shoe, demountable rims; just come from factory after being refinished, with new tires; impossible to tell from new; listed at $2,750—$1,600. Most remarkable bargain in New York. Our 1912 Demonstrator will go for $1,600 to a quick buyer.

SELDEN MOTOR VEHICLE CO., 1,876 Broadway.

THE F. B. STEARNS CO., Traded-In Cars—Bargains. Stearns 1911, 15-30 Touring; 1908, 30-60, 7-passenger, like new, $750; 1910, 30-60, 7-passenger and various models of Stearns cars at your figure; Chalmers 40, 1910, make offer; 1911 Palmer-Singer, 6 cyl. Also some fine light touring cars and runabouts, including one 30-60 Stearns toy tonneau.

C. A. ACKERMAN,
415 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.

STODDARD DAYTON

We are open for bids on all of our used cars; they are going to be sold in next thirty days; all rebuilt and ready for immediate service. Used Car Dept., 225 West 57th St.

Franklins, four and five passenger, in first-class mechanical condition; 1910 and earlier models at attractive prices. **Franklin Motor Car Co.,** 73d and Amsterdam Ave. Tel. Col. 8311

Six-cylinder 48 horse power ROLLS-ROYCE chassis, in use one year; mileage 5,000; fine condition. Inquire of or address HAROLDS MOTOR CAR CO., 233 West 54th St.

COLUMBIA FACULTY WELCOMES STUDENTS

Addresses by President Butler and Dean Woodbridge Mark Opening of New Year.

DR. JANEWAY ON MEDICINE

Speaks to Classes at College of Physicians and Surgeons—Class Contest Postponed.

Columbia University formally opened its doors yesterday afternoon for its one hundred and fifty-ninth academic session with exercises in the gymnasium building. The address of welcome was made by President Nicholas Murray Butler, followed by an address by Dean Frederick J. E. Woodbridge on the subject of "The Discovery of the Mind." At 3 o'clock the members of the Faculty and the officers of the university marched in procession to the gymnasium.

Dean Woodbridge said, in part:

"We hear of 'new ideas of a university,' but in strictness of speech, or, one might say, metaphysically, there can be no new idea of a university which is not a wrong idea. For there is something platonic and eternal about that idea, a changeless essence which may shine through many changing things. The only sense in which it can be called new is the sense in which we indicate that some one has seen it for the first time in his own experience. There may be new courses, new methods, and new degrees, and these may displace older and long-established institutions, but there can be no new university. The accidents are old or new, the substance, never; for the idea of the university is the idea of the organized discovery of the mind.

"The university is, therefore, not simply a place where a number of people are engaged in teaching and being taught a number of subjects of greater or less importance. It is much more than a collection of different schools brought together under one administration for purposes of economy or size. It is much more than a haphazard arrangement of different courses leading to different degrees and framed to meet demands of the moment, or to illustrate passing fashions, or to compete with rivals. To see no more is to see with myopic vision. To be sensible of no more is to be insensible to opportunity. The university is always at the beginning of a greater career when it finds a region which intelligence can invade and master, for that means progress in organizing the mind's discovery. It looks with a jealous eye on every educational enterprise and every attempt to advance learning which seek an independent existence.

"We should enhance the belief that the university is in idea, and shall be increasingly in practice, the most important of human institutions."

President Butler made four suggestions to the students who are entering college this year, appealing to four different moods or tastes. They were to choose as a companion either the poetry of Tennyson or the essays of Emerson, of the "Life of Gladstone" by Lord Morley, or a study of the life of Pasteur. In speaking of these four, Dr. Butler said, in part:

"Let us each resolve, during the academic year now opening, to strengthen and make firmer our hold upon something that really lasts, something that is worth while, something that is raised above the temporary turmoils and the vulgar self-seeking of the day. Let us close our ears, so far as possible, to the roar of malice, untruthfulness, and slander that fills the air of this year of grace.

"Whether you choose as your companion of this year the poetry of Tennyson, or the essays of Emerson, or the life of Gladstone, or the life of Pasteur, you will have an association never to be forgotten. From this companionship you will gain a centre point about which to organize your own personal academic studies. From it you will get a keystone for the arch that you are hoping to build. From it you will get a sense of achievement and of the worth that will contribute powerfully to your intellectual and moral growth as a human being."

At the opening exercises held in the morning at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Theodore C. Janeway, spoke on "The Importance of Pathological Theory of Practical Medicine." He said in part:

"The term 'practical medicine' means to us to-day something more than it has meant in the past. For us the conscious aim of practical medicine lies beyond the cure of disease and the alleviation of suffering. The ultimate aim is the health of each and every individual of the community. To safeguard this health is our first duty; our second duty to restore it when it has become endangered. The alleviation of suffering, while highly important in itself and never to be neglected, is, from this standpoint a secondary ideal in medicine."

Dr. Janeway then spoke of the necessity for investigation and called attention to the futility in medicine of primary speculative judgment, and the necessity for suspension of judgment until proper and complete investigation has been made. "Theories should not be formed from anything but facts," he said, "and then should be tested by carefully planned experiments."

"Medicine at its best has always been an observational science," continued Dr. Janeway. "It is now consciously an experimental science, and speculation has no place in it. Centuries before the existence of modern medical science, the best minds were conscious of this."

In striking contrast to the treatment that the entering freshmen received at Columbia University last Fall and for years prior to that, the campus yesterday on Morningside Heights was quiet and peaceful and but for an isolated instance here and there of the more forward of the freshmen being told their place, there was no hazing of any sort. A tug-of-war had been planned by the sophomores to give the youngsters a taste of what was in store for them but they were let off from this owing to the rain.

LARGEST CLASS AT N. Y. U.

Chancellor Brown Announces That New Building Has Been Provided.

Opening exercises for the two schools of New York University were held in the chapel yesterday morning, and the students listened to addresses by Elmer E. Brown, who is entering upon his second year as Chancellor of the university; Francis H. Stoddard, Dean of the College of Arts and Pure Science, and Charles H. Snow, Dean of the School of Applied Science. The class of 1916 will probably be the largest in the history of the university. Already the registration has reached that of last year, and there are numbers of new men who will not enroll until later in the week.

Dr. Brown made several announcements of interest to the university, among which were the appointments of Dr. E. F. Farno and Dr. Charles B. Moore as instructors in chemistry, Roy C. Hunter as assistant in physics, and P. R. Kennedy, late of Beloit College, Wisconsin, for economics.

Dr. Brown, in his address, touched upon some of the improvements which are under way at the university, and laid particular stress upon the addition of Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks to the Faculty of the university. He announced that money had been provided by Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy for the erection of a philosophy building, and that plans and specifications for it were complete.

Dr. Brown also called the attention of the student body to the fact that Albert J. Murphy, of the class of 1912, had won first prize in the Owen Johnson essay contest conducted by THE TIMES last Spring.

The opening exercises of the School of Commerce will be held in the large hall of Cooper Union to-night. Herman A. Metz and Prof. Jenks will address the students. The Graduate, Pedagogical, and Collegiate divisions of the university open on the 28th of this month, and the Medical School on Oct. 1.

Following out an old college tradition, the freshmen and sophomores of New York University fought for an hour last night in the knee-deep mud of Berkeley Oval, the upper classmen calling off hostilities when both sides were exhausted. The class of 1916 still held the field at the conclusion of the fight, so it might be said by some that they were victorious, but the same tradition which started the fracas states that the battle shall be a drawn one, and so it was declared.

MAYOR BLAMES POLICE.

Chicago's Executive Calls Bank Robbers' Escape a "Bungle."

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison to-day characterized the escape of the Canadian bank robbers from the Chicago police as the worst case of bungling that he could imagine.

"Capt. John J. Mahoney and Lieut. Bernard P. Burns both are to blame," said the Mayor. "Capt. Mahoney should have given the case his personal attention and Lieut. Burns never should have attempted to make such an arrest singlehanded."

Several women habitués of the saloon where the bank robbers loafed and where Lieut. Burns was badly beaten were arrested to-day. Capt. Halpin, who examined them, said that none of them had told him a straight story of what occurred the night Burns attempted to make the arrests. James Sidias, the proprietor of the saloon, was locked up on the charge of receiving stolen property. He was said to have turned over to the police yesterday a large amount of Canadian money, which, he said, had been hidden by the thieves in his saloon.

Mayor Harrison verified the report that he had shot a big bull moose, and said he meant to have the antlers mounted.

MT. WRANGELL IN ERUPTION.

Most Famous Alaskan Volcano Is Pouring Lava Across the Glaciers.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 25.—Mail advices from Valdez, Alaska, received to-day, say that Mount Wrangell, the most widely known of the smoking volcanoes of Alaska, is again in eruption. Lieut. Prosser of the Signal Corps, who returned to Valdez, reported that the volcano was throwing out large volumes of smoke and lava. Instead of one crater, there are now at least seven vents, he said, and with the aid of field glasses lava can be seen flowing across the glaciers.

From Kotsina it was reported that the sulphurous fumes were so strong that prospectors have quit working near Kotsina glacier.

AIRMAN'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL

No One to Blame for Chicago Aerial Collision Which Killed Gill.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—A Coroner's jury returned to-day a verdict of accidental death in the case of Howard W. Gill, the aviator killed at the Cicero aviation meet in an aerial collision. George Mestach, whose monoplane collided with Gill's biplane, was exonerated from blame.

Officials and fliers were criticised in the jury's verdict for contesting two races of different types of machines over the same course at the same time.

A letter charging that the promoters and officials of the meet were responsible for Gill's death was offered in evidence. The letter was written by Maurice Prevost, the French aviator, to Mestach after the accident.

Officials of the Aero Club of Illinois placed the blame for the accident on the aviators.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Liabilities Put at $200,000 and the Assets at $75,000 Less.

Seventeen Creditors Have Claims Against Men's Clothing House for $95,598.44.

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., a concern that was organized in April, 1911, to take over the retail business of the famous clothing firm of the same name, yesterday was placed in involuntary receivership by Judge ... the Federal Court. The ... ing Samuel D. Leid... with a bond of $2... the Judge ... creditors ... rectors ... solvency ... petition ...

Hackett Carhart Co. in Receiver's Hands

Sixteen Creditors, with Claims Aggregating $95,599, Petitioned Firm Into Bankruptcy.

The Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., retail clothing dealers at Nos. 841 and 365 Broadway, No. 164 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and No. 119 West Forty-second ... which has been con... tors with a vi... was p... terda...

RECEIVER IS NAMED FOR CLOTHING FIRM

Sixteen Creditors Sign Application for Involuntary Bankruptcy for Hackett, Carhart & Co., Retail, Inc.

On petition of sixteen creditors, whose claims aggregate $95,599, Judge Hand, in the United ... District ... yester...

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Liabilities Put at $200,000 and the Assets at $75,000 Less.

... TOOK OUT MONEY ... of t... ...

HACKETT CARHART FIRM GOES INTO RECEIVER'S HANDS

Seventeen Creditors Have Claims Against Men's Clothing House for $95,598.44.

...IONERS SAY THAT ...ENCY IS ADMITTED

...dorfe Gives ... Conduct ... Days.

TO-DAY

September 26th, 1912

A Sale That Will Make Clothes History

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, have recovered. The organization has been rebuilt, stronger than ever before. Capable men are now in control. The creditors have accepted fifty cents on the dollar. And the remaining fifty cents is to go in added values to the customers.

In all this concern's existence—a period of over 56 years—no sale like this was ever before known. New York has never seen its equal.

The merchandise is new, and of first quality. Most of it represents the choicest selections of the present-day market.

And each entire stock is offered at an average of about *one-half what it would originally bring.*

The assortments are all-embracing—including Clothes, Furnishings and Hats for Men, Boys and Children.

An entire year's wear—for the four seasons, and for every known service—is represented in this rare offering.

Here are nearly 25,000 suits and overcoats of all weights, and every cut and fabric known to good fashion.

The finest woolen mills of this country and Europe have contributed to this great selling event.

Many of the patterns are exclusive with Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail. Many are to be duplicated only at a fine Fifth Avenue Tailor's.

All the newest mixtures—correct browns, grays, blues—and the staple shades in plain and fancy mixtures. All are here in many models.

Models for every taste—smart-styled conservative models, semi-conservative models, models for young fellows—

Models of English and Continental origin, and models designed exclusively for the fastidious New Yorker—

Garments for business, pleasure, dress, storm, motor and street service.

Nothing is reserved.

Altogether, more than half a million dollars' worth of the highest-standard merchandise here awaits your inspection.

This is your opportunity to secure—

Clothes for the 4 Seasons at an Average Saving of About 50c on the Dollar

Sale Includes *Entire New Stocks* for Fall & Winter, 1912-13

$13.50, 15, 18 & 20 Suits, Fall Coats and Winter Overcoats — $10

Many broken sizes in this assortment are of original prices higher than those quoted. The lot includes light and medium weights suitable for year-round service—for this Fall and Winter, and next Spring and Summer. Every fabric is high grade—all wool, thoroughly cold-water shrunk and hand tailored. Suits of Blue, Black, and correct Fall and Winter colorings in all the new mixtures. Overcoats in every modish mixture and staple shade. Sizes and correct models for Men, Young Men and Boys.

$18, 20, 22.50 & 25 Fall Suits, Coats and Winter Overcoats — $13.50

Included are light and medium weight garments for Summer and between-season service. In many instances the values more than double the price. Also the most complete assortment of Fall and Winter clothes ever displayed in New York. Fine high-grade fabrics in distinctive styles and correct models—all tailored in the exact painstaking manner that has for two generations characterized Hackett-Carhart fine clothes. The assortment includes nearly 3,000 garments in correct smart models for Men, Young Men and Boys. And the original prices are, in many cases, far greater than those quoted above.

Furnishing Department

Cut Silk Neckwear

50c. Neckwear—Standard values, new Fall shades—all 50c. and 75c. neckwear from regular stock 25c
$1 and $1.50 Neckwear—All new foreign silk, exclusive designs for Fall—all $1.50 to $2.50 neckwear from regular stock .. 55c

Knitted Neckwear

65c. Standard Value Knitted Neckwear, 3 for $1.00 ..... 35c
$1.00 Knitted Neckwear—crochet and accordion—English weaves 55c
$1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 Knitted Neckwear—made on Hand Frame Looms 85c

Hosiery

50c. Esco Pure Thread Silk Hosiery—Plain and Fancy Colors, Full Fashioned 25c

Shirts

$1.50 and $2.00 Shirts from famous makers—pleated and plain bosoms 85c
$2.00 and $2.50 Shirts—exclusive styles; Hackett-Carhart Custom Tailored, and other famous brands $1.35

Underwear

50c. Balbriggan Egyptian Cotton ..... 3 for $1.00
$1.00 French Balbriggan 55c
$1.25 Medium Weight Worsted, non-shrinkable 65c
$1.50 Medium Weight Worsted, non-shrinkable 85c

Gloves

$1.50 and $2.00 Gray Mocha Gloves $1.15
$1.85 and $2.50 Real English-Make Walking Gloves 1.15
$2.50 Gray Mocha Gloves 1.65

Hat Department

Every hat is of the highest standard from world famous makers, and of absolutely correct style.

$2.00 and 2.50 Derbies and Soft Hats—all colors and styles .. $1.35
3.00 and 3.50 Derbies and Soft Hats—smooth and rough finish—including famous advertised Brands .. 1.75
4.00 and 5.00 Derbies and Soft Hats—sizes are broken, quantity limited 2.65
6.00 and 7.00 Velour and Beaver Hats—correct colors and models 4.00
6.00 Silk and Opera Hats—Fall 1912 Blocks 4.00
1.50 and 2.00 Motor and Street Caps—foreign fabrics 1.00

$22.50, 25, 28 & 30 Suits, Fall Coats & Winter Overcoats — $17

Of this assortment, which comprises all weights of garments in the very finest grades, a great number were originally priced in excess of the above figures. The assortment for Fall and Winter, 1912-'13, covers an entire range of superbly styled fabrics and models, many of which are exclusive Hackett-Carhart creations. The fabric assortment is most comprehensive, embracing those styles which fastidious men most appreciate. Neat, dressy worsteds—modish shades in worsted-cheviots—smart English, Scotch and Continental fabric ideas. And the models include every correct style-conception from our own Fifth Avenue—together with the prevailing modifications from abroad.

$28, 30, 32.50 & 35 Suits, Fall Coats & Winter Overcoats — $21

The assortment of light and medium weight garments at this price includes only those of the very finest textures. The original prices in some instances were as high as $45. For Fall and Winter, 1912-'13, the assortment is one that has a most eloquent appeal for whoever cares for fine clothes. And this appeal would be no less, even though regular prices were asked. Dignity, dressiness and first quality characterize the fabrics. The models are those smart New York and English styles so much appreciated by up-to-the-minute men. Many of the materials are of foreign weave, and many are exclusive with Hackett-Carhart & Company, Inc., Retail.

The Hackett-Carhart Guarantee

Your entire satisfaction is the first consideration of Hackett-Carhart & Company, Inc., Retail. If your selection at this sale—or at any future time—fails to render the right kind of service, return it. And *we will refund your money.*

Boys' and Children's Clothes

Children's Clothes at 841 B'way and Harlem Store Only

Only garments of the highest standard were ever sold in these stores.

$6 and $7 Children's Suits $4.00
Extra Knickers, Double-Breasted Jackets, Norfolks, Sailors, Russians in Blue Serges and all colors. Sizes, 2½ to 18.
$7.50 and $8 Children's Suits $5.00
Norfolks, Double Breasted Jackets, Extra Knickers, Russians and Sailors. All sizes from 2½ to 18. Every new color, including Blue Serges.
$10, $12.50 and $15 Boys' Long Trouser Suits $7.50

Children's Furnishings

50c. "Mother's Friend" Waists 25c
75c. and $1 "Mother's Friend" Waists 50c
$2 Sweaters for Boys $1.00

Children's Wash Suits

$1.50 and $2 Wash Suits, Russians and Sailors 50c
$2.50 and $5 Wash Suits, Russians and Sailors $1.00
$3.50 Linen and Duck Norfolks 1.00

Boys' Reefers and Overcoats

$6 and $7 Reefers and Overcoats $4.00
$7.50 and $8 Reefers and Overcoats 5.00
$10 and $12.50 Reefers and Overcoats 7.50

$30, 32.50, 35 & 40 Suits, & Winter Overcoats — $24

Included are the choicest garments that men of long experience, catering to a critical New York clientele, selected to sell at the above prices. The range is replete with exclusive and distinctive styles, including a host of foreign conceptions. (Some were made to sell upwards of $48.) The Hackett-Carhart stores have always been famous for their showing of garments at $30 to $40. Here, now, at the season's beginning, is the entire assortment at prices that you would expect to pay at the end of the season.

$35, 37.50 & 40 Suits & Winter Overcoats — $27.50

Here are garments that are exact counterparts of the finest handiwork of the most expert custom tailors. Fabrics of highest quality, tailored by journeymen tailors working in unison to produce the best of which their art is capable. Each model, too, reflects the carefully studied artistic lines which are possible of development only by designers of the highest talent. Many of the original prices are way above those listed.

$45 Suits & $50 & 55 Winter Overcoats — $32.50

Little can be said about these garments except that they represent the most skilled efforts of the ablest craftsmen in all tailordom. Even the original prices represent the rarest kind of values. Each garment is identical in fabric, style and workmanship with the highest-priced clothes to be found in New York today.

Dress Clothes Reductions

Hackett-Carhart Dress Clothes are distinctively correct—and of the accepted highest standard.

Full Dress Coats

$25.00 Value Dress Coats $17.50
$30.00 and $35.00 Value Dress Coats 22.50
$40.00 and $45.00 Value Dress Coats 27.50

Tuxedo Coats

$25.00 Value Tuxedo Coats $15.00
$25.00 and $30.00 Value Tuxedo Coats 20.00
$35.00 and $40.00 Value Tuxedo Coats 25.00

Cutaway Coats & Vests

$25.00 and $30.00 Cutaway Coats & Vests $20.00
$35.00 and $40.00 Cutaway Coats & Vests 25.00

Trousers

$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 Striped Trousers $3.75
$8.00, $9.00 & $10.00 Striped Trousers 5.75

Full Dress & Tuxedo Vests *(Fancy & Wash)*

$4.00 and $5.00 Full Dress Vests and Tuxedo Vests $2.75
$6.00 to $8.00 " " " " " " 3.75

Fur Lined Overcoats

All are prime selected furs of highest quality. Considering the heavy advances in furs, these reductions are doubly important:

$50.00 Fur-lined coats—Persian Lamb collars—Southern Muskrat lined—Fine Broadcloth Shell $37.50
$75.00 Fur-lined Coats—Solid Persian collars—Select Muskrat lined—German Broadcloth Shell $45.00
$100.00 Fur-lined coats—Select Persian collars—Extra fine dark Muskrat lined—French Broadcloth Shell $60.00

English Tweed, Gabardine & Rubberized Rain Coats

Complete Assortment, Correct Shades, English and Domestic Fabrics, Best Workmanship:

$5.00 and $6.00 Rubberized surface coats, broken sizes $2.50
$6.50 and $7.50 Rubberized rainproof coats 4.25
$8.00, $10.00 and $12.50 Rubberized coats 6.75
$15.00 and $18.00 Rubberized coats 10.00
$20.00 and $22.50 English Rubberized coats and Gabardines .. 13.50
$20.00, $22.50 & $25.00 English Tweed Rubberized raincoats .. 13.50
$25.00 and $30.00 Rubberized coats 17.00

265 Broadway, near Chambers St. *Opposite City Hall*
841 Broadway, At 13th Street. *Near Union Square*

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

119 W. 42nd St. near Broadway. *Open Evenings*
154 E. 125th St. near 3rd Ave. *Open Evenings*

Automobiles

Ready Reference for Buyers

ALL MAKES Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1710 Broadway

BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.

KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

AUTOCAR. Autocar Sales Co., 435 West 19th St. Tel. Chelsea 6868.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

GWILLIAM CO., BEARINGS, ALL TYPES 253 W. 58th St., cor. B'way. Col. 8358.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road work. Small Shop Classes. Day and evening. Send for Booklet. 309 W. 57th St. Phone 7820 Col.

AUTOMOBILES.

SCHEBLER CARBURETOR
JAMES C. NICHOLS
Direct Factory Distributor,
1673 Broadway.
SPECIAL TO FORD OWNERS.
Our New Model H for one-half regular price and your old carburetor. More speed and power guaranteed with less gasoline.

A SQUARE DEAL.
Let us sell your car for cash; no sale no charge. TIMES SQUARE AUTO. CO., 1,710 Broadway. 'Phone 7366 Col.

WORLD SERIES OPENS IN NEW YORK OCT. 8

Fans Must Stand in Line to Buy Tickets for Each Game at the Polo Grounds.

SPECIAL LIST OF 8,500 SEATS

Mr. Brush's Plan to Prevent Speculating Accepted—Evans, O'Loughlin, Klem, and Rigler the Umpires.

World Baseball Series.

New York Nationals vs. Boston Americans.

FIRST GAME,
At New York, Oct. 8.
SECOND GAME,
At Boston, Oct. 9.
THIRD GAME,
At New York, Oct. 10.
FOURTH GAME,
At Boston, Oct. 11.
FIFTH GAME,
At New York, Oct. 12.
SIXTH GAME,
At Boston, Oct. 14.
SEVENTH GAME,
At New York, Oct. 15.

UMPIRES.
Klem and Rigler, (National.)
Evans and O'Loughlin, (American.)

Club winning four games will be declared the winner.

The series of games to decide the baseball supremacy of the world will be played between the New York Giants and the Boston Red Sox beginning on Tuesday, Oct. 8. The opening game will be played at the Polo Grounds and the world champion team will be the club that wins four out of seven games. This was decided at a meeting of the National Commission held at the home of President John T. Brush of the New York Club at Pelham Manor yesterday afternoon.

The games will be played in New York and Boston on alternate days, so that the schedule will be: New York, Oct. 8; Boston, Oct. 9; New York, Oct. 10; Boston, Oct. 11; New York, Oct. 12; Boston, Oct. 14, if the sixth game is necessary.

The umpires for the series will be Billy Evans and "Silk" O'Loughlin for the American League and Billy Klem and Charley Rigler for the National League.

When the teams play for the world's title the games will be described in THE NEW YORK TIMES by Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants, who is a recognized leader among baseball generals, and Hugh S. Fullerton, the well-known critic of the national game.

Giants Must Win One Game Yet.

Although the Giants have not yet won the National League pennant, the National Commission has assumed as much, as the Giants need to win only two more games, although dates have been arranged in the event of the improbable happening and the pennant going to the Cubs.

Those present at yesterday's meeting were Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission and President Bancroft Johnson of the American League and President Thomas J. Lynch of the National League. Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League, President John T. Brush and Secretary Joseph O'Brien of the New York Club and President James McAleer and Secretary Robert McRoy of the Boston Club. There was little or no friction among the officials in the arrangements for the World Series.

The National Commission advocated that two consecutive games be played in each city. Both the Giants and Red Sox objected to this as being unfair, and it was decided to play in each city on alternate dates, weather permitting. In the event of rain the clubs will remain in the city where a game is scheduled until the game is played.

All the questions in the arrangement of the series which brought up a controversy were settled by the toss of a coin and the New York Club was favored in each instance, which the officials take as a good omen. Not once out of three tosses did President McAleer of the Bostons call the turn.

Heydler to Control Sale of Seats.

The sale of seats in both cities will be under the direct supervision of the National Commission, which in both cities will be represented by John A. Heydler. The arrangement for the sale of seats at the Polo Grounds has been adopted to thwart any efforts of the ticket speculators. There will be no seats sold by mail. The tickets will be sold for a single game and not for three as last year.

The only seats reserved will be about 8,500 in the upper tier of the grand stand. The price of these seats will be $3. Before the reserved seats are put on sale Secretary Heydler will first fill applications from the priority list as designated by the National Commission. This list includes seventy-five tickets for each member of the National Commission, two tickets each for the eligible members of each of the contesting clubs, next come the tickets to fill the requests of all officials of all minor leagues, approved by the National Commission. Next come the applications from "parties of prominence," which may or may not include a lot of people. Then come requests from the press of New York and Boston. The number of tickets to each will be determined later. Next come the requests of the press of other cities. Then come the applications from the season box holders at the Polo Grounds, and then applications from officials of the other major league clubs.

After all these applications have been filled, there will be a public sale of reserved seats. This sale will be held at the Polo Grounds on a date designated by Secretary Heydler on a day prior to the opening game in this city. Each person at this sale will be permitted to buy two tickets. No tickets for three games here will be sold.

Sale of Seats at Polo Grounds.

The entire lower section of the stadium, including about 15,400 seats, will be sold at the Polo Grounds on the day of each game at $2 each. Applicants for these seats will have to form in line and each person will buy one ticket and will have to go into the baseball park as soon as the ticket is purchased. This arrangement will also be in vogue in the sale of bleacher seats at $1 each. The boxes, both field and upper loges, will cost $25 each, the same as last year. This scheme of public sale was advocated by President John T. Brush of the New York Club, who considered it the fairest way to the fans after the experience the club had with speculators last season.

The sale of tickets in Boston will be different. Secretary Robert McRoy, who was formerly secretary to President Ban Johnson, has been active in world series arrangements for a number of years, and he informed the National Commission that the Boston Club knew all its patrons and would be able to deal with them individually. The commission at first opposed the Boston Club arrangement, but finally consented to it. In Boston it seems the club has been receiving applications since last July, and knows almost definitely where it is going to place all its tickets. The Boston Club will receive no checks or money orders. Applications for tickets will be received, and if found satisfactory the applicants will be notified and the applications filled. This involves an immense amount of clerical work which the Boston Club is willing to undertake under the supervision, of course, of the National Commission.

Boston's System Different.

The prices in Boston will be as follows: The 25-cent bleacher seats will be sold for 50 cents, admission to the field stands will be $1, seats in the newly erected stands will be reserved at $2 each, and the entire grand stand will be sold at $3 a seat. Box seats will be $5 each. The first applications to be filled will be for three games with the understanding that the money for the third game may be refunded in the event of no third game being played in Boston. All seats will be sold by application, and no money will be received until the applications are first passed on.

The games in both cities will begin at 2 o'clock, and arrangements will be made to carry the baseball clubs from city to city immediately after the games, so that they can sleep in hotels instead of in the cars.

One noticeable feature of the National Commission meeting was the absence of President Johnson's dictatorial attitude. Mr. Johnson, before coming to this city, was going to insist on each league handling its own sale of tickets. President Frank Farrell of the New York Club of the American League offered a resolution to this effect at the last meeting of the league here, but when the commission got into session yesterday Mr. Johnson changed his attitude and President John T. Brush's arrangement to give the fans a public sale at the Polo Grounds, as they demanded, was followed. The arrangement is considered fair to all, and it is expected that the new scheme, which has never been employed at a world's series, will work out satisfactorily.

The appointment of Mr. Heydler to manage the priority sale here meets with general satisfaction, and the arrangement which he will follow will account for each ticket, so that in the event of the pasteboards falling into the hands of speculators he will be able to trace the tickets and ascertain where the speculators obtained them.

Division of the Receipts.

The world's series this year promises to be a greater financial success than ever before because, while the enthusiasm in New York will probably be no greater than last season, Boston will turn out larger crowds than the fans of Philadelphia. The Boston Club can accommodate about 31,000 persons, and the scale of prices has been so arranged as to bring a greater return than in Philadelphia last year.

The receipts of the games are divided as follows: For the first four games, 10 per cent. of the receipts goes to the National Commission, 60 per cent. goes as a pool to the players, (60 per cent of this pool going to the winning players and 40 per cent. to the losing players,) and the remaining 30 per cent. of the total receipts is equally divided between the two club owners.

Last season the share of the Athletics, the winners of the world series, was $76,746.37, which was divided among 21 players, each receiving $3,654.59, while the New York players received $51,164.24, divided among 21 players, each receiving $2,436.39.

After the fourth game the receipts go to the club owner. Last year each club received as its share 15 per cent. of the first four games and 50 per cent. of the fifth and sixth games, a total of $90,108,72.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston at New York—Rain.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn—Rain.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston, 6; New York, 0.
Washington at Philadelphia (Rain.)
St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 12; Chicago, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	To Play.	P. C.
New York	97	44	13	.688
Chicago	87	54	13	.617
Pittsburgh	87	56	11	.608
Cincinnati	72	72	10	.500
Philadelphia	67	74	13	.475
St. Louis	59	86	9	.407
Brooklyn	54	88	12	.380
Boston	47	96	11	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	To Play.	P. C.
Boston	100	45	9	.690
Washington	87	58	9	.600
Philadelphia	85	59	10	.590
Chicago	71	74	9	.490
Cleveland	69	76	9	.476
Detroit	68	77	9	.469
St. Louis	51	95	8	.349
New York	49	96	9	.337

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston at New York (two.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn (two.)
Cincinnati at Chicago (two.)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.

GIANTS NEED TWO WINS.

To-day May Clinch National League Pennant for New York Team.

A muddy field prevented the game between the Giants and the Boston Braves at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and as Chicago had an open date before clashing with the Cincinnati Reds to-day, the standing of the clubs remains the same. The teams will play a double-header to-day and another double-header on Saturday.

To clinch the pennant the Giants must win two more games. If the Cubs should win all their remaining games they would have 98 victories to their credit, while the Giants, if they lose all their remaining games, would have 97 games in the victory column. So the Giants must win two games to bring the flag here, or win one and the Cubs lose one.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh Blanks St. Louis—Three Hits Off O'Toole.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 25.—Pittsburgh shut out St. Louis, 4 to 0, in the first game of the series to-day. Only one St. Louis player reached second base. He was Bresnahan, who was batting for Geyer in the ninth inning. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	1	2	0	0
Carey, lf.	4	2	1	5	0
Mensor, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Wagner, ss.	4	0	2	3	2
Miller, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
Wilson, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Butler, 2b.	2	1	1	0	1
Simon, c.	3	0	1	9	3
O'Toole, p.	3	0	2	0	1
Total	29	4	9	27	7

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilh'ly, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Magee, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Whitted, 3b.	3	0	1	4	0
Smith, 1b.	2	0	0	11	0
Evans, rf.	3	0	0	1	1
Hauser, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Gal'way, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	3	5
Geyer, p.	2	0	0	0	5
*Bresnah'n.	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	0	3	24	16

*Batted for Geyer in the ninth inning.
Errors—Hauser, Geyer.

Pittsburgh	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Wagner, Bresnahan. Three-base hit—Byrne. Home run—Butler. Sacrifice hit—Butler. Stolen bases—Byrne, (2,) Carey, (2.) Double play—Hauser, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off O'Toole, 2; off Geyer, 1. Struck out—By O'Toole, 7; by Geyer, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran.

Champion Torontos Beat Reds.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 25.—Toronto, champions of the International League, defeated the Cincinnati National League team here to-day 9 to 3. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3	8	2
Toronto	1	1	1	5	0	1	0	0	—9	17	1

Called in eighth inning by agreement.
Batteries—Carter, Gregory and Blackburn; Drucke, Rudolph, Maxwell, Bemis, and Curtis.

$200,000 Mortgage on Brooklyn Club

Papers filed in the County Clerk's office, Brooklyn, yesterday, explained an arrangement with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for a $200,000 mortgage on the new baseball stadium under construction for the Brooklyn Baseball Club. The baseball grounds, which is to be known as Ebbets Field, takes in an entire block between Bedford Avenue and Cedar Place, Montgomery and Sullivan Streets. It is a short distance from the Malbone Street entrance to Prospect Park. It was stated in the papers that the money to be loaned on the mortgage is to be used to improve the property of the ball field and to pay off existing indebtedness.

Atlantic Fleet Baseball Champions.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 25.—The battleship Delaware's baseball nine won the championship of the Atlantic Fleet to-day in a game with the team from the Louisiana. The score was 5 to 3.

WOOD KEEPS YANKEES OFF THE BASE PATHS

Pitcher Whom Boston Expects to Beat Giants in World Series Allows Two Hits.

THE SCORES.

Boston	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper, rf.	5	0	0	1	1	0
Yerkes, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2	0
Speaker, cf.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Engle, 3b.	2	2	0	0	1	0
Stahl, 1b.	3	1	1	9	1	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	1	1	4	0
Cady, c.	4	1	1	10	0	0
Wood, p.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Total	32	6	6	27	10	0

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Midkiff, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1	0
Daniels, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Lelivelt, cf.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Simmons, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0	1
Hartzell, rf.	3	0	0	3	0	1
McMillan, ss.	3	0	0	1	4	1
Williams, c.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Schulz, p.	2	0	0	1	4	1
*Wolverton	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	28	0	2	24	13	4

*Batted for Schulz in ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Stahl, Wagner, Speaker. Three-base hit—Cady. Stolen bases—Lewis, Engle, Speaker. Double plays—Lelivelt and Midkiff; Hooper and Stahl. Left on bases—Boston, 7; New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Wood, 1; off Schulz, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Struck out—By Wood, 10; by Schulz, 3. Time of game—One hour and nineteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Hart.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—Joe Wood pitched to-day; that's all, really, that need be said. Only one of the visiting Yankees saw the third base. Ten of them struck out. Only four times were they able to send the ball out of the diamond. Wood was as easy in his deportment as could be, and simply dominated the entire situation.

Schulz, who pitched for the visitors, held the Red Sox close, deceiving them throughout. He was, however, wild at times, and his wildness affected the score. His stop of Lewis's drive in the third inning was one of the few fielding features of the game.

Boston scored four times in the first inning, due largely to McMillan's fumble of Engle's drive. Speaker had been passed and was on third base by grace of Lewis's single, and it is needless to say he ran home. Then came a double steal and a two base hit by Stahl into the centre field bleachers. Wagner doubled to right, scoring the manager. All this after two were out. Cady was retired at first base.

In the fourth inning, muffs by Hartzell and Simmons threatened more runs, but a beautiful throw to third base by Lelivelt, saved the situation.

In the sixth inning, Schulz gave three bases on balls with no one out, but only one man scored, owing to clever fielding by McMillan and Midkiff.

Cady tripled in the eighth inning after two were out, and Wood brought him home with a daisy cutter through short field.

Manager Wolverton went to the bat in the ninth, taking Schulz's place, and singled to left centre, but Midkiff fanned. Chase hit into a double play, ending one of the shortest of games.

This double play by the way, was a rare one. Hooper sighted the ball high in the air, and half blinded by the sun, turned his back upon it and ran down the field, turning at the proper moment and snatching the flying sphere. The base runners, meantime, had gone around and Hooper snapped the ball to Stahl before few besides the umpire realized what was going on.

To-morrow's game, the last of the Red Sox league games at home this year, will attract fans from all over New England, for Keating for New York and Vanglyke for Boston, will do the pitching. These lads were the stars of the New England League season, and there is great rivalry between their supporters. About 4,000 persons saw the game to-day.

Browns Take Two from White Sox.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—St. Louis won two games from Chicago here this afternoon, taking the first, 5 to 3, by bunching hits in the seventh inning. In the second game, which was called in the seventh inning because of darkness, Wellman held the visitors to one hit, and St. Louis won, 12 to 0. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
Williams, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Brief, lf.	2	1	1	2	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	2	0	2
Wallace, ss.	3	0	0	3	4
Austin, 3b.	4	1	2	6	2
Miller, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Crossen, c.	3	0	1	1	0
B'mg'ner, p.	2	1	0	2	0
Total	30	5	12	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
Mattick, cf.	4	0	1	2	2
Corl, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Collins, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
Borton, 1b.	4	0	1	4	0
Zeider, 3b.	2	0	1	2	0
Weaver, ss.	3	0	0	4	5
Schalk, c.	3	1	1	5	2
White, p.	3	1	1	0	4
*Easterly.	1	0	0	0	0
†Bodie	1	0	1	0	0
‡Callahan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	7	24	15

*Batted for Zeider in ninth inning.
†Batted for Weaver in ninth inning.
‡Batted for White in ninth inning.
Errors—Wallace, Weaver.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	..	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Williams. Three-base hits—Zeider, Mattick. Sacrifice hit—Wallace. Double plays—Pratt, Wallace and Miller; Weaver and Borton; Schalk, Weaver and Schalk. Stolen bases—Schalk, Collins. Hit by pitcher—By White, Brief; by Baumgardner, Schalk. Bases on balls—Off Baumgardner, 2; off White, 2. Struck out—By Baumgardner, 1; by White, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and O'Brien.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Williams, rf.	3	2	1	2	0
Brief, lf.	3	2	2	3	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	3	3	1	1
Wallace, ss.	3	0	2	2	3
Austin, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1
Miller, 1b.	4	1	1	16	0
Alex'r, c.	4	0	1	5	1
Wellman, p.	2	1	1	0	2
Total	30	12	14	21	8

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
Mattick, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Cal'han, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Collins, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1
Bodie, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Zeider, 3b.	2	0	0	1	1
Weaver, ss.	2	0	0	1	3
Kuhn, c.	2	0	1	5	0
Cicotte, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Douglas, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	23	0	1	18	8

Errors—Callahan, Bodie, Weaver, Miller.

St. Louis	3	0	2	4	0	3	..	—12		
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0		

Two-base hit—Brief. Sacrifice hits—Wellman, Wallace, Austin. Passed ball—Kuhn. Stolen bases—Shotten, (2,) Williams, Pratt, Austin, Miller. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 1; off Douglas, 1; off Johnson, 2; off Wellman, 1. Struck out—By Cicotte, 2; by Douglas, 1; by Johnson, 2; by Wellman, 5. Hits—Off Cicotte, 6 in three innings; off Johnson, 4 in one-third inning; off Douglas, 4 in two and two-thirds innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and O'Brien. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Oakland, 3; Sacramento, 1.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 5; Vernon, 0.
At Portland—Portland, 8; San Francisco, 2.

DAY WINS WOOL CLUB CUP.

Returns Best Card at Knollwood in Gross Score Match.

Golfers of the Wool Club of this city held their annual tournament yesterday on the links of the Knollwood Country Club, White Plains, the special matches being for the best low gross and net scores and the foursome. H. M. Day was the winner of the low gross contest with a card of 82. D. T. Fairchild was the runner up with 83. T. Carter won the net score competition with 93, 15—78, while A. S. Tripp was second with 87, 8—79, and A. F. Sutphen third with 92, 12—80.

The best of the foursome players proved to be E. C. Rossmassler, F. G. Seggerman, R. T. Connolly, A. Kronerberg, and J. A. Gammans, the others having been eliminated because of having been winners of other prizes. Charles Duncan took down the Consolation Cup. As a general thing the play was keen, and up to the mark shown by the members of the organization in their annual contests.

Commuters may save time travelling. Bargains in used cars. See "Automobile Exchange," Page 3.—Adv.

KIRKWOOD LOSES BOUT.

Johnnie Dundee Outpoints St. Louis Boy at St. Nicholas A. C.

Johnnie Dundee of New York outpointed George Kirkwood of St. Louis in the ten-round star bout at the St. Nicholas A. C. last night, earning the honors by his strong finish after Kirkwood had made a start that seemed to promise victory to him. In the ten-round semi-final Jack Denning's cleaner hitting earned him the honors over Billy Papke, despite the fact that the New Yorker did so much holding that he spoiled the bout. In the ten-round opener Johnny Marto and Phil Cross engaged in a slugfest that bristled with action all the way, Marto having a shade the better of the bout.

Kirkwood weighed 122 pounds and Dundee weighed 124¼. The St. Louis boy has had a steady run of victories here during the last few weeks, and he started off as if he was to add Dundee's name to his list. The strong right-hand punch which gained him quick victories over Houck and Fleming twice glanced off Dundee's face in the opening chapter, and the little Italian showed that he possessed much respect for this punch. He got in a few of his jumping jabs and managed to even the round before the bell rang.

In the second Kirkwood jumped ahead, although both boys were still boxing very cautiously. He shot out straight lefts that sent Dundee back when he attempted to rush in or land while on the jump. Dundee had trouble solving Kirkwood's style. The third round was marked by more action.

Dundee landed often enough to gain the round on points, but his blows were nothing like the kind he sent in later in the bout. They lacked steam and caused Kirdwood no trouble.

In the fourth Dundee cut out a faster pace and easily gained the honors. He raised a swelling under Kirdwood's right eye, danced in and out while Kirkwood missed and got over many punches without getting a return. He kept up his fast work in the fifth and again outpointed Kirkwood, but in the sixth Kirkwood followed advice from his corner and turned to right uppercuts. The Italian proved an easy target in this round for this kind of a punch and Kirkwood got over at least a dozen hard slams to Dundee's stomach. Dundee held on in this round to escape the storm of wallops. In the seventh Kirkwood shaded Dundee, but during the next three chapters the Italian cut out too fast a space for the St. Louis boy. He sent in straight jabs with either hand to Kirkwood's mouth, which bled badly, made the St Louis boy miss and gave a fine exhibition of fast footwork and clever punching. Both were going strong at the last bell.

The ten-round semi-final started off like an easy victory for Jack Denning over Billy Papke. The former champion was a trifle fat, was very slow, and seemed unable to get a punch through Denning's guard. The latter was plainly nervous, but managed to meet Papke's rushes with clean jabs of uppercuts, and at the close of the second and third rounds Papke went to his corner shaking his head. He was discouraged at his inability to land. In the fourth and fifth Papke did better work and managed to jar Denning with some hard punches to the latter's jaw. They took about all the fight out of the New Yorker, and from the fifth round to the finish he gave a decidedly poor exhibition. He held fast while the crowd yelled in vain for him to stop his clinching and box. The yells had no effect, and Denning's holding lasted until the final bell rang. Papke was always willing to mix and did no clinching worth mentioning. Denning did the cleaner punching in the closing rounds, as well as the early ones, but clean punches were few and far between after the fifth round. Jack was too busy holding on.

Phil Cross and Johnny Marto furnished the expected lively encounter in the first ten-round bout. In the second round Cross was floored, and in the eighth he had a busy time escaping another knockdown.

Sheriff Julius Harburger occupied his usual ringside seat, and made a late move to stop the opening preliminary bout. Artie Fink and Frankie Olsen were the principals, and Fink scored two knockdowns in the third round. Just as Referee Dan Tone waved Fink to his corner the Sheriff arose and waved his hands wildly for the bout to be stopped. He was a few seconds too late.

CROSS'S SUSPENSION HOLDS.

State Athletic Commission Refuses to Rescind Sentence of Boxer.

The State Athletic Commission yesterday decided that its action recently in disciplining Leach Cross for infractions of the rules of boxing was well taken and that there was no occasion for reconsidering the two months' suspension meted out to him, despite the fact that several hundred enthusiasts had signed a petition asking to have Cross restored to favor and his competitive position immediately put on its former plane.

One of the chief things agreed upon by the commission was that the time had arrived for the dismissal of two dozen referees, appointed by them from time to time, because of their judicial inactivity. It was also inferred that one of the reasons for the wholesale dismissal was that in some of the cases the men who had been appointed to the position were incompetent, while others had been engaged to pass on the rules as interpreted by the Frawley law. There are still threescore referees with licenses, each of whom will be compelled to apply for an authoritative card, without which they will be unable to act.

Among the referees were Charles J. Murray, William J. Kelly, and Marvin Smith of Buffalo; Jeremiah P. Sullivan of Syracuse, A. L. Camacho, Matthew McConnell, Edward Dougherty, Abraham Marks, Michael J. Newman, Samuel Lewis, George Munroe, William McPattland, Patrick Donnelly, Samuel Kelly, Thomas Sharkey, Itsy Ryan, Louis Magnolia, August Mauch, M. J. McMahon, John H. Cummings, George Kidd, George Sirocco, Moe Smith, John J. Clifford.

The New Brunswick Athletic Club of Newburg and the Bayshore Athletic Club, which had been ordered to settle with K. O. Eger and Tommy Nelson, respectively, for bouts as the result of which neither received any money, were again complained against by the boxers, and in both cases were given forty-eight hours in which to make good the indebtedness, upon failure of which they are expected to lost their licenses.

The Brown Gymnasium Athletic Association was ordered to pay Frank Killeen and Happy Brosnan for their services before that organization last Saturday night, when it was said that the referee had thrown both men out of the ring at the expiration of eight rounds upon the assumption that they were not trying. The commission ruled that the official should have determined before that time that such was the case and not have permitted the men to continue until the bout was nearly over. Killeen was to have received 10 per cent. of the gross receipts, which amounted to about $300, while Brosnan had been promised $30.

The East New York Athletic Club of Atlantic Avenue and Vermont Street, East New York, was granted a license to hold bouts pending an inspection of the premises by the Fire Department and several other matters in regard to the proposed management of the club.

WORLD'S BASEBALL SERIES.

McGraw and Fullerton to Report the Games for The Times.

When the Giants and the Red Sox play for the world's baseball championship, every game of the series will be described for THE NEW YORK TIMES by two of the greatest experts on the fine points of the most popular American sport—John J. McGraw and Hugh S. Fullerton.

As manager of the Giants, New York's National League champions, John J. McGraw ranks as a leader among baseball generals. Every day in the course of the world's series, which is to begin Oct. 8, he will tell the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES why his team defeated, or was defeated by, the Boston American champions.

Hugh S. Fullerton, the foremost baseball critic, whose writings have shown extraordinary knowledge of the science of the game, will not only contribute his story of each match, but will write for THE NEW YORK TIMES nine advance articles on the nine days preceding the series. In these he will discuss each player on the rival teams, their styles of play, their strong points, and their weaknesses.

Besides the graphic and critical stories by Mr. Fullerton and Manager McGraw, details of each game will be presented by regular staff experts in THE TIMES's news of the world's baseball series.

Results of Football Games.

At New Haven—Yale, 10; Wesleyan, 3.
At Ithaca—Cornell, 3; Washington and Jefferson, 0.
At Carlisle—Indians, 45; Lebanon Valley, 0.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 33; Albright, 0.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Gr'ds, to-day, 2 o'clock. 1st game, 1:30 P. M., Giants vs. Boston. Reserved seats on sale at Club's office, 5th Ave. Bldg., 9 to 12 A. M.

SPALDING RESCUES YALE FROM TIE SCORE

Wesleyan Earns Three Points Against Elis, Whose Rally at End Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—For the first time in twenty-three years Wesleyan College scored on Yale to-day, the Elis barely escaping a tie game. Only during the final minutes of play was Capt. Spalding able to rally his team for the dash that netted the score that yielded Yale the winning points and only his own line forcing netting the ground to the Wesleyan goal. A field goal by each team placed the score at 3 all until Capt. Spalding's touchdown spelled victory by a 10 to 3 score, Markle kicking goal from the touchdown.

Yale's football outlook for the season was changed by the game. The coaches expected her heavier line to prevent the visitors from approaching their goal line, while the Yale onslaught should yield at least three touchdowns. The Yale backs were unable to gain with the exception of two periods, the first ten minutes of play, when they crashed practically the entire length of the field only to find the expected touchdown torn from their grasp by Philbin's fumble, and in the last five minutes of play when Capt. Spalding rose to the crisis and taking the ball at the Wesleyan 30-yard line himself fought his way by eight-yard plunges to the goal line. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Gallauer, Carter...	Left end	Fellows, Glynn
Harbison, Talbot	Left tackle	Gillies, Wilcox
Cooney, Green	Left guard	Durling
Ketcham	Centre	Murphy
York, Randall...	Right guard	Bernhard
W. Warren	Right tackle	Parkinson
Avery	Right end	Eustis
Cornish, Dyer, Cornell	Quarter back	Bacon, (Capt.)
B. Warren, Markle, Dietz	Left half back	Francis
Spalding, (Capt.)	Right half back	Loggren
Philbin, Castles	Full back	Keenan

Touchdown—Spalding. Goal from touchdown—Markle. Goals from field—Bacon and Dyer. Referee—Mr. Pitts, Brown. Umpire—Mr. Murphy, Brown. Linesman—Dr. Hull, New Haven. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

TIGERS IN SCRIMMAGE.

'Varsity Makes Two Touchdowns Against Scrubs on Wet Field.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 25.—Princeton's 'Varsity football players engaged in a snappy twenty-minute scrimmage with the scrubs on a wet field to-day, pushing the second team hard at all times and forcing two touchdowns across. It was the first regular game for the Tigers and, though short, the men were driven hard.

Freddie Trenkman had De Witt's berth at full back, and this was the weakest spot in the 'Varsity offense. His fumbling gave the scrubs the ball on several occasions and enabled them to punt out of danger. Pendleton and Baker showed the 'Varsity the way to the goal line with several bursts of speed around the wings. Baker took the ball over for the first score with a five-yard line buck outside tackle after a clever twenty-five-yard ephint by Capt. Pendleton. The second touchdown came when Andrews, right end, shifted to the back field and shot ten yards through the scrubs' centre.

The 'Varsity defense was a stone wall to-day and the scrubs gained but one first down.

Lehigh Piles Up Big Score.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 25.—Lehigh galloped up and down a wet football field to-day and by quarters scored 7, 13, 6, and 7 points against Albright, a total of 33 points. Nine fumbles and three heavy penalties prevented Lehigh from scoring more points. Albright was on the defensive most of the time and made but one first down on a forward pass, so consistent was Lehigh's line. The local's secondary defense performed in excellent style. Crichton, Higgins, Keady, Whitney, and Flick were big ground gainers, while Keady's interference was all that could be desired. The forward pass figured eight times in Albright's playing, five times successfully, Lehigh's two attempts resulting in good gains. The line-up:

Albright.	Position.	Lehigh.
Beamsderfer	Left end	Vela
Collins	Left tackle	MacMillen
G. Shambaugh	Left guard	Houser
Yost	Centre	Wylie
J. Shambaugh	Right guard	Grumback
Tryon	Right tackle	Bailey
Hartzler	Right end	Sawtelle
Young	Quarter back	P

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1912.

CROPS, CURRENCY, AND CREDIT.

President TAFT, addressing the American Association of Commercial Executives on Tuesday, said:

> It is pretty hard to get the people to pay attention to a banking system, but it must be solved, and it is up to the business men of the country.

To the business men of the country it may seem that the question is "up to" the President as well as to them, and that popular indifference may be a defect in the vigor and manner of presentation of the subject as well as of intelligence or attention on the part of the people. Surely there is no lack of interest in the subject among farmers who have crops which they wish to market, or among the railways which are at their wits' end as to how they are to carry the millions of tons of traffic which is coming forward at an unprecedented rate, or among bankers who are embarrassed in financing the movement, or among the creditors of the farmers who are looking for the liquidation of their year's bills from the completion of the process of which no one step can be taken before its predecessor in orderly sequence. The Railway Business Association of Shippers, which is agitating for an advance in rates adequate to increase the railway facilities in the interest of the shippers, sententiously remarks that in 1907 a similar situation was "relieved by panic."

The reminiscence serves to point the argument, but nobody expects any such stimulus to banking reform this year. The very good reason is that Western banks are helping to move the crops this year, instead of hoarding their reserves, throwing the burden of the crop credits upon the East, and then blaming the East for the Western error of banking practice. This year the statements to the Controller of the Currency actually show that the Eastern banks are in better reserve condition than the Western country banks, which are using their resources for their proper purpose. In other words, the country's confidence is high, and perhaps the bankers of the interior have learned that their best policy is to keep it high by granting such accommodations as they are able to extend.

That the facilities of the country are inadequate for the laudable purpose of turning the crops into cash and credit appears from the fact that we are moving the crops by gold imports instead of by banknotes and credit. During this month shortage of reserve has compelled the reduction of deposits here by over $92,000,000 and of loans by almost $70,000,000. This inconvenience is the usual method by which our banking system compels us to move our crops, and conditions may easily be such at times that the inconvenience becomes disaster. To replenish reserves gold imports have been begun, $3,600,000 being already engaged, and the limits of the movement being indefinite. The absurdity of the method appears from the fact that the world is inconvenienced by our absorption of gold resources which we neither use nor allow others to use. A quarter of the world's gold in monetary use, and more than a quarter in banking use, is in our Treasury. It is true that most of it is earmarked for special uses, but the fact remains that our banking laws discriminate against gold as a basis of banking credit, and that when we must have it we take it by main strength from those who know how to use it, and impose unjustly upon others the same necessity of limiting credits that we are experiencing in New York now. Thus the farmer who cannot get bank credits is compelled to be his own banker, and finance the merchandising of his assets from his own resources. The result is a commercial embolism, an obstruction of every current of trade. The railways cannot carry what the banks cannot finance, and merchants cannot collect the money which the farmers ought to be able to get for their year's work. Instead of commanding gold as the result of natural commerce we take it by main strength with the assistance of the Treasury, and by incommoding borrowers. The process is as painful as it is customary, and the West attributes it to Wall Street.

The few words which the President devoted to the subject are inadequate, and betray neither grasp of the subject nor perception of his relations to it. Mr. WILSON in his acceptance speech admitted that he was not prepared to deal with the matter. The Progressive plank on the subject embodies a view of the subject which was rejected with BRYAN years ago, and which alone would be sufficient to justify the rejection of Mr. ROOSEVELT. The Aldrich-Vreeland emergency law will soon expire, and it is too great a risk to begin another Presidential term without some formulation of a definite policy of currency reform.

PUBLIC WINTER CONCERTS.

That the people can appreciate orchestral music without special training "when it is given them under the right conditions," Mr. ARTHUR FARWELL contends in his letter to THE TIMES this morning. As Supervisor of Municipal Concerts in the parks and recreation piers of this city, Mr. FARWELL has found that the "heroic wielders of the greater tonal forces" have won the masses. He believes that a permanent municipal symphony orchestra, giving concerts in Winter as well as in Summer, would supply that wholesome diversion from the monotony and weariness of city life that is needed.

In principle Mr. FARWELL'S proposal is excellent. The Germans with their public concerts and Saengerfests have shown the way. They have by private and public means enriched the content of municipal life with a variety of musical exhibitions, supplying in the German cities that relief which the American populace obtains by resort to grosser pleasures. Mr. FARWELL approves the suggestions of public chamber music and other concerts, as well as orchestral performances of merit. The schoolhouses and other public buildings might be utilized profitably to this end. In the beginning the public spirit of various existing musical organizations might successfully be appealed to, so that the people may be entertained at nominal cost. But such musical expansion as is accomplished for this city should not be at the expense of quality. The music must be good, or it were better not provided.

THE LESSON OF NEW JERSEY.

Ex-Senator JAMES SMITH, Jr., will do well to accept it as settled that the Democrats of New Jersey do not want him to go back to the Senate. He has twice appealed to them, and twice they have refused him. In Tuesday's preference primary he was beaten two to one by Mr. HUGHES, the candidate favored by Gov. WILSON. That ought to satisfy him.

We presume Mr. SMITH is puzzled, and perhaps not a little hurt, by the attitude of the New Jersey Democrats toward him. Doubtless he lays it up against Gov. WILSON. The Governor is, indeed, somewhat strenuous and prevailing in the politics of New Jersey, particularly in baffling the ambitions of Mr. SMITH. But the methods he uses are above criticism. He appeals to the people and leaves the decision with them. If anybody is to blame in the matter, it is the Democratic voters, and it would be futile for Mr. SMITH to berate them. Probably that does not make it any easier for him to understand why he is rejected.

Mr. SMITH is a successful business man, he has knowledge, experience, and many qualifications for the Senatorship. He is esteemed by his friends and neighbors. But he is a type of that class of men who are disappearing from public life. His insistence, when he was in the Senate eighteen years ago, upon an amendment of the Wilson Tariff bill unjustly favoring the Sugar Trust, is a concrete illustration of the temper and propensities which put him out of sympathy with the present-day spirit of the people, and make him unacceptable as a Senator. That tenderness for the "interests" which has retired so many men from office stands in his way, and made it easy for Gov. WILSON, and those who are of the Governor's way of thinking, to defeat him. We do not suppose the New Jersey Democrats want to put a corporation-smasher in the Senate, neither do they want a man who is too friendly to the corporations. The principle laid down in Gov. WILSON'S speech of acceptance, that justice must be done to all interests, without undue favor to any, is the prevailing spirit to-day.

We hope Mr. MURPHY has read the returns from the New Jersey primaries. The case of Gov. DIX is strikingly similar to that of JAMES SMITH, Jr. Mr. DIX is not a bad man, and he has not been a bad Governor, but he has looked backward, not forward. He has accepted the guidance of MURPHY, he has been much too subservient to MURPHY, with the result that MURPHY is now his chief friend and supporter. The movement of the party is away from the things that Tammany represents, and in that direction Mr. DIX has taken not one step. He has stood still. As a consequence, he has lost the confidence and the support of great numbers of Democrats throughout the State, of so many Democrats that it would be most inadvisable, and even perilous, to force his renomination.

To oppose with obstinate resistance the tendency so clearly manifest in all the parties, and among all the people throughout the Union, would be stupid. It may be true that Mr. MURPHY will control the convention and direct its acts, but at least he ought to listen to the disinterested advice of wiser men. He ought to choose a candidate, or assent to the choice of a candidate, more acceptable to the Democracy than Gov. DIX.

AUSTRIA AND THE NEAR EAST.

The Austrian Government speaks in two voices as to the prospects in the Near East. The Foreign Minister, Count VON BERCHTOLD, speaks soothingly and with an air of confidence as to the agreement of the Powers in the proposals recently submitted by him to them; but he gives no clear idea of what the proposals were or by what means they were to be carried out. He pats the present Government of Turkey on the back and credits it with honorable intentions, but he does not say what Turkey has been asked to do, or whether it will or can do it. And he follows these ambiguous remarks with the following grave statement:

> Diplomacy is keeping guard to prevent the threatened conflict and stifle a possible Balkan conflagration. Our geographical position places us near the area of disturbance, and the great interests of the monarchy are at stake. Only when we are armed by land and sea can we look to the future with easy minds.

It is to be noted that the Emperor, FRANCIS JOSEPH, usually ready to say all that he can for peace, omits in his address to the delegations all reference to the prospect of peace. Meanwhile the Balkan States are in an extraordinary ferment. Servia is importing arms and ammunition. Bulgaria is the scene of great excitement, and the Government is having the utmost difficulty in restraining the war feeling. Fighting is going on along the border of Turkey and Montenegro. The political societies in Crete and in Greece are agitating against Turkey. Turkey, on the other hand, seeming to be about to conclude terms with Italy, has ordered the mobilization of 50,000 troops for Autumn manœuvres on the plains of Adrianople, and within striking distance of the southern frontier of Bulgaria. If the Powers hope to prevent some sort of a conflict, which it would be very hard to delimit, or to localize, they must act promptly and in concert.

We have nothing to show that they will act in full concert except the vague intimations of the Austrian Minister. We do have, however, the formal assurance of Count VON BERCHTOLD and of Herr VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, the German Minister, that at their recent meeting they had reached an agreement as to a policy which remains unknown to the public, and perhaps unknown to the other Powers. In these circumstances there is more meaning in Count BERCHTOLD'S patriotic assertion that Austria can look with an easy mind to the future only when armed by land and sea than there is in his amiable and indeterminate expressions as to general harmony. If we assume that neither Turkey nor the Powers other than Germany find in the Austrian suggestion a ground on which they can unite, it is not an unreasonable inference that Austria, backed by Germany, may feel herself safe and justified in stepping in and trying to carry out any plan that she and Germany may find desirable. It is this possibility that most disturbs the European Chancelleries at the present moment. It is with regard to this that developments will be most eagerly and anxiously watched.

MR. CROPSEY.

The gentleman who eighteen months since resigned the post of Police Commissioner under Mayor GAYNOR, after seven months of service, made an impression at the Aldermanic Committee hearing that he may well be satisfied with. He was frank, good-natured, intelligible, and he seemed in entire sympathy with the avowed purpose of the committee to get at the truth, and ready in any way he could to aid them in attaining it.

Three points are particularly in his favor. He showed that he had not shirked the duty of finding out all he could about applicants for appointment; he was able to find in the force a bureau which he could trust to help in the task; and, after an interview with the Mayor, which caused his resignation and in which he spoke very candidly to his Honor, he kept his lips closed for a year and a half. Mr. CROPSEY is clearly entitled to the grateful appreciation of a weary public.

AS PLUTARCH WOULD SEE IT.

If PLUTARCH were to return to earth and continue his Parallel Lives, he would certainly put in HARRIMAN and ARCHBOLD. He was accustomed to point out not only the likeness that existed between the characters of his subjects, but the points of unlikeness. HARRIMAN and ARCHBOLD were both invited to the White House by President ROOSEVELT. HARRIMAN'S attendance was desired in order that certain things might be talked over. Mr. SIBLEY informed ARCHBOLD that the President wanted him at luncheon, "where he could have a quiet talk." Both men, according to their accounts of the matter, contributed large sums of money to the campaign fund in 1904. Then, when the story was told, both were denounced as liars and undesirables.

The parallel is very close, but there is unlikeness, which PLUTARCH would have vividly presented for his purposes. Mr. HARRIMAN'S records and correspondence were so securely guarded that a subpoena will be required to pry them out of his archives. Mr. ARCHBOLD was very careless about his letters to Senators and members of the House. He may have left an office window open, so that the wanton wind delivered them to publicity. At any rate, a good many of them have become public, whereat he seems to be much annoyed. PLUTARCH would have noted that circumstance, perhaps he might have moralized upon the unwisdom of keeping files of correspondence, particularly Standard Oil correspondence. But he would have made a readable chapter of HARRIMAN and ARCHBOLD.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Predicting Ohio's Bankruptcy.

According to ALLAN W. THURMAN, President of the Ohio Board of Administration, unless that State takes prompt measures to stop the production of imbeciles, within ten years it will be bankrupted by the cost of maintaining this part of its population. He seems to have been moved to make this startling prophecy when, in the performance of his official duties, he recently had to transfer to the State's only institution for the care of mental defectives one family of six idiot children.

There was, indeed, some excuse for apprehension in that, but Mr. THURMAN would not have had to look long to find official reports of much worse cases than that one. Dr. M. W. BARR of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feebleminded Children, in an article printed in The Alienist and Neurologist, told of one half-witted father, aged 38, who had presented his State with nineteen defective children; of an idiot mother whose idiot progeny numbered nine, and of four such women whose combined addition to the dreadful roll amounted to forty worthless specimens of near-humanity. The classic case of the "Jukes" family, with its hundreds of defectives, almost all vicious and mostly criminal, is known to all students of heredity.

Yet there is antagonism to every proposal to regulate marriage by any laws except those of personal preference, and constant assertion that from unions seemingly unpromising often come valuable citizens, even geniuses and saints. People who talk this way simply do not know the demonstrated facts of heredity—that to mate normal with abnormal is dangerous, and abnormal with abnormal, defective with defective, is fatal. It is only those who confound education and intelligence, morality and manners, that think they see fine progeny springing from debased parentage. When both father and mother are weak-minded all their children without exception share their deficiency and drift inevitably into the poorhouse or the jail, where their food and lodging is the least part of what they cost the State.

The eugenists are charged with heartlessness, with being coldly scientific. In reality, they have the best of rights to turn the accusation of inhumanity against those who are always boasting the superiority of "sentiment" to science. And though idiocy is incurable, of all diseases it is perhaps the most easily and cheaply preventable.

A Vicious Victim of Virtue.

Again in the case of FOSBREY, the man charged with two murders, who made the recent sensational escape from the Tombs, it was the woman who had clung to him in danger and disgrace to whom he owes capture and probably death in the electric chair.

He is the victim of his one redeeming trait, for had he used his recovered liberty to the best advantage and sought in entire selfishness safety alone among strangers, the chances that he would have been caught are small. Instead he resumed relations and associations with the one real friend he had, just as the detectives felt sure he would, and they had only to watch her to be led to their prey.

The betrayal was quite unintentional, of course, and were it not the recognized rule that good faith is not owed to a public enemy there would be something repulsive in making such use of what, after all, is the fidelity that knows no wavering.

Perhaps there is even now. At any rate, detective triumphs are so often won by means that have no other excuse than that of social necessity that to many they seem unenviable. They are admirable in the abstract as art, but so, for that matter, is a well-executed crime, even murder.

TRUNKS AT THE STATION.

Grand Central's Officials Should See How Badly They Are Checked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the unpleasant experiences with the checking system at the Grand Central Station described by your correspondents, I recently checked out three pieces on the New Haven road. The trunks were at the station, and, after a thirty-minute wait, the checks were handed to me at 3:30 P. M. My train was to leave at 9 P. M., but only two of the three pieces arrived by that train. The remaining piece came twelve hours later.

Individual experiences, however, are of little value, and usually ascribed to chronic kickers. All that any official possessing the power to remedy conditions need do is to stand for a while in front of the sign labeled "All checks exchanged here," and observe the facts. That the number of clerks is inadequate; that no line is formed; that confusion and disorder are prevalent; that the stronger and more insistent passengers and porters get attention before the weaker though earlier arrivals, will be apparent.

Even allowing for the temporary quarters necessitated by the construction of the new station, the issue is just the same old one. Do the public service corporations, holding their right to exist from the public, place their personal convenience ahead of that of the public by whose favor they live?

JOHN HAWKESWORTH.

New York, Sept. 25, 1912.

PUBLIC CHAMBER CONCERTS

Were Successfully Presented In the Schools of Newark.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having noticed in your columns recently several letters suggesting that a series of public chamber music concerts be given this Winter in the New York public schools or library lecture rooms, I thought your readers might be interested to learn that such a course has been successfully pursued in the Newark schools under the direction of the Board of Education.

Last season the chamber music programmes were so well received and appreciated that it was decided to continue them this season. A number of programmes have been arranged for the Winter, to be given by an accomplished amateur piano trio—i. e., piano, violin, 'cello. An interesting feature of the coming "evenings of chamber music" is a short talk to precede the musical part of the programme, in which an effort is to be made to acquaint the auditors with the meaning of chamber music, its relative position in music as a class, and a brief synopsis of its development and form.

A. B.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 25, 1912.

Offers to Aid Public Concerts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read the plans suggested by several music enthusiasts for public concerts during the Winter, the writer, a musician formerly associated with the opera and symphony orchestras and also with several chamber music clubs, would gladly offer his services without any compensation in arranging in co-operation with your correspondents quartets and trios, and also in securing young talent, either vocal or instrumental, to appear before the public.

New York, Sept. 24, 1912. MUSICIAN.

AMERICAN DOCTORS FRANK.

Prof. Reilly of Fordham Denies That Medicine Is Kept a Mystery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From an extensive experience among doctors, I am quite sure that the type of physician who pretends that medicine is a mystery is rarely found among those educated in this country. Certainly no school in this country attempts to teach its pupils to surround themselves with mystery or a wall of unapproachable dignity. As to the reception of the views expressed by the medical writer referred to in THE TIMES'S article with upraised brow and severity of expression, we can only say that as a rule these views are the views of an idealist who makes his living by his pen rather than by active practice. For that reason his remarks may carry the same weight with the profession that would follow were they based on actual everyday work.

There is at present no veiling of things medical if any one wishes to know them. More than one-half the prescriptions are written in English; medical books can be bought by any one, medical journals are open to all. Medical publishers will sell everything that they have to a tramp just as readily as to a physician.

I never heard that a layman was barred from a medical society meeting, and no physician with whom I am acquainted would hesitate to discuss any subject in medicine with any one provided he had the leisure and the interrogator was intelligent enough to understand his language. Of course, there are many things in medicine that cannot be grasped by a short conversation. It requires years of scientific labor for the student to grasp the fundamental ideas that form the basis of many concepts, and, of course, a short talk could not possibly convey such information unless the doctor be a marvelous teacher.

As for the ordinary questions of hygiene, &c., medical societies for some years throughout the country have endeavored to convey to the laity by public lecture and by free press copy information that could easily be comprehended by the laity. The American Medical Association had devoted no mean portion of its resources to this subject long before Dr. Hutchinson had anything to say about it. Unfortunately, the bulk of the population are not as eager to receive this message as the press may think.

THOMAS F. REILLY, M. S., M. D.

New York, Sept. 25, 1912.

THE DIGNITY OF CAPITALS.

Mr. Green Questions Their Utility in the Case of School Principals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is some dispute in progress as to the use of a capital letter when referring to Principals of schools. If you refer specifically to Principal Smith there is, of course, no question, or should be none, but in such a sentence as "The Hermit" wrote the other day, quoting from a school report, "Many principals report favorably on new devices to win favor at headquarters," it is not so clear. In the school reports themselves the word is printed numberless times with small letters. Maybe it is correct to have it so—the very undignified way of selecting these officials from eligible lists like policemen and firemen, and even street sweepers, sometimes eighty or ninety at a time, may account for the decline of their dignity. Imagine genius or dignity on an eligible list! Could President, Governor, Mayor, Commissioner, even Alderman, keep capitals when the bearers were put on eligible lists with ratings like this, 89.2323 per cent, 70.0123 per cent., &c?

And then the way they got on the list was not conducive to capitalization. All were coached, or got their coaching from some one with whom they divided the coach's fee, so that when they went into the examination they very often knew what answers would be accepted if by any chance this or that question were asked. Dignity as evinced by capitals is in peril.

ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, Sept. 24, 1912.

HARD HIT BY DR. ELIOT.

Rejection of Roosevelt by His Old College President Is Hurting Him Badly.

From the New York Evening Post.

Ex-President Eliot's letter to THE TIMES repeating his indorsement of Wilson coincides with the Colonel's repetition of his declaration that the Democratic nominee is the choice of the bosses. Thus it is demonstrated that Mr. Eliot being not for Roosevelt, is a tool of the interests and a pickpocket, an ally of thieves. Perhaps the leader of the Progressives will dismiss the letter of the great head of his own university with the hint that nothing better can be expected of college Presidents than that they should stand by one another regardless of their country's welfare. In any case, Mr. Eliot's analysis of the political situation will add to the momentum of the Wilson cause. Instead of bosses, he sees a new leadership of the Democratic Party, pledged to undertake just that "judicious and effective reduction in tariff rates" that the Progressive Party "cannot be trusted to deal wisely" with because its candidate "has never shown any acquaintance with tariff questions, any interest in them, or any comprehension of the disastrous effects of the tariff." Dr. Eliot also makes a centre shot when he remarks that if the powers of the Government are to be stretched to cover the reforms demanded by all three of the parties, this is the very time when the Executive should be the antitheses of "an impulsive, self-confident, headstrong man, impatient of restraints and opposition, and given to the use of extravagant language." Mr. Eliot apparently likes the conservative tone of the Republican platform in reference to direct legislation and the courts, but his confidence in the "temperament, knowledge, and experience" of Gov. Wilson outweighs his preference in this respect. Finally, he does not believe in a third term—for Mr. Roosevelt especially. It will not be easy for the Third Termer to break the force of these considerations, however abusive he may become.

From The New York World.

Ex-President Eliot of Harvard presents a keen and sober analysis of Presidential issues and men in his letter to THE TIMES. If a third term were ever expedient it becomes inexpedient to Dr. Eliot when connected with "an impulsive, self-confident, headstrong man, impatient of restraint and opposition and given to the use of extravagant language." And if the situation demands certain constitutional changes they are last of all to be intrusted to such a man under the "sudden, impetuous rush of an emotional multitude" as heedless of world experience as of the principles which underlie and conserve the Republic and its liberties. Dr. Eliot is a man who will have to be listened to. He cannot be rushed out of the arena or knocked under the ropes by a torrent of expletives. He cannot be cried down as a spook or liar or brigand. He will have the attention of all thoughtful citizens.

From The Hartford Times.

Charles W. Eliot was President of Harvard University when T. Roosevelt was graduated from that institution in 1880, and has known him intimately for thirty-five years. His opinion as to the desirability of re-electing this Harvard "A. B." and "LL. D." to the office of President of the United States ought to be worth something. It is needless to argue that Dr. Eliot would rather, other things equal, see a Harvard man in the White House than a Yale man or a Princeton man.

We publish to-day the very interesting statement in which the President Emeritus of Harvard explains why this year his preference is for the Princeton man who is the candidate of the Democratic Party.

It is obviously unlikely that any Harvard graduate can become President of the United States against whom the most distinguished President that institution ever had can find such a list of objections

From The Hartford Courant.

Roosevelt of '80 won't be pleased with the letter which Eliot of '53 has just written to THE NEW YORK TIMES. He is not to have the help of Harvard's distinguished President Emeritus in an enterprise which he publicly and solemnly promised never to undertake. It is the deliberate judgment of the President Emeritus—he has taken a month to think the whole situation over—that the giving of a third term in the White House to any man would be "an undesirable precedent."

The Great Describer.

From The Globe.

It is true that Pierre Loti's opinions are not of serious moment. Yet the reporters do well to keep their ears and memories open to his words. It is not his "opinions" that they are after. They know that Pierre Loti is a great artist—one of the greatest the world has ever known—at his own special game. He is an extraordinary seer of the thing which most men go their whole lives without seeing—the thing, namely, which is before their eyes. He has seen this thing in Iceland, in Turkey, in Japan, and at sea. When he sits down to write he has the gift of making you and me, his commonplace readers, see the visions into which he mixes exactness and dream. Read, in the "Last Days of Pekin," the miraculous description of the city as it first appears, far off, and then deny if you can that Pierre Loti is one of the world's greatest describers.

When he goes away from New York he may describe it. If he does we will back his description, for vividness and beauty, against anything anybody else has done of the city. If the reporters get a bit of description out of him in advance they will have done well by their papers.

THE NEW OIL SHIPS.

Engineer Predicts Great Changes After Studying Christian X.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You gave a column of space to an account of the walk taken by President Finley of the City College around Manhattan, and said little about the arrival in this port of the new Christian X. on her maiden voyage; you made but cursory mention of her sister ship's trip, almost equivalent to circumnavigation of the globe, without replenishing her supply of oil and fed four engines much like those that run automobiles. This represents a revolution in the mode of transportation over the terraqueous globe. It compares with the realization of Watt's dream of the steam engine, of Fulton's steamboat, of the means of electric propulsion. Wonders are many, but surely this one should compare in interest with that of a pedestrian journey.

The steamship requires recoaling four times to circle the globe if she carries coal in her bunkers. The oil ship circles the globe with what she can carry in her double bottom. A fuel consumption of between nine and ten tons for each day of 24 hours at full speed, when fully loaded, makes possible for the Christian X., which has just completed 12,000 miles, a continuous voyage around the world without replenishing her supply. Over 900 tons of oil can be run into her tanks lying wholly below the cargo space. A steam engine ship would consume between forty and fifty tons of good steam coal per day of 24 hours, would require bunker space above the level of the fire room floor, would require coal trimmers, firemen, and water tenders, all of whom are dispensed with in an oil-engine ship. Considering that this was a maiden voyage, considering the prodigious distance traveled, that this type of propelling machinery has no more than ten years experience behind it, that the engine force of ten men and three boys had no opportunity to acquire previous experience at sea with the Diesel motor engines, the results attained are surely remarkable.

Through the courtesy of the resident manager of the Hamburg-American Line, and in company with a representative of the United States Navy, I was kindly permitted to study the working and details of the machinery of the Christian X., being in the engine room from the time the ship left the dock at Hoboken till she slowed down near the lightship to discharge her pilot. Let the layman picture to himself four enlarged automobile engines, coupled together in pairs, driving two propeller shafts, and he will get a faint idea of what the main engine installation looks like. Each of the sixteen power cylinders is about four times as large in diameter as the largest automobile cylinder he is familiar with—or, to be more exact, 20⅝ inches in diameter. The stroke of all the sixteen pistons is 28¾ inches, and the total horsepower indicated at sea under normal conditions is very nearly 2,500.

Of course, these are not gasoline engines, but fuel oil engines, and utilize what is left of petroleum after the gasoline and kerosene have been removed by distillation. Gasoline is unsuitable for marine power plants. The volatile nature of gasoline makes any leak from pipes or tanks extremely dangerous, while residual oil is safe from the possibility of forming an explosive mixture with air. So for reasons of safety as well as economy the heavy, non-volatile petroleum distillates are alone suitable for the production of power at sea.

There are many other points to be considered before one can be bold enough to contemplate the relegation of marine steam engines to the scrap heap. When launched the Christian X. bore the name Fionia, and was one of three motor ships ordered from Messrs. Burmeister & Wain of Copenhagen, the other two being the Selandia and the Jutlandia, all three being engined with Diesel oil engines of Messrs. Burmeister & Wain's own design, Denmark taking the lead of all Europe in the production of a 10,000 tons displacement motor ship, engined with upward of 2,500 I. H. power of oil engines when ships of about half the size and half the power only had been turned out by other builders.

The Selandia was the first one of these motor ships to be put in service, and a considerable amount of information relating to her performance on one of her regular voyages of 21,840 miles is now available.

A careful inspection of the engine-room log of the Christian X., which the chief engineer of that vessel so kindly placed at my service, convinced me that this motor ship is in every way the equal if not the superior of the Selandia. The Selandia belongs to the East Asiatic Company and it was from them that Herr Ballin, so well known for his enterprise, bought the Fionia for the Hamburg-American Line after having witnessed her successful trials at Kiel during the latter part of June of this year. During the Selandia's maiden voyage out to Bangkok and return she stopped at sixteen ports, encountered practically all kinds of weather, and all hands aboard ship appear to be a unit in declaring that she proved herself thoroughly reliable and free from those troubles that usually crop out with a new ship and new engines. Twice on the voyage the pistons were withdrawn to examine the rings and the cylinder walls, and twice on the voyage the valves were taken out and examined. No cylinder wall was found scored or worn, one or two of the piston rings needed a little paraffin to free them and the exhaust valves, which have cast iron heads on steel stems, in a few instances needed cleaning and refitting.

There is a little matter of at least $350 per month saving in food and wages for the fireroom force. An oil-engined ship is more expensive to build and equip than a steam-engined ship. In the case of such 10,000 ton vessels as the Selandia and Christian X. the difference is as much as $50,000. The East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen, the concern for whom these two vessels were built, estimated that there would be a saving of some $25,000 per annum for each ship if engined with Diesel motors in place of steam engines. Each ship is supposed to make three round trips or voyages from Copenhagen to the Far East via the Suez Canal in that time. They calculated also upon a gain of 1,000 tons in cargo space, which represented to them not less than $5,000 per voyage, or $15,000 per ship per annum. If the calculations of the owners are correct the extra cost of these 10,000-ton motor ships will have been earned and written off within eighteen months.

Reversing from full ahead to full astern takes some twenty seconds, and the tanks for holding compressed air are of sufficient capacity to permit the starting of an engine thirty times or both engines fifteen times without renewal of the supply. Two four-cylinder Diesel oil engines of 250 horse power each drive electric generators that furnish the electricity needed to light the ship and operate all the auxiliaries, including the steering gear. A donkey boiler furnishes steam to a small steam engine that is directly coupled to a Reavell compressor if by any possibility the need for such a service should arise. Because sixteen separate complete engines make up the two main engines, the carrying of spare parts is greatly simplified. An extra exhaust valve for each cylinder, because it is considered good policy to change these details every twenty days, is the most noticeable spare part.

Altogether the impression made on me from my sojourn in the engine room during the short time that elapsed between leaving the dock in Hoboken and discharging the pilot off the lightship was distinctly favorable, and a careful perusal of the engineer's log disclosed conditions in sea service that strengthen the conviction that marine history is being written by the advent of the Diesel engine.

JOHN J. BOGERT,
Consulting Engineer to the New York Engine Company.

New York, Sept. 25, 1912.

Mr. Sulzer's Qualifications.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe that all good Democrats should work for William Sulzer for Governor.

He is fearless and independent.

He sees clearly the injustice of the tariff and the unfair distribution of the country's wealth.

He can be depended on to work for the interests of the people.

EDWIN B. JENNINGS.

New York, Sept. 25, 1912.

William M. Ivins for Governor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would respectfully suggest to the delegates at the Republican Convention that they nominate William M. Ivins for Governor. They could not nominate a better man.

THOMAS CARLYLE JONES.

New York, Sept. 25, 1912.

WINTER CONCERTS WITH ORCHESTRAS

Arthur Farwell Says by This Means Message of Music to Humanity Is Conveyed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before more is said by your correspondents on the subject of public Winter concerts, following in one way or another upon those given to such vast and eager throngs of people during the Summer by Commissioners Charles B. Stover and Calvin Tomkins of the Park and Dock Departments, I should like to call earnest attention to a matter which the public cannot longer afford to ignore.

The message of music to humanity today is given through the orchestra.

If those who are now voicing the desire of the people for Winter concerts have not perceived this, in noting the phenomenal results at the orchestral concerts in Central Park, they have not read aright. More than ever, this Summer, the greatest response of the people has been given to the most powerful orchestral masterworks. The people have gone to these concerts in crowds of from five to fifteen thousand daily, and from the remotest districts of Greater New York, and even from towns at a distance. They have responded to the mighty music of Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, Tschaikowsky, Verdi, and such epic thinkers in tone, with a depth and warmth of enthusiasm never yielded to merely pleasing composers. The makers of pretty sounds have delighted them, as they should, but the heroic wielders of the greater tonal forces have won them.

The Heart of Modern Music.

The orchestra is the mouthpiece of those who are speaking the living word in music to the world of to-day. Since Beethoven thundered forth the fiat a century ago with his nine symphonies the world's great musical thinkers have given the heart and core of their message through the orchestra. Nothing less than the orchestra can communicate it. Wagner, Tschaikowsky, Richard Strauss, Dvorak, Smetana, Sibelius, Rimsky-Korsakoff, D'Indy, Brahms, Franck, Elgar, and many others—the giants of music—have embodied in orchestral music the greatest which they had to give.

The great heart and soul of the American people will never be content with anything less than the greatest which the world can offer. In New York the people have shown this already, in the most emphatic manner, throughout the unprecedented orchestral experiments which it has been happily possible to conduct in Central Park, and on the 129th Street Recreation Pier, where an orchestra is also established.

The message of the great composers can only roughly be given by the wind band; yet, where the city bands have been large enough to attempt transcriptions of their solider works, ample indication has been given of the desire of the people for the larger message.

For the Real Population.

This momentous and uplifting message of modern music to humanity is not, should not be, confined to that minute percentage of the people who attend the expensive Winter concerts of our symphonic organizations. The great makers of music, in giving out their work, have no such restriction in mind. They are writing for all mankind. As the leader of the world in ideals and practices of democracy, it is America's unique place and opportunity to extend the message of music to its people in very truth. And by the "people" is meant the real population, the city-bound, the more than nine-tenths that have no share in the social and culture life of the Winter symphony concerts—the people, as one sees them by tens of thousands, music hungry, at the orchestral concerts in Central Park and at other music centres.

Heretofore it has been possible for those to whom such democratic musical expansion has been proposed to declare from the loopholed battlements of culture that such music as that of the masters was not for the "people"—that generations of special education would be necessary before they could receive it.

The Central Park experiment of the past three years has forever destroyed this vicious myth, which belongs with the outworn and un-American tenets of feudalism and monarchy. If we wait until the masses are specially educated before we give them great music, we shall wait forever.

A Municipal Symphony Orchestra.

The Central Park concerts have shown once for all that the greatest in music appeals directly and powerfully to the people, without special intellectual training on their part, *when it is given them under the right conditions.* This is one of the mysteries of music—its power to short circuit an intellectual by a spiritual process.

Music that is truly great speaks directly from the soul of the composer to the soul of the people. To wait until some hypothetical time in the future for the high gift of music to be given to the people is to be both dilatory and blind; they can receive it at once in the present. The time for National initiative to this end is at hand.

It would be well to have public chamber music and other concerts through the Winter, as your correspondents suggest. The more the better.

But these do not reach the heart of our times' musical need. What the people of New York really need is a permanent Municipal Symphony Orchestra.

ARTHUR FARWELL.

New York Sept. 25, 1912.

Praises Italian Tenants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent article entitled "Italian Tenants Barred" stated that the poor Italian is not wanted as a tenant by the landlords or renting agents of this city. After seven years' experience with Italian tenants I find them peaceful, considerate, and prompt about paying their rent. In fact, I would rather have Italian tenants than those of any other nationality.

A CONSTANT READER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1912.

TO JAMES CREELMAN, ESQ.

Say, Jim,
You ought to trim
Your temper and your language some,
And not
Get hot
And chew
The rag of righteousness and truth
When Curran's after you
To find a few things out to show
What's true and false in these
Degenerate days
Of police ways
When grafting is the cheese.
Oh, Jim,
You shouldn't be so goldarned grim;
You ought to help the city,
And with a smile
You should beguile
The Curran probe committee,
Lord knows it has trouble enough.
What?

W. J. LAMPTON.

LET AMERICA FIND HER SOUL, SAYS LOTI

We Need an Aristocracy of Contemplation to Offset Our Materialism.

SEES A LITTLE OF NEW YORK

A Visit to the Park, Which Is "Magnifique"; a Stroll in Broadway, and a Recoil to the Orient.

Pierre Loti believes that America owes it to herself to pause and find her soul. The distinguished Immortal of the French Academy delivered himself last night to THE TIMES representative of ideas of progress that invert the notions on the subject entertained by folk who conceive some necessary relation between progress and violent motion.

It is the conviction of M. Loti, who is visiting America for the second time in thirty years, that we are sacrificing to the distracting aims of material growth a possibility of growth in ideals and self-consciousness possible only on the condition that we slacken our speed of living and emulate the contemplative nations of the East.

"Have you not perhaps paid," he asked; "are you not perhaps paying too dearly for your material progress? It is ill to lose the faculty of contemplation and the conditions of life that encourage it. Progress in commerce and industry you have achieved to a point which overwhelms. But I fear you have allowed yourselves to forget a progress which is to be preferred to these forms of it. The kind of progress I mean results in the greatest happiness and the greatest liberty.

"Contemplative nations, like China and Turkey, in the early days of their history, were happier than we with all the accompaniments of modern discovery. More and more, if these traditions of peace and inwardness are destroyed and the world learns to quicken its pace without corresponding deepening of thought, decadence inevitably sets in.

"When you destroy a contemplative nation like Turkey, or a group of revolutionary leaders tries to introduce new ideas, it is as if a monastery of old time, which has been the symbol of quiet thought to men for ages, were suddenly to be effaced and its influence lost.

Quiet Thought Needed.

"It is necessary that men should be made to think, without commotion, even without movement, if they are to advance toward the attainment of moral perfection and self-poise. The contemplative nations represent among the nations of the world what the churches and the monasteries stand for in the individual nation. They are the always living examples of human thought and the ideal. As time passes, these monuments of the older civilization are more and more inspiring for those who respect the wonderful meaning of tradition.

"In the United States, which as a Nation is very young, it is necessary to its growth that its feverish preoccupation with material affairs shall be counterbalanced by a great literary and philosophic literature which would penetrate more and more deeply among your people through the influence of an elite of thoughtful men.

"To think is itself a form of action, and, in a sense, a superior form of it. It is this discovery which America could make with supreme advantage to herself."

M. Loti made these observations after his first excursion from the seclusion of his hotel into the town itself. World-wanderer and seeker of the exotic that he is, M. Loti found himself relishing yesterday the quite everyday bourgeois pleasures of a walk through Central Park and a friendly encounter with the squirrels, whose democratic ease of bearing in the presence of a French Immortal, surprised and delighted him.

Sparing even in the language of praise, M. Loti concentrated his admiration of the Park, in this single word of superlative approval, "Magnifique!"

Makes Venture Into Broadway.

And M. Loti has also seen Broadway!

If New York had prepared to have its famous thoroughfare disliked in discreet Gallic phrases by its eminent visitor, who shrinks from actuality as a sensitive leaf coils away from a touch, it will enjoy the paradoxical discovery that M. Loti got up a quite decided interest in the flaming highway that burns its way through the Tenderloin. The electric signs were—not beautiful, to be sure—but like nothing he had seen before, and therefore arresting, amusant, even to the eye of a wizard of prose who lives solely by lamp and candle light in his shadow-tenanted home at Rochefort, France.

Emerging from a seclusion of three days in his rooms at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, M. Loti night before last ventured out into the blaze of Broadway, in order that he might see it first at night. He liked it well enough to repeat the experiment by daylight yesterday.

"Perhaps, after all, M. Loti will grow to like the West even better than the East in time?" he was asked, when he had announced to a TIMES reporter last night the surprising result of his first steps toward better acquaintance with us. But the answer effectually put an end to the expectation.

"Ah, non! non! non!" he almost cried. "It is impossible."

Eternal Incompatibles.

He said no more than that. But it was apparent that Loti and Broadway are eternal incompatibles—a brief wedding of the poles of difference—an antithetic jest that might have been arranged by Aristophanes.

It was significant that as soon as M. Loti had delivered himself of a few monosyllabic comments upon his thus far fragmentary impressions of New York he should have led the reporter over the seven seas and most of the countries of the globe in an account of the travels that have given him the materials for his books.

Holding between delicate fingers an aromatic cigarette, the author of "Faces and Things That Pass," "Ramuncho," and "The Book of Pity and Death," told with manifest warmth of recollection of his visits since the early eighties to Japan, China, Burmah, India, Morocco, Persia, Turkey, and other countries of the Near and Far East. In each, he says, he found a "soul of place" which left upon his impressionable mind a sense of national distinction not felt by observers less subtle.

M. Loti said the reason he admired the old régime in Turkey was because, in spite of some errors and not a few regrettable wrongs, Abdul Hamid's reign was on the whole wise and made for the unity of Islam, preserving thus the essential qualities of the Turkish people.

As regards the activities of the Young Turks, he expressed the belief that the Turkish people as a whole did not desire political change. The whole revolution, he said, has been the work of a few revolutionary leaders whose conception of Turkey's needs is not responsive to a National feeling. For this reason he foresees in Turkey a terrible reaction.

"What would you say of the present position of Turkey from the international point of view?"

"I never speak about foreign politics," replied M. Loti, "and do not in any general way follow international affairs. My only wish is that the integrity of Turkey may be respected, and that her best influence among the nations may be preserved. The question of her destiny is of the utmost moment to me."

M. Loti contemplates, with similar dismay, the destructive influence of progress all over the world. He has bitterly referred in his writings to the deplorable loss of the temple at Philae.

"In one of my infrequent readings of the newspapers," he said, "I discovered by chance the other day that the Assouan dam in Egypt would be completed next January, and that the ruins of the temple at Philae would then be finally submerged. I have looked for that event with dread for years. When I wrote "The Death of Philae" I was filled with the prophetic sense of that calamity. It is the purest vandalism thus to make away with one of the noblest emblems of the past.

"I do not understand how for commercial purposes the English Government could order and the English people sanction such a violation of beauty, but I do know that any gain which may result from it will be vastly overweighted by the loss to the world. I prophesy that the consequence of this destructive act will be that the Temple of Karnak, one of the last wonders of the world, will also be eventually destroyed."

SOCIAL NOTES.

His Grace the Lord Bishop of Wincester, England, with his wife and daughter, are at the Belmont, where the Lord Bishop was entertained at a dinner last night given by Silas McBee of Great Neck, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. de Acosta have returned from the country and are at 829 Park Avenue for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Laughlin, (Miss Thérése Iselin,) who were married on Sept. 18, are at the St. Regis, where they will remain until sailing for Europe on Oct. 2. Mr. Laughlin has been transferred from Berlin to London as First Secretary to the American Embassy.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Baker have returned from abroad, where they spent several months motoring.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan arrived here yesterday from Southampton, L. I., and are at the Plaza.

Mrs. A. Ernest Gallant will spend October visiting in New England and will open her Madison Avenue house upon returning, where she will give several entertainments for her guest, Miss Nellie Francis Willison.

Dr. and Mrs. William H. Neel of 295 Central Park West are entertaining Mrs. Annie Wilson Howe, a sister of Gov. Woodrow Wilson, who will remain with them for some time.

Miss Elise Huntington Francke, a daughter of Mrs. Lindsley Tappin by her first husband, will make her début on Nov. 18 at a tea. Miss Francke is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, and a great-granddaughter of the late Daniel Huntington, the painter.

Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn has taken an apartment for several years at 43 Fifth Avenue, and will occupy it in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens have returned from Easthampton and are at the Hawthorne. Their daughter, Mrs. John de Koven Bowen, and her infant son spent part of the Summer with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Steward Slosson, who spent the Summer at Pittsford Mills, Vt., have leased a house at Dongan Hills, S. I., and will go there Nov. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner have returned to their cottage at Rye, where they will remain until late in the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton have closed their season at Hawthorne Villa, Newport, and have returned to their town residence, 61 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Lieut. Col. Gage of the British Embassy at Washington and Mrs. Gage are at the Vanderbilt, also Col. and Mrs. H. J. Slocum of Governors Island, who are sailing for Cuba on Saturday, where Col. Slocum will take up his post. Reginald Vanderbilt joined Mrs. Vanderbilt, who arrived from Newport on Monday, yesterday at the hotel.

Mrs. Craig Biddle, who has been spending a few days at the Hotel Manhattan, left yesterday for Philadelphia.

Miss Marion Drake-Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barstow Drake-Smith of 17 East Fifty-third Street, will be among the débutantes of the coming season.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Russell Auchincloss are at the Hotel Gotham for the week-end.

Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson are at the St. Regis to meet their daughter, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, who arrives from Europe on the Mauretania. Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly is also at the hotel before opening herr town house.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Maturin Livingston will arrive from Europe to-day on the Olympic.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Bloodgood of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Allan MacLane of Garrison, N. Y., are at the Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn., for a visit.

WEDS GIRL OF NAVAL ROW.

H. L. Dahl Marries Miss Hesler, Who Figured in Two Courts-Martial.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25.—Miss Dorothy Hesler, daughter of the late Dr. Frederick Hesler, surgeon U. S. Navy, was this evening married at the home of her mother in Evanston, Ill., to Harold L. Dahl, a real estate operator of Los Angeles, Cal.

The marriage of Miss Hesler, is the last chapter of a brisk little drama which began at a Navy ball at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard, in 1910. As a result of it, two navy officers were court-martialed. Miss Hesler was then reported to be engaged to Dr. A. H. Robnett, an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy. Before the ball, Miss Hesler accused a civilian, Dr. Edward Spencer Cowles, of Boston, of having stolen her photograph. Robnett, with a friend, G. P. Ault, a navy paymaster, quarreled with Cowles and a battle resulted in which the civilian was worsted. Influences were brought to bear by the physician's wife and both men were found guilty in court-martial proceedings and reduced five points. Later the sentence was lightened and Robnett was reduced two points; Ault not at all.

Afterward Miss Hesler returned to Evanston, and it was announced she would be married to Robnett. Then Dahl won the girl.

Miss Copp to Wed Dr. R. Jacoby.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Copp of 302 Bayside Avenue, Flushing, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Byakeman Copp, to Dr. Rudolph Jacoby of Boston, Mass. The wedding will take place early in November.

Supper for B. McDonald Hastings.

John Lynn gave a small supper at Delmonico's last evening for B. McDonald Hastings of London. The supper was given in the Empire suite and enlivened by vaudeville and colored minstrels.

CLARK—WIESE.

Mrs. Henry H. Clark of Southington, Conn., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Flora Louise Clark, to William C. Wiese of Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Princeton Men at McCombs Dinner.

Princeton students are taking a lively interest in the dinner to be given at the Hotel Astor on Saturday night by the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League in honor of William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. McCombs, whose ill-health has prevented his taking an active part in the campaign, expects to return to his duties at National headquarters on Monday next. More than 200 of the Princeton students will be on hand on Saturday to welcome him.

DIAMONDS
The finer grades only.
PRINCES RINGS
$100.00 to $450.00
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS
321 Fifth Avenue
at 32nd Street

'JUNE MADNESS' IS THEATRICAL GLOOM

With a Few Bright Passages That Relieve, but Do Not Atone for, Its Unpleasant Story.

LIGHT SCENES WELL PLAYED

Mr. A. Hylton Allen, Mr. Emery, and Miss Renee Kelly Provide the Best Acting—A Charming Love Scene.

JUNE MADNESS, a play in three acts, by Henry Kitchell Webster. Fulton Theatre.

Frederick H. Hollis	Edward Emery
Mrs. Hollis	Helen Tracy
Katherine Hollis	Adelaide Nowak
Frederick H. Hollis, Jr.	A. Hylton Allen
Robert Fielding	Charles Waldron
Mrs. Thornborough	Hedwig Reicher
June Thornborough	Renee Kelly

Most of the people in "June Madness" talk like the characters in old-fashioned novels, which is natural enough, perhaps, under the circumstances, since they are engaged again in thrashing out a very old-fashioned subject. To those who would immediately argue that its very age ought to make it important and interesting, let it be said at once that it might be, under different treatment—has been, in fact, on various occasions.

In this particular case the woman who has sinned, to use the conventional phrasing of the situation, went into it with her eyes open, agreed with the other party that there were to be no regrets, and at the end of ten days parted with him, not to see him again until almost time for the final curtain. Then, in a spirit of repentance, sentiment, and magnanimity, he lies to save her good name, and, incidentally, to protect "the child." The latter is now a grown-up girl, about to be married to the brother of a young woman to whom he—the first party in the case—was betrothed until the revelation of relationships.

Not the least peculiar situation of the play is this in which the father of this man's discarded fiancée stands calmly by waiting for an explanation which really never comes. They laughed at the mother last night at the Fulton Theatre when she exclaimed excitedly:

"And you a married man came into this house?"

But mother, however wrong she may have been otherwise, did at least show some spirit here.

Which leads to the remark that mother, in the very artificial style which is characteristic of much of Mr. Webster's play, took the most theatrical way possible of letting the guilty Mrs. Thornborough know that her dreadful secret was discovered. In reality the latter, who was Railway Magnate Hollis's Secretary, (see programme for descriptive captions on the characters,) was not Mrs. at all, but just plain Miss, and she had a nearly marriageable daughter, which was against her, of course, after a detective agency had ferreted out the fact that there was no record of a wedding ceremony. And so Mrs. Hollis, lowering like a tragic mask, dictated a note to the Secretary, conveying the information she had received, and promising to keep quiet about it if the guilty woman would "avaunt and quit my sight," or something to the same effect.

Instead the Secretary announced that she would stay and fight. But she gave in when the engaged Miss Hollis—it really is difficult to keep them all straight—visited her in the early morning hours and a riding habit and listened to her story, that old, old story in the theatre, which, one imagines, even "the casual theatre-goer who doesn't pretend to criticise," must be sick to death of hearing.

At one point in the proceedings the mother's lapse is brought home to her by her own daughter, who, in great distress of mind, has come from visiting an unfortunate girl friend. She cannot voice the tragedy of what she has discovered, but shows plainly how she regards it. Thus agony is piled on agony in that unfortunate way which, for the onlookers, may have the effect of robbing even vice of its sting.

In effect the moral of the play might be summed up in the paraphrase: Two souls with but a single slip, four hearts that beat as one. For it ends with two couples ready for the altar instead of one to make "the happy ending."

To say that "June Madness" is rather a poor play describes it briefly. But to be quite just to the author, it must be said that much of it might have seemed better under different treatment by the actors. For, as it now stands, though theatricalism is its chief quality in all the serious scenes, players more skilled in a modern naturalistic style would have made them seem less so.

On the other hand, Mr. Webster has put in some very agreeable comedy touches, and here, in each instance, he has the useful co-operation of players who certainly do as much for his play as he has done for them. There is a particularly fresh and inviting scene between two young lovers, where the young girl receives her first kiss, and is startled by it, and the scene was most charmingly played by Miss Renee Kelly and A. Hylton Allen. In fact, throughout these two played with variety and naturalness.

That very admirable actor, Edward Emery, was also like a human being, and his ease and lightness helped greatly to dissipate the gloom of much that went on.

Miss Hedwig Reicher has some good moments, notably in such a scene as that in the first act, in which she is listening to the denunciation of herself conveyed in the dictated letter, but she is not well suited to much of the material in the rôle of the unfortunate heroine, and Miss Adelaide Nowak, though occasionally effective, also seemed overpowered by the obviously theatrical nature of what she had to do.

Both Miss Tracy and Mr. Waldron played with great heaviness and solemnity.

It might be interesting to know the reasons for the descriptive line on the programme after the name of each character. Surely any ordinary theatregoer would have been able to discover the relationships. Is this an innovation of that little band of "intellectuals"—the Drama Players—who first produced the play? It is done in musical comedies and plays supposedly down to the ordinary level. But it really does seem like a gratuitous fling at the intelligence of audiences looking for "The Modern Play," which is the programme label for this one.

Miss Rosalie Strasburg a Bride.

Miss Rosalie Strasburg, the daughter of Mrs. Effie Strasburg of 207 West Ninety-eighth Street, was married yesterday afternoon to Leonard S. Hirschbein at his residence, 194 Riverside Drive. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise officiated. The wedding was private, only the family being present at the wedding breakfast. Milton Hirschbein, the brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The pair went West on their honeymoon.

De Renne-Coerr Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Wymberley Jones De Renne of Savannah, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Audrey De Renne to Dr. Frederic Coerr of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

To-day's Weddings.

Miss Frances May Ingalls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe K. Ingalls, and Edward Beggs of Ashland, Ill., will be married at 8:30 o'clock this evening in the Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street. The reception is to be held in the church parlors.

Miss Hazel Estelle Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Rogers, and Lieut. John Henry Pirie, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Pirie of San Antonio, Texas, who is stationed at Fort Hamilton, are to be married this afternoon at 3 o'clock in All Angels' Church. It will be a military wedding.

Miss Nella Q. Mariani of 258 Riverside Drive will be married to Earl Kenne Williams this evening in the Collegiate Reformed Church in West Thirty-fourth Street. The reception is to be given at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Egisto M. Mariani.

GOODWIN TO ACT AGAIN SOON.

Comedian Says That He Has Complete Use of All His Limbs.

A telegram was received from Nat C. Goodwin in Ocean Park, Cal., yesterday, in which Mr. Goodwin emphatically denied the report that his recent injuries had permanently disabled him. He says:

"Kindly deny absurd rumor regarding my condition. It is a criminal lie. Mentally I was never better and have complete use of all my limbs. Expect to be on my feet in a few days and resume my professional duties in six weeks."

The report to which Mr. Goodwin has reference was published on Sept. 20. It stated that the comedian had suffered a fracture of the pelvic bone and would never again be able to walk. The report came in the form of a letter to John Ernest Warren, Secretary of the American Dramatists' Association.

Mr. Goodwin, according to early arrangements, was to have been starred this year in Hartley Manners's new play, "Gauntlett's Pride," under the management of Oliver Morosco. Mr. Morosco had a letter from the comedian about a week ago stating that he would be ready to begin rehearsals in a short time.

ABBOT AUGUSTUS LOW DIES.

Brother of ex-Mayor Seth Low and Director in Many Corporations.

Abbot Augustus Low, son of the late Abiel Abbot Low, and brother of ex-Mayor Seth Low, the former President of Columbia University, died yesterday at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, where he had undergone an operation. Mr. Low was born in Brooklyn sixty-nine years ago and was for many years President of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He was a Director of the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation, a Trustee of the Church Charity Foundation, a Trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and was for many years Senior Warden of the Episcopal Church of St. Michael.

Mr. Low was a Director in a number of corporations, including the Economy Electric Light Company and the New York Kerosene Oil Engine Company. He made his home at 3 Pierrepont Street in the old Columbia Heights district. Of late years he had retired from active business, though formerly of the firm of A. A. Low Brothers, and the possessor of large lumber lands in the Adirondacks, comprising the village of Horse Shoe, where he spent much of his time.

He is survived by his wife, Maria Ward Low; two brothers, Seth Low and William Gilman Low, and also by four children, Mrs. William Raymond of Cedarhurst, J. C. Low of Albany, A. A. Low, Jr., of Manhattan, and Seth Low, 2d, of Brooklyn.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of St. Michael, High and Gold Streets, Brooklyn, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Ex-Police Captain D. C. Moynihan.

Daniel C. Moynihan, who served as an aid to Gen. Grant, and was formerly a Captain of the New York Police Department, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, Weigand Place, University Heights. He was born in Ireland sixty-nine years ago, and received his education in Maynooth College. Coming to this country when a young man, he enlisted with the Union Army at the outbreak of the civil war, and at the close of the struggle was brevetted Major for valiant service. He was appointed to the police force in 1876, promoted to roundsman in 1885, to Sergeant in 1890, and to Captain in 1896. Capt. Moynihan was a member of George Washington Post, 103, G. A. R., and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He is survived by his widow and a son, Edward Moynihan.

Thomas Bailey.

Thomas Bailey, one of the oldest residents of Washington Heights, died yesterday at his home, 556 West 162d Street, of Bright's disease, at the age of 76 years. Mr. Bailey acquired a large part of his extensive realty holdings in upper Manhattan directly from Jacob Dyckman, the Dutch land owner, after whom Dyckman Street is named. He was a boyhood acquaintance of Mme. Jumel, the second wife of Aaron Burr, and was a frequent visitor in the earlier days at the historic Rodger Morris mansion, which is still standing in Edgecombe Road. Mr. Bailey was an enthusiastic baseball fan, and until recently attended all of the League games in the city. He was active in the Washington Heights Methodist Church, and the pastor of that church, the Rev. Dr. Jacob E. Price, will conduct the funeral services on Friday.

William H. Corbin.

William H. Corbin, 62 years old, for several years the Republican leader in the New Jersey Legislature, died at the Hartwood Club, Hartwood, Sullivan County, N. Y., yesterday afternoon from heart disease. Mr. Corbin had lived at 570 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., for the last ten years. Mr. Corbin was graduated from Cornell University, and Columbia Law School, class of '71. A year later, he was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey. A few years later he was appointed a member of the City Council of Jersey City. In the late '80's he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was Republican leader in 1898.

Col. Henry Casson.

Col. Henry Casson, until two years ago Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives at Washington, died Tuesday night in Madison, Wis., after an attack of appendicitis. He was 69 years old.

Obituary Notes.

LOUIS STEIN of Cedarhurst, L. I., a member of the firm of Stein, Doblin & Co., manufacturers of embroidery, died suddenly yesterday while traveling near Sudbury, Penn. Mr. Stein was the son of Leopold Stein, a Rabbi of Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, and came to this country when 20 years of age. Mr. Stein was 67 years old. He left two sons and two daughters.

PETER BURKE of 163 East 112th Street, for over twenty years in the liquor business at 106th Street and Park Avenue, died on Tuesday. He was 47 years old. Mr. Burke was a member of the Miami Club, the Harlem Old Timers, and the various societies of St. Cecilia's Church. He is survived by his widow.

FRANK A. HOYT of the Dr. Tutt Manufacturing Company in Worth Street, dropped dead from heart disease in East Orange, N. J., yesterday, while he was walking from his home to the Brick Church Station of the Lackawanna Railroad. Mr. Hoyt was 54 years old, and had lived in East Orange twelve years. He was a native of Norwalk, Conn. Mrs. Hoyt survives with one son, Henry H. Hoyt, a student in the East Orange High School. Mr. Hoyt was a member of the Essex County Club.

THOMAS K. TIMONY, a well-known Brooklyn contractor and builder, died on Tuesday morning at his home, 143 Rutland Road, Flatbush. He was born in Ireland sixty-five years ago, and came to this country as a young man. He spent a number of years in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and finally settled in Brooklyn thirty-five years ago. He constructed the Hawthorne Athletic Field and was active in its management. His widow and three daughters survive him.

EDWARD DIXON, Superintendent of Schools in Orange, N. J., died on Tuesday night at his home in that city, aged 57 years. He was born in England, and came to this country as a young man. Before going to Orange he was Superintendent of Schools in Sturbridge, West Brookfield, and Acton, Mass.

THOMAS TACCARDO, father of Frank Taccardo, a detective attached to the Brooklyn Central Office, died yesterday at his home, 68 Grove Street, Flushing. He was born in Italy in 1849, but came to this country when fifteen years of age. Mr. Taccardo had made his home in Flushing for the last thirty years.

HELENE STEUBNER, wife of George Steubner, President of the Steubner Iron Works, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital. She was recovering from an operation when she succumbed to a stroke of apoplexy. Her home was at 14 Botanic Street, Flushing. Besides her husband, two sons and two daughters survive her.

HARRISON STANDISH SMALLEY, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Michigan, who was well known in this city as a lecturer, died yesterday morning at Charlevoix, Mich., after an illness of several months. Prof. Smalley was born in Chicago in 1878, and was unmarried. He was the author of a number of volumes on economic subjects.

Miss SUSAN A. DAMON, for forty-two years a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday morning at her home, at 154 Carroll Street, in that borough. She was born in Lowell, Mass., seventy-nine years ago, and began teaching when she was 14 years of age. She resigned ten years ago, at which time she was attached to Public School 6, in Brooklyn. A brother survives her.

CALVIN PUTNAM HARRIS, for nearly forty years prior to 1900 manager of the New York branch of the Reed & Barton Company, silversmiths, died on Tuesday night at his residence in Taunton, Mass. He was born in Acton in 1837, and had been in the employ of the Reed & Barton Company since 1850. Until his recent illness Mr. Harris was prominently identified with Congregational religious work. His widow and one daughter survive him.

PETER J. KENNEDY, a prominent Democratic politician of Jersey City, died at his home, 278 Fourth Street, in that city, yesterday morning. He was 36 years old, and left a widow and three children.

Is this the motor car you have been looking for? See "Automobile Exchange," Page 8.—Adv.

COMMERCE CONGRESS FIGHTS OVER PEACE

Misunderstanding of Rules Precipitates Disorder at Second Day's Session.

HAGUE PROPOSAL STARTS IT

But Warring Factions Reach a Compromise—For Reforms in Checks and Bills of Lading.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—To-day's session of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce was turbulent in the extreme and ended in disorder. The trouble, curiously enough, was all about peace. The constitution of the congress provides that no question shall be brought up for discussion that has not previously been approved by the permanent committee sitting in London. Many of the delegates were not aware of this arrangement, and so when Edwin D. Mead of Boston in the course of a speech asked the congress to indorse universal arbitration to end wars and President Connon-Legrand ruled out a motion made to that effect a storm arose.

The discussion was interrupted by yesterday's adjournment and was renewed to-day when Dr. Max Apt of Berlin presented his report on the subject of unification of legislation regarding checks. The congress unanimously went on record for the unification of checks as a general principle, but on a second proposition offered by Charles Christophe of Ghent, Belgium, that if the matter of unification of checks ever should be taken up the court of The Hague should handle it, a great storm broke out. The Americans and English called for translations of all motions put; a Mexican delegate pleaded for Spanish, and there were cries also of "Italiano!" but English, French and German were agreed upon.

In the meantime there was a lively insistence by some of the members that this second proposition had really been adopted by vote. President Cannon-Legrand insisted that the second proposition had been withdrawn. Finally R. S. Fraser of London proposed the appointment of a committee to meet in London to take up the vexed question and to report to the next Congress, and the Congress so voted.

Dangers of loss to shippers through irregularity in documents issued by agents of railroads and other carriers were discussed at length by Charles S. Haight of New York City. Mr. Haight's report in part follows:

For the protection of our own people and the preservation of our credit in foreign trade, I urge upon Congress the immediate enactment of a law under which one who, in good faith, advances money or credit upon a bill of lading issued by a common carrier upon an inter-State or foreign shipment can hold the carrier liable for the value of the goods described in the bill at the valuation specified in the bill, at least to the extent of the advances made in reliance upon it. Such liability exists under the laws of many of the States.

In closing his remarks Mr. Haight recommended that the congress pass resolutions favoring legislation now pending before the United States Congress to make carriers responsible, specifying the Pomerene bill as the best measure; that the delegates express their approval of the work of the Cotton Bills of Lading Central Bureau of New York, and that they recommend to the permanent committee the question of the desirability of calling an international conference on uniform laws as to the responsibility of carriers. These recommendations were adopted after discussion.

"Commercial statistics and the immediate institution of an international office" was the subject of the report of Eugene Allard of Paris, who favored the movement initiated by the Belgian Government to harmonize the tabulation of the world's commercial statistics.

A resolution inviting the Belgian Government to convoke as soon as possible another conference on the subject was put before the congress by Mr. Allard, but was not acted upon.

John Barrett gave a dinner to-night in honor of the President and Secretary of the congress and of the Central American delegates.

C. F. Nirdlinger Sues Mrs. Faversham

Charles F. Nirdlinger, playwright, brought suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Julie Opp Faversham, who produced and acted in his play "The World and His Wife" in 1910. Mr. Nirdlinger alleges that Mrs. Faversham, who is the wife of William Faversham, produced his play in stock contrary to the terms of his contract, whereby, he alleges, she herself was to appear in the piece. He demands an injunction restraining the further production of the play by stock companies pending the settlement of his suit.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lillian Lee and Queenie Vassar have been added to the cast of "The Lady of the Slipper," in which Charles Dillingham will present Montgomery and Stone and Elsie Janis at the Globe Theatre in November.

The premier of the "Ziegfeld Follies" at the Moulin Rouge has been postponed until Oct. 21. Mr. Ziegfeld has decided not to dispose of the first night seats at auction, but to place them on sale at the box office in the usual way.

Harris & Selwyn have engaged Grace Ellis-ton to play the leading role in Edgar Selwyn's new play, "Coming Home to Roost," rehearsals of which are now in progress.

Alphonse Ethier has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger to play Hurley, the promoter, with Robert Hilliard in "The Argyle Case." During the rehearsal period he will appear with Arnold Daly at the Harris Theatre in "Steve."

A. Toxen Worm of the Shubert offices has gone to Boston to establish a special New England headquarters for the Shubert enterprises in that section. Gertrude Hoffmann in her new revue will open in Boston on Oct. 7, to be followed, at the Shubert Theatre, by Gaby Deslys in "Vera Violetta."

Louise Le Baron has been engaged by the De Koven opera company to alternate in the role of Alan-a-Dale in "Robin Hood." Miss Le Baron sang this role with the Bostonians when that organization was at the heighth of its success.

Herbert Yost has been engaged for next season for the principal role in a new play by Philip Bartholomae, author of "Little Miss Brown." Mr. Bartholomae expects to go into management on his own account next year.

Russ Whytal will make his first vaudeville appearance at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre next week in a one-act dramatic sketch called "Lui," adapted from a piece presented at Le Grande Guignol, Paris.

Mabel Taliaferro will be seen for the first time in vaudeville in New York at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre next week in a one-act Japanese play of her own authorship, called "The Return of Tori San."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES FASHION NUMBER
OCTOBER 6.
Splendid Wraps, by Weeks, Laxton, Rondeau; Two of the Most Famous Gowns in Paris, by Paquin and Beer; Paris Gowns for the Debutante, by Jean Hallee and Martial et Armand; The Best Gowns to Wear with Hats, by Rondeau, Parry and Leferriere; Some Small Fashionable Hats in First Fashion, by Bremaud, Lucy, Germaine and Heitz-Bayer; House Gowns for Evening Hours, by Canet, Parry, Leferriere and Mele de Leka.
Order Well in Advance.

MOTOR BOAT RACE TO PARIS.

Being Organized by Capt. Day, Who Has Ended His Long Voyage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Capt. Thomas F. Day, Commander of the American motor boat Detroit, is back in London after completing the remarkable voyage in his thirty-five-foot craft from Detroit to St. Petersburg. He intends to organize an international motor boat race next year from New York to Paris.

Capt. Day says the Automobile Club of France, James Gordon Bennett, and possibly the French Government will offer trophies. Sir Thomas Lipton is interested, and will try to get a boat ready in time.

"MONA LISA" IN RUSSIA?

In a Private Gallery in St. Petersburg, Says a Report from There.

LONDON, Sept. 25.— Lionardo da Vinci's stolen masterpiece, "Mona Lisa," is hanging on the walls of a private gallery in St. Petersburg, according to a report published in a Russian paper and transmitted to-day to a news agency here.

The mysterious disappearance of the picture popularly known as "La Jaconde" from the Louvre caused a world-wide sensation in August, 1911.

Search has since been made for the picture in every country without success.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

Three transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA (Hamburg)—J. H. Andrews, Miss M. M. Anthon, Baroness Bornemisza, Miss Margaret Bean, Prof. A. Bemath, Mrs. H. E. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cooper, Mrs. B. E. Cole, C. Denly, Miss M. Frost, Mrs. H. Gibb, G. Hamilton, Miss Margaret Irwin, Dr. E. D. Johnson, Mrs. Dwight Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Norton, Prof. Dr. Albert Skita, Prof. and Mrs. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Reames.

BALTIC (Liverpool)—Mrs. A. L. Collins, Mrs. J. T. Carroll, F. B. Dalzell, Malcolm E. Davis, Dr. R. B. Dolbey, Miss L. T. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Halbrit, Mr. and Mrs. Norman F. Head, Miss Helen Murray, H. Nelson, Miss M. A. Patterson, F. J. Proctor, the Rev. P. H. Sheridan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Thorburn, and Countess Plene de Viel.

SAVOIE (Havre)—Etienne Arnand, Miss Ida C. Bachman, Mr. and Mrs. C. David, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duncan, Miss Evelyn Gerard, A. H. Gobert, F. McFarland, Mrs. A. W. Pope, J. B. Osborne, Mrs. F. H. Simmons, and J. Sharp.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CUNARD (Marseilles)—The Rev. W. Burgess, Mrs. P. Benedict, Mrs. L. Baker, Mrs. W. Colbron, Mrs. L. Coleman, Mrs. E. Cook, Miss E. Cook, Baron and Baroness de Lessor, Miss R. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Forster, Mrs. A. Hill, Miss F. V. Osborn, Miss E. Stiles, and Miss E. Wagner.

MAGDALENA (Southampton, via West Indies)—W. H. Allen, R. A. Bogart, C. Bayne, Miss L. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chinchilla, J. Carrter, Mrs. V. Dumas, Lieut. Col. C. Fermand, Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Hooley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sanderson, and W. J. Wilson.

Coming Here in the Celtic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Among those booked to sail on the Celtic for New York to-morrow are:

The Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Jowett and daughter, James W. Alexander, Mrs. Henry Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Baily, Col. J. H. Benton, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Burnside and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Millbank, Louis N. Parker, the Rev. P. A. Roche, Mrs. W. A. Ross and family, and Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

HIRSH—GREENEBAUM.—On Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1912, by the Rev. Dr. Davidson, Arthur Jerome Hirsh to Rose Greenebaum.

JAMESON—BINGHAM.—Sept. 25, 1912, at Calvary Church, Summit,

ASK COURT TO MAKE BANKER BAYNE OBEY

Waters-Pierce Counsel Apply for an Order to Compel Production of Seaboard's Books.

RUNNING DOWN MAGNOLIA OIL

Property Sold by Texas Court Eventually Settles in Hands of Archbold and Folger, Standard Oil Heads.

Samuel G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, will be compelled to furnish the testimony he has refused to give in the litigation over the control of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company if an application made yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Pendleton is granted. Counsel for the Pierce interests said that if the court issued the subpoena asked for and Mr. Bayne again refused to give the information demanded he will be cited for contempt of court.

The information sought relates to the ownership of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, which the petitioners, represented by Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, declare that they believe to be owned, controlled, and dominated by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in violation of the decree for the dissolution of the trust. This, they say, can be proved by the records and documents of the Seaboard National Bank and by Mr. Bayne, who was President of the Security Oil Company, the predecessor of the Magnolia Petroleum Company.

Mr. Bayne has testified that the bonds of the Security Oil Company were delivered by him to the London Commercial Trading and Improvement Company, and the petitioners say they expect to prove that Mr. Bayne, his son, Howard Bayne, who is Vice President of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, and Courtney Marshall, the elder Bayne's nephew, have been at all times the secret agents of the English corporation in the transmission of funds between the London company and the Security Oil Company and its various successors.

In the Government's dissolution suit it was alleged that the London corporation was a holding company created for the purpose of disguising and concealing the real ownership of the Security Oil Company by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

O. C. Edwards, former Vice President of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, recently testified that the largest stockholders were John D. Archbold, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; H. C. Folger, Jr., President of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and Howard Bayne. Mr. Bayne, the Pierce people say, has evaded the service of a subpoena, and they have been unable to learn the recent whereabouts of Mr. Folger. Mr. Archbold, who is under subpoena, is now on his way here from Europe. The petitioners declare, on information and belief, that the stock standing in Mr. Archbold's name is held by him for the London company, "a holding company created to hold the stocks for the American Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

Shuffling the Owners.

The testimony so far adduced indicates that the ownership of the refineries owned by the Security Oil Company and those of the Corsicana Refining Company, now consolidated under the ownership of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, was shuffled about from one corporation to another until a veritable maze has been created, but the Pierce interests contend that at all times the property was really owned by the trust and that it is still owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey indirectly. The purpose of this shifting ownership, they declare, has been to keep clear of the Texas authorities. The Texas anti-trust laws are very strict, and to them was due the sale of the property of the Security Oil Company and the Corsicana Refining Company. The key to the whole series of transactions, they say, is to be found in the books of the Seaboard National Bank, and it is regarding them and their contents that Mr. Bayne refused to testify.

The connection of this whole matter with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company suit lies in the fact that when that corporation was controlled by the Standard Oil Company it drew its entire supply of oil for sale in Texas and adjacent territory from the Security Oil Company, and was prevented from refining oil there, all of which, the petition says, "was in violation of the Federal anti-trust law and the anti-trust law of Texas, and which restraint so imposed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey caused the Waters-Pierce Oil Company to have its permit to do business in Texas cancelled and to pay a fine of about $1,800,000." The Rockefeller-Archbold party in the present suit, it is alleged, "are now seeking to draw the Waters-Pierce Oil Company again into this conspiracy with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Magnolia Petroleum Company."

Starting the Ball to Rolling.

Many of the facts concerning the manipulation of the Texas properties were brought out in the Government's suit for the dissolution of the Oil Trust. The refinery of the Security Oil Company was originally known as the Chaison Refinery and was erected in the name of George A. Burt in 1903. Mr. Burt, who has since died, transferred it, according to the records of Jefferson County, Texas, to Samuel G. Bayne for $1 and other considerations. In the same year, according to the same records, Mr. Bayne transferred it to a Texas corporation then formed known as the Security Oil Company. The consideration he received apparently consisted of the issued portion of the capital stock and a bond issue of $2,500,000. Mr. Bayne was unable to remember any of these details when he was on the witness stand.

Samuel G. Bayne was made President of the company and Howard Bayne Assistant Secretary, with offices at the Seaboard National Bank. They served until the end of the company's corporate existence by the forfeiture of its charter in Texas.

When the Government filed its dissolution suit in 1906 the Security Oil Company was made a party defendant, and in 1907 suit was brought against it by the State of Texas. The charter was forfeited and the property ordered sold in 1909, and twenty-four days later the United States Circuit Court rendered its dissolution decree, subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court, in which it found that the Security Oil Company was owned and operated by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

In the meantime the property was in the hands of the Texas court and on Dec. 6, 1909, it was sold at public auction, subject to its bonded indebtedness. It was bought by John Sealey, a banker of Galveston.

Testimony From the Inside.

Two weeks ago O. C. Edwards testified in the present suit that he was Vice President of the Security Oil Company from 1905 or 1906 to the end of its existence; that some time prior to the sale of the properties he was instructed by the attorney for the Security Oil Company that he should become a partner with John Sealey and Howard Bayne in the purchase of the properties; that he had never met Sealey prior to that time; that there was a meeting in Austin, Texas, on Dec. 6, 1909, the day before the sale, between himself and Sealey, and some one representing Howard Bayne, whom he presumed to be George C. Greer, attorney for the Security Oil Company; that this meeting was also attended by Calvin N. Payne, an officer of the National Transit Company, another corporation complained of in the Government's bill, and then under suit in Texas, and by various other Directors and officers of the Corsicana Refining Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, then under suit in Texas and having had its charter forfeited simultaneously with that of the Security Oil Company, and that all of these various officers of the two corporations, together with Mr. Payne and Mr. Howard Bayne, appearing by an agent, entered into a copartnership with Sealey; and that when Sealey bought the properties at public sale, he bought them as the agent of this copartnership of ex-officers and Directors of the two companies.

The Corsicana Refinery, bought by Sealey at this time, was built in 1899 for the National Transit Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, which had been barred from doing business in Texas. In 1906 it was bought from the National Refining Company by H. C. Folger, Jr., who was then Secretary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Calvin N. Payne, then Vice President of the National Transit Company, according to testimony they gave in the Government suit. They testified that they received no deed, made no contract, and gave no notes, and it appeared that all the books and records continued to be kept in the office of the National Transit Company. When these facts were brought out the name of the property was changed again to the Navarro Refining Company, ostensibly owned by Texas parties, but the State brought suit and the property was ordered sold.

Archbold Comes In as Stockholder.

Mr. Edwards, in his recent testimony, said that the property of the Security Oil Company, together with that of the Corsicana Refining Company, was operated in the name of John Sealey & Co. until about April 14, 1911, when he and the other members of that partnership organized the joint stock association called the Magnolia Petroleum Company. John D. Archbold, H. C. Folger, and Howard Bayne, he said, became its largest stockholders, and Howard Bayne attended to all of its financial affairs, made arrangements for its money, and sold its bonds. He further stated that he did not know what had become of the Security Oil Company bonds which the copartnership had bought, but that Howard Bayne was always at the Seaboard National Bank and attended to it, as far as he knew.

Mr. Edwards also testified that the money which he turned over to Sealey for the purpose of buying in the properties of the Security Oil Company and the Corsicana Refining Company was lent to him by the Gulf National Bank, which bank was and is closely associated with the Seaboard National Bank of New York, upon an unsecured note, which note was, some seven or eight days thereafter, taken up by the Seaboard National Bank of New York, and was ultimately paid by funds from Howard Bayne, who had arranged the loan with the Seaboard National Bank.

The petitioners declare, on information and belief, that the Security and Corsicana properties were consolidated in violation of the decree of the United States Supreme Court. J. W. Fordyce, Jr., one of the Pierce lawyers, said yesterday:

"The Security Oil Company and Messrs. Folger and Payne, as partners under the name of the Corsicana Refining Company, were defendants in the Government dissolution suit. Judgment was rendered against them. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was ordered to distribute its interest in these companies, and it and all its officers were further enjoined from combining or consolidating any two or more potentially competitive companies. These refineries are potentially competitive, as they lie within a few hundred miles of one another and serve the same territory. They were consolidated, however, under the name of John Sealey & Co. after the decree of the United States Circuit Court was rendered. They remain consolidated under the name of the Magnolia Petroleum Company."

Bonds Traced to Standard Oil.

The bonds of the Security Oil Company, which Mr. Payne delivered to the London Commercial Trading & Investment Company, have been traced through the hands of the American Petroleum Company to those of the Standard Oil Company of New York, which received bonds of the Magnolia Petroleum Company in exchange for them. These were sold to Blair & Co. last April. They were held by the New York company, one of the Pierce lawyers said yesterday, until the Government began its investigation in Texas, which recently resulted in the indictment of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, along with John D. Archbold and H. C. Folger, Jr.

The hearing before Commissioner Jacobs yesterday was brief. Abner S. Coriell, agent for the Standard Oil Company of California, said that his company had an office at 26 Broadway which it rented from the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Kenneth Adams, assignment clerk for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, who had been asked to furnish a list of refineries of other companies from which the stations of his company draw their supplies of oil, said he didn't have any authority to give a complete list. T. J. Williams, he said, had authority over part of the records. Mr. Fordyce remarked that he had been trying for some time to find Williams. Mr. Adams is to report later whether he can get authority from officials of the company to furnish the information desired.

R. P. Tinsley, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New York, reported that he had been unable to find a joint account of his books in the name of H. C. Folger, Jr., and C. N. Payne. This information was sought in connection with the search for the origin of the transaction by which the bonds of the Magnolia Petroleum Company came into the possession of the company. Mr. Tinsley was asked if the name of Mr. Folger was coupled with any other on the books and he said that it was coupled in a joint account with that of John D. Archbold. This showed that the company had made a cash loan to them on Dec. 28, 1911, which was repaid in cash on Jan. 22, 1912. Nothing further regarding it was brought out.

PUBLISHERS AT PAPER MILL.

Herbert L. Bridgman's Guests Inspect New Plant in South Brooklyn.

Herbert L. Bridgman, business manager of The Standard Union, entertained the members of the Publishers' Association of New York at a luncheon yesterday afternoon in the Hamilton Club, Remsen and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn. After the luncheon the guests to the number of 40 visited the Tide Water Paper Mill at the Bush Terminal in South Brooklyn. The journey was made in automobiles.

The mill is the first of its kind in New York. The pulp is brought here from Maine, and converted into paper. The party inspected the plant and saw the papermaking machinery in operation.

HOLD GIRL IN FOSBREY CASE.

Fugitive Lived Near the Tombs for Two Weeks After His Escape.

Margaret Ryan, also known as Mary Quinn, the girl who was arrested Tuesday night in company with Reynolds Fosbrey, the recaptured fugitive from the Tombs, was sent to the House of Detention by Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday, there to be held in $1,500 bail as a material witness against Fosbrey.

She said that she had known Fosbrey for five years and had helped him because she loved him and thought him innocent of the crimes of which he was accused. She scouted the idea that she could be called ungrateful to Commissioner of Corrections Whitney, whom she blamed severely for making public the story of her frustrated effort to rescue Fosbrey from his cell by the saws and acid which she smuggled to him.

"He promised me he wouldn't tell," she said. "He didn't keep his word, and I lost my job because of what he said."

Father Thomas Lynch of the Catholic Protectory was deeply shocked by the discovery of the girl in Fosbrey's company, for it was a painful contradiction of the assurance he had given to Commissioner Whitney of his belief that the girl was going to reform.

Fosbrey appeared greatly elated at the publicity given him in the papers, and spoke freely about himself. He said:

"Well, you see, I didn't like it in the Tombs and got out as soon as I could. You newspaper men told about my getaway in splendid style, and had everything right but that part where you said I used a timber to climb up on the wall. I didn't use it at all. I simply jumped up, grabbed the iron rail, and pulled myself over to the street.

"After my escape I went to a lodging house on the Bowery which I think was called the Progress, and stayed there for some time. I was in Jersey City twice, but besides that I lived right near the Tombs for two weeks. Then I met Margaret again and we went to the Bronx to live.

"I took no precautions while in the Bowery, and was not afraid of being captured, even if I did dye my hair. I grew the mustache because I didn't have a razor. I have known Margaret for five years, and when I met her after my escape we each had exactly $10 and decided to go together. Yes; I have the cocaine habit, as the police say. I contracted it one year ago while in Sing Sing for attempted burglary."

MITCHEL ASSAILED FOR SCHOOL REPORT

Aldermen's Head Discourteous to Education Board, Says Commissioner Martin.

RESENTS BEING IGNORED

Somers In Tilt Over New Arithmetic Course—Maxwell Scores a Point Over Board.

President John P. Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen was denounced by Commissioner John Martin at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday for discourtesy in the matter of Dr. John P. Bachman's criticisms of City Supt. Maxwell's age-grade statistics in his annual reports.

"There have recently appeared in the newspapers," said Mr. Martin, "accounts of a report by Dr. Bachman about the City Superintendent's age-grade figures, but I presume that none of the members of this board has received a copy. I would ask the President if he has received any such report."

"I have received no report," said President Winthrop, "but I received a letter yesterday afternoon inclosing what purported to be a summary of the report."

The letter was then read to the board by Secretary Palmer. It informed President Winthrop that the writer had been directed by the President of the Board of Aldermen to send him what Dr. Bachman told him was a summary of his over-age report.

"It seems to me," said Commissioner Martin, "an act of great discourtesy of the President of the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Education. This school investigation could have been made only by the concurrence of the Board of Education. The Board of Estimate could have no right to make the inquiry without our consent. We could have said if an inquiry were to be made we were the proper body to conduct it. We, however, extended every courtesy to the investigators, and we deserved better treatment at their hands. The report of Prof. Hanus has not yet reached this board, but judging from the letter just read a supplementary report has been obtained and the President of the Board of Aldermen has so ignored official decency as to fail to send us a copy before it is given to the press.

"Even now we do not get a full report, but what purports to be a summary of it. The transmitter guards himself by saying that he has been told it is a summary. Thus injurious statements about the Department of Education are given to the daily press before the board is officially informed of the report, and with the distinct statement that Prof. Hanus approves of it.

"It appears, however, that Prof. Hanus knew nothing about it, and that it was issued simply to injure this board.

The School Inquiry.

"If that is the spirit in which the President of the Board of Aldermen is going to act, if that is the violation of decency which is to prevail, are we, who have been appointed members of committees, to confer with the Board of Estimate's so-called School Inquiry Committee, of which the President of the Board of Aldermen is the dominating power, going to consent to serve as such? If we are not to have a square deal, it is for us to determine whether we can meet this School Inquiry Committee on terms of official propriety and equality. I suggest that the President protest against these garbled accounts of supplementary reports before copies of them are received by us and before the report of the head of the school inquiry is issued at all."

A lively discussion ensued over the presentation of the report of the Committee on Studies and Text Books relative to the adoption of a new course of study in arithmetic for the elementary schools. Chairman Somers of the committee said it was a step in the direction of the curtailment of mathematical subjects. It was not intended to be permanent, but the board was asked to try it for one year. If weaknesses and deficiencies in it were made manifest, an effort would be made to rectify them. Step by step in simplifying the course was wiser than to attempt to revolutionize the whole course.

Commissioner Harrison said he was disappointed that Mr. Somers had not taken pains to explain his step forward. It appeared to him a step backward. It was too vague and the board ought not to adopt it until it was made plain. For one thing the square root had been eliminated and an old and absolutely useless thing, partial payment, restored. Then the pupil was required to know the numerals only to XII., whereas in the present course they learned to XX. What tremendous improvement, he asked, was there in that change?

"This is an age of experiment," said Commissioner Somers. "This report is an experiment. It seems to fit the needs of the pupil. All we ask is a year's trial of it."

"But," said Commissioner Harrison, "the Chairman has stated he does not know that this new course—"

Meeting Enlivened by Tilt.

"I will not be misrepresented," said Commissioner Somers hotly. "I did not say that."

"You're too touchy," replied Commissioner Harrison, "sit down. I'll change my statement and say Mr. Somers has no expert knowledge of the matter. He generalizes. So does Mr. Churchill. What we ask is an explanation of this step. I call on the City Superintendent to explain it."

This Dr. Maxwell did at some length. The board adopted the report.

At last week's meeting of the board a resolution was adopted calling upon Dr. Maxwell to furnish the board at its first meeting in October with the reports received by him from Associate and District Superintendents and others for his annual report. He surprised the board by handing in a number of these reports yesterday. Commissioner Churchill seemed in doubt as to the City Superintendent's motive in being so prompt. He moved that he himself be appointed a committee of one to make an epitome of the voluminous reports and to supply each member of the board with a copy at the next meeting.

This resolution was adopted after a debate in which Gen. Wingate said there seemed too much eagerness to find fault with the City Superintendent. A motion was made by Commissioner Greene that the Board of Education ask the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate to increase the salary of Auditor Henry R. M. Cook from $5,500 to $6,500. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Cook's labors in preparing the annual financial and statistical report. The motion was adopted over the protest of Commissioner De Laney, who said he disapproved of these frequent increases of salaries of employes. There was, he said, one Superintendent whose salary the board had neglected to increase, that of Superintendent of Supplies Jones. To be consistent, he thought the board ought to increase it, but he added that he would oppose that increase also. His suggestion was ignored.

ASKS FOR HANUS REPORT.

Publication Delay Causing Many False Statements, Says A. W. Dunn.

Arthur W. Dunn, Executive Secretary of the Public Education Association, has written to THE TIMES to ask that the report on the public schools of the city by Dr. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard and his staff of experts be published forthwith. He points out that on several occasions what purport to be extracts from the report have been published in the newspapers, and have afterward been condemned as "wholy unauthorized and sadly garbled," but that the report itself has not yet been given to the public.

"Neither the Superintendent of Schools nor members of the School Board," says Mr. Dunn, "were given an opportunity to examine the Bachman report before it [illegible] appeared in the newspapers, (with 'misstatements,') and yet the Superintendent is being criticised, directly and indirectly, for not 'speaking to the point' in reply to the findings of the report, and for withholding comment until he has had opportunity to study the complete report with care.

"Intimate association with Dr. Hanus and the members of his staff of investigators has made it perfectly clear that their inquiry is free from personal bias or animus, and that their only desire was to ascertain the real facts about the organization and methods of the New York schools, with absolute disregard for the personnel of the system. But the newspaper accounts have laid all the emphasis on the alleged inefficiency of the Superintendent personally. He has been denominated a 'boss,' and he is charged with 'misleading' the School Board, and with making 'false' reports. The entire spirit of the published accounts has been diametrically opposed to the spirit of the inquiry."

Repeated attempts, Mr. Dunn goes on to say, have been made by the Public Education Association to obtain access to Dr. Hanus's report, which he understands has been in proof for many weeks, but without success, and he asks why the persons interested in it should not be permitted to read it.

OBJECTIONS HALT SUBWAYS.

Long Island Railroad Refuses Consent for Brooklyn and Queensboro.

Opposition from the Long Island Railroad, now controlled by the Pennsylvania, to some of the routes selected for the new subway system, has come as a very unpleasant surprise to the Public Service Commission. It has so far refused its assent to the construction of a subway line under St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, which forms an essential link in the connection by way of Malbone Street and Flatbush Avenue between the Brighton Beach line and the Manhattan Bridge.

A still more serious objection comes from the Long Island Railroad to the entire route laid out for the Steinway tunnel line to the Queensboro Bridge Plaza. The tunnel emerges in a sort of pocket in Long Island City, from which egress is difficult, and the most feasible means by which a line could be carried through to the bridge seemed to the commission to be by elevating the tracks as soon as they got out of the tunnel, and bringing them over the Sunnyside Yards of the Long Island to Ely Avenue.

The Public Service Commission was prepared to pay the railroad company from $90,000 to $100,000 for any inconvenience which it might cause. The company is now objecting to the erection of an elevated structure over its yards. It suggests that the city should build a subway underneath them, or should make some use of Jackson Avenue. Any such scheme would involve the city in an extra expense of from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

The Public Service Commission is not at all inclined to fall in with the plans now proposed by the railroad company, and feels that it is meeting with an obstacle to progress where it should have least expected it. It may be necessary to go to court for condemnation proceedings.

KYRLE BELLEW'S ESTATE.

Actor Left Personalty Worth $3,642 —Owed $4,859.

The report of the appraisal of the estate of Harold Kyrle Money Bellew, the actor, better known as Kyrle Bellew, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

Kyrle Bellew died in Salt Lake City on Nov. 2, 1911. His net estate was appraised at $3,642, and consisted of personalty. His securities included 154 shares of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, worth $2,828.75; bonds of New York City, worth $5,343, and fifteen shares of the Mutual Bank of New York, worth $3,275. The last two were held jointly with Frank A. Connor of 112 West Seventy-second Street, one of his closest friends. Deductions amounting to $4,859 were made for debts, including a mausoleum in Woodlawn, which brought the gross estate of $10,864 to the stated figure. The schedules of the report showed that costumes and other theatrical effects were sold to Liebler & Co., theatrical producers, for $150. Some other property stored in a warehouse at Maidenhead, Berks County, England, was listed as worthless. This consisted of stationery and printing of productions formerly conducted by Mr. Bellew, some old wooden spears, and other knickknacks. In addition to this collection of effects were some books, including "Arabian Nights," Balzac, Guy de Maupassant, Charles Lamb, and Oscar Wilde, which were also appraised as dilucless. A copy of his will accompanied the report. This was drawn May 3, 1907, and he identifies himself in this instrument as of the Royal London Yacht Club of London. He was unmarried. His entire estate is bequeathed to his friend, Frank A. Connor. Mr. Bellew's collection of odd names, it is said, resulted from an agreement made with friends years ago. According to hearsay, he told some acquaintances that if he ever succeeded in making $100,000 he would change his name to Money. Mr. Bellew, it is said, made this money, but because of the strangeness he only used it as one of his middle names.

MIGHELS LEFT $4,807.

Author Who Shot Himself by Accident Gave All to His Wife.

The report of the appraisal of the estate of Philip Verrill Mighels, the author, who accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting quail near Golconda, Nev., on Oct. 12, 1911, was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate.

Mr. Mighels was visiting on the Bliss ranch and was out shooting quail when he was killed. His estate, the bulk of which goes to Julia T. Mighels of Easthampton, L. I., his wife, is worth $4,807, and all is in cash from royalties on his works. Of this amount $988 was due him from Desmond & Fitzgerald, publishers, for books which they published. The books published by this company which were paying royalties at the time of his death are "Husband by Proxy," "Furnace of Gold," "Thurley Ruxton," and the "House of Iron Men." Some of the author's best known works are: "Bruyer Jim's Baby," "Nella, the Heart of the Army," "When a Witch is Young," "The Crystal Scepter," "The Inevitable," "The Ultimate Passion," and "The Pillars of Eden."

COURT MAY FREE CONVICTS.

Blackwell's Island Prisoners Awaiting Justice Pendleton's Decision.

Two hundred prisoners or more in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island are anxiously awaiting a decision by Supreme Court Justice Pendleton which, it is expected, will be handed down to-day, and which will decide whether or not they will immediately be set at liberty. Primarily, the decision has to do with John Spala, convicted on Dec. 27 on the charge of removing property bought on the installment plan to another State. This constitutes a misdemeanor, and Spala was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary, so that the full term of his sentence will expire on Oct. 27.

At the last session of the Legislature Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1912 was added to the statute books of the State. It provides that prisoners in penitentiaries sentenced to six months or longer for misdemeanors shall receive a commutation of five days a month for good behavior, and can only be deprived of such commutation for violation of some rule of prison discipline. The law became operative on Sept. 1, and the question immediately arose whether or not it affected prisoners already confined or those convicted and sentenced after that date.

Attorney John Santora of 261 Broadway, who is counsel for Spala, notified Warden Hayes that the law must apply to every prisoner in a penitentiary at the time that it became operative and that hence his client should be set at liberty on Sept. 7. The Warden was not satisfied and refused to discharge Spala.

"There are two hundred prisoners whose time has expired, if what you say is correct," said the Warden when Santora insisted.

"Well, let 'em go then," retorted the lawyer. "That's what the law is for."

Lawyer Santora said yesterday afternoon that, should the court rule that Spala has been illegally detained since Sept. 7, his client would probably sue Warden [illegible] for false imprisonment.

SPENT HIS VACATION WATCHING BATTLES

Texan Lumber Operator Back from Three San Domingo Weeks Among Revolutionists.

CASUALTIES ALL ACCIDENTAL.

Forces Take a Fortnight In Getting Ready for Each Fight — Every Commander Is a General.

John H. Kirby of Houston, Texas, one of the biggest lumber operators in the Southwest, got back yesterday after being in a revolution for three weeks. The crack of rifles got so monotonous at times that Mr. Kirby said they kept him from sleeping. Danger? Not at all. Those who were shooting just seemed to be trying to make a noise, and casualties were literally accidents.

Mr. Kirby's revolutionary experiences were gained in San Domingo, though he did not take part in the troubles down there. He had a vacation coming about five weeks ago, and having heard about the yellow pine forests that are languishing down there for the woodman's axe, he decided that he would go and take a look at them. He spent much of his three weeks on horseback, visited about a dozen towns and explored the country, acquiring an enthusiasm for the rich soil and a poor opinion of the enterprise and energy of the inhabitants, but decided that for an American lumberman there was not anything doing down there until a little more railroad building had been done.

"Everything in the way of business is at a standstill in the parts of the country I visited," said Mr. Kirby at the Waldorf yesterday. "Of course, this is due to the revolution. There is between 4,000,000 and 8,000,000 cubic feet of excellent yellow pine in the forests along the Jaqui Valley, but it is not situated so that it could be got out unless a railway is built from the mouth of the Jaqui up the valley to Santiago. Such a railway could be supported by the development of the wonderfully fertile lands along the way, and it would run sufficiently near the pine forests to make feasible the operation of extensive saw mills.

Sent Train Down Declivity.

"I intended to disembark at Puerto Plata and go thence by rail to Santiago, but a few days before our ship arrived the revolutionists had captured a train filled with soldiers, cut the engine loose and let it and the cars run down a declivity, smashing the cars and killing or injuring most of the passengers, so it seemed a little unsafe to go ashore and doubtful about getting anywhere if we did. So we landed at the port of Sanchez.

"We undertook to go from there by railroad to La Vega, but just about that time La Vega fell into the hands of the revolutionists, and our train had to stop at Maccris. So we had to take to horses. I saw at Maccris active hostile preparations, but not many active revolutionists, though the sentiment of the better class of people seemed in their favor. They have a peculiar method of recruiting by liberating prisoners or catching farmers, simply putting guns into their hands and pressing them into service. Every commander is a General. There doesn't seem to be any lower rank.

"To get to Moca I had to ride forty miles. I reached the town early Sunday afternoon and went to the leading hotel, the St. Francis. About 8 o'clock that night a band of revolutionists, coming from the hills overlooking the town, came down and attacked the Government guards at the railroad station, which was only about 200 feet from my hotel. We were in the midst of the firing. I had gone to bed, and when the noise had been going on about half an hour, I got up and closed the window, because I didn't want any revolutionist climbing in to share my bed. I thought that the whole hotel had been riddled, but when we went to investigate the next morning there was only one bullethole in the building. The Government troops, we learned, had not fired a shot. Only one man was wounded. We were told that the attack had been made to prevent the Government forces from going to the help of La Vega, and the revolutionists had kept up their firing only about forty minutes and had then withdrawn.

Two Hundred Mile Horseback Ride.

"I got to Santiago the next day by train all right, and there I started on a 200-mile horseback ride through the forest to Monte Cristi, making my headquarters at a camp in the woods, and going in various directions from there every day. On my final journey to Monte Cristi I stopped at a farmhouse, and I want to say that never have I found such hospitable people anywhere. I was not allowed to pay for anything.

"In my travels through the forest I saw many bands of revolutionists, but never more than fifteen or twenty men at a time. They treated Americans with the utmost respect. The revolutionists there don't loot or steal or impress horses. They live as best they can, and when they are going to fight they spend two or three weeks getting ready for it. Then they blow a conch shell and the men come running out of the woods. Most of the fighting is done at night.

"Just before I reached Monte Cristy the revolutionists attacked Guyabon, a town near the Haitian border, of considerable consequence. The American Collector of Customs there, whose name is McLean, told me the revolutionists had captured several thousand rifles and 40,000 rounds of ammunition from a supply train the Government had sent out. In fact, the revolutionists had obtained all their rifles and ammunition in such a way. McLean had left Guyabon and come to Monte Cristy for safety. He said the Government was suspended there, and he hadn't anything to do.

"The night I was approaching Monte Cristy I was stopped five miles from the town by revolutionists, who told me it would be unsafe to enter the place because darkness was coming on, so I stayed outside. About 8 o'clock, which seems to be the favorite hour for beginning a fight, an outpost near the fort which overlooks the town was attacked and there was heavy firing for about an hour. There were only about 150 men in the attacking force, but while 100 of them were busy with the outpost fifty actually entered the town and undertook to capture the Governor. He, however, had managed to get away in time. After that the town was practically under siege. There were between 400 and 500 Government troops in the fort or in the town, while the revolutionists were said to have gathered in force to the number of about 2,000. When I left last Friday morning I was informed that all the roads leading in were held by the rebels, and that the telegraph and all other communication were cut off. For several days before I got away we were on the verge of a water famine, for the rebels had got possession of the pumping plant up the river that supplied the waterworks, and by removing some of the machinery had put it out of business. In fact, not only a water famine, but a food famine was imminent. We were glad to get away.

The Casualties Small.

"At the second fight I was told that the casualties were two badly wounded on the rebel side and five on the Government side.

"I made many inquiries as to the origin of the troubles down there. They all came out of a Presidential election. They have no conception of civil rights, no guarantee of order, or anything else of the kind. I was told that the trouble had started at Los Matos. An important citizen named Zarzuela, who was a great friend of Ramon Caceres, the late President, who was assassinated, had made some criticism of the way Victoria, who was at the head of the army, had had his uncle elected Caceres's successor. Victoria ordered that Zarzuela be seized and cast into a dungeon, but the officer who was intrusted with the duty told a friend of Zarzuela's about his orders, and Zarzuela wasn't found. The officer and friend were both exiled after an inquiry, but Zarzuela sent word to Victoria that he wasn't going to run away from the country, but preferred to fight. So he escaped from Santiago and took to the mountains, where he got together a band of fighters for his own protection. More and more people became dissatisfied with [illegible]

HONEYMOON UP THE AMAZON.

Theodore Morgan and Bride Also Made Journey to Kaieteur Falls.

Theodore Morgan, a retired steel man, who sold out his two plants at Sharon, Penn., to the United States Steel Corporation two years ago, returned yesterday on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Magdalena from his wedding trip, which lasted fifteen weeks, during which he and his bride traveled 10,000 miles by land and sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan were married in New York on June 4 without the knowledge of their friends in Sharon. The news was first received through a postal card the newly wedded couple sent before sailing on the Booth liner Aidan for Para on June 6. Mrs. Morgan was Miss Margaret White, the daughter of Dr. C. W. White of Sharon.

After arrival at Para Mr. Morgan said they ascended the Amazon River for 3,000 miles, and also went in canoes up the Rio Negro and the Madero in Brazil, but their principal feat during the stay in South America was the trip to the Kaieteur Falls in British Guiana. They are 250 miles inland from the coast port of Georgetown, Demerara.

"After buying all our stores to take with us on the trip, which was scheduled to last two weeks," said Mr. Morgan, "we started up the Essequibo River in canoes with ten negroes to act as porters and fourteen Indians to handle the canoes. On reaching the junction of the Essequibo and Potaro Rivers we ascended the latter to the Kaieteur Falls, which are located near its source. The river journey was interrupted by many rapids, where the canoes were left and the stores and equipment carried round over the portage to the further side of the rapids. Fresh canoes were then hired from the Indians.

"Some of these portages were ten miles long, and we had to walk through the dense tropical forest and jungle. We were protected from wild animals by four native hunters, who wore very little clothing and were armed with bows and arrows and huge clubs made of ironwood. These they used for killing snakes, which are very plentiful. Our hunters killed four in one day measuring ten feet each.

"As we were walking over one of the portages I saw a huge boa constrictor, fully twenty feet long, swim across the river and climb a palmtree on the other side, where he made fast and watched us. I got my gun to fire at the monster as its head swung to and fro from the branch of the tall palm, but I did not shoot it, as the gun would not go off.

"The Kaieteur Falls are 844 feet high, the highest in the world, and are 400 feet wide. Victoria Nyanza Falls in Rhodesia are only 500 feet high. It was a magnificent sight and well worth the tedious journey. We slept in native rest houses at the different portages, and were only once in real danger. That was one morning when an angry tiger passed close to our caravan. We could hear his roars, which started the natives singing. That drove the beast away. The chief Indian guide said to me: 'Tiger no like music; he go away.' Judging from what I heard of the native talent, the animal showed good sense."

Mrs. Morgan said that she had enjoyed her trip.

The Kaieteur Falls are not very well known yet, and are still unspoiled by the tourist. Mrs. Morgan is the fourth woman to see them and the first of American birth to penetrate into the back country.

Another passenger on the Magdalena was Lloyd B. Sanderson, general manager of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, who made the round voyage from Southampton, accompanied by his family and V. V. Hooley, the marine superintendent of the line. Mr. Sanderson said that he had several conversations with Col. Goethals on the isthmus regarding the accommodation for coaling and docking ships.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The F. F. Proctor (Mount Vernon) Realty Company; $100,000; Millard F. Tompkins, E. Ormonde Power, William G. Decker; 33 Wall Street, New York City.

The Best Ice Cream Company of Syracuse; $100,000; Garrett Doyle, Kate Listman, Charles J. Warner; 513 Danforth Street, Syracuse.

The Arcadian Land and Construction Corporation of Brooklyn; $50,000; Henry C. Deesen, Theodore J. Vanhoreen, Benjamin F. Knowles; 206 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

The Beta Tau Association of Kappa Kappa Gamma of Syracuse, to promote the intellectual and special welfare of members and to deal in realty; $15,000; Harriet B. Wallace, Anna Telfer Searl, Grace F. Fright.

The H. M. Construction Company of the Bronx; $10,000; Morris Herman, Harry Rinder, Samuel B. Pollak, Martin D. Flomenhaft; 295 Stanton Street, Manhattan.

The Selden Truck Sales Company of Rochester; $150,000; Arthur A. Barry, George C. Gordon, Robert H. Salmons.

The Homans Publishing Company of Manhattan, general printers and publishers; $30,000; Wilson R. Hunter, Miles F. Gordon, Earl D. Deremer; 247 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

The De Lagrane Realty Company of New York; $10,000; Walter J. S. McGrane, Mary F. Delaney, John J. Delaney; 141 West 105th Street, New York.

The Frank J. Parks Lumber Company of Manhattan; $10,000; Alexander J. McCollum, Henry G. Eckhoff, Frank J. Parks; 32 Broadway, New York.

The New York Antiseptic Company of Manhattan, druggists; $30,000; Frank J. Treague, Charles D. O'Connell, Arthur Richter; 342 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—These corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

Mackenzie Manufacturing Company, Plainfield; $5,000 capital to manufacture chemicals. Incorporators—Malcolm Mackenzie, August Mackenzie, and Howard H. Williams.

William R. Reilly & Co., Asbury Park; $10,000 capital to manufacture lenses. Incorporators—William R. Reilly, George T. Terrell, and Harold Sampson.

Vreeland & Doremus Construction and Supply Company, Athenia; $10,000 capital to deal in real estate. Incorporators—Eugene L. Vreeland, John L. Doremus, and Frank Smith.

Otis Wright, Incorporated, Cranford; $100,000 capital to make artificial stones. Incorporators—Otis Wright, Eunice Wright, and Frederick S. Taggart.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The following is the forecast for Thursday and Friday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Probably fair Thursday and Friday; moderate north and northeast winds.

South Carolina—Fair Thursday, Friday, unsettled; light to moderate variable winds.

Georgia—Local showers Thursday and probably Friday; cooler in northern portion Friday; light to moderate variable winds.

Florida—Local showers Thursday and probably Friday; light to moderate variable winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Showers and cooler Thursday. Friday, unsettled; light to moderate variable winds.

Louisiana—Cloudy and cooler Thursday, probably showers near the coast. Friday, fair; moderate northerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Thursday, preceded by showers near the coast. Friday, fair; moderate northeast and east winds.

Western Tex

THE BUSINESS WORLD

WASH GOODS STILL ACTIVE.

Buying of These Fabrics One of the Features of the Market.

The continuance of the spot demand for Fall wash goods is the feature of the jobbing end of the cotton goods market. Belated and regular business continues to come in, and the present call for these goods is the best that has been experienced at this stage of the season in years.

Spring orders are beginning to come in well from the road, and ratines, voiles, crêpes, and the better grades of dress ginghams are all sharing well in the demand. There is no particular rush at this time in jobbing circles to cover on prints, percales, and similar fabrics, but business has as yet shown no recession from normal levels. Domestics are quiet.

Jobbers are not operating freely in staple cottons in the primary markets. Some small business in domestics goes on, and there are indications that merchandise due for nearby delivery is really wanted. Bleached and brown cottons, tickings, denims, and similar are steady and moving in a small way. The call for wide print cloths continues, and under the existing scanty supplies of both wide and narrow ranges prices have shown an upward tendency of late.

COTTON DUCK EXPORTS UP.

Show Good Gain for Week and Year —Trading Light Here.

Exports of domestics and cotton duck from this port in the week ended Sept. 21 amounted, according to Custom House figures, to 8,079 packages, valued at $635,326, against 5,017 packages, valued at $528,881, forwarded in the previous week. Exports of this merchandise from New York since the beginning of the current year show an increase of $1,421,-$19,987,293. The heaviest shipments of 849 over the value of similar shipments in 1911. To date this year's exports have amounted to 313,146 packages, valued at $19,987,293. The heaviest shipments of the week went to the Philippines and the British East Indies, and were valued, respectively, at $253,650 and $72,429.

The negotiation of the $50,000,000 Chinese loan aroused considerable interest in the local export market, and it was believed in certain quarters that it might have an indirect but appreciable effect on the enlargement of the Chinese demand for American cottons. At the moment there is little new business received from that country. The major demand is coming from the Philippines, with a fair call from the West Indies and the Red Sea districts.

FANCY GOODS MOVE WELL.

Notions Also Active — Silverware Market Quiets Down a Little.

Sellers of fancy goods and notions continue to receive a good volume of business from the city and adacent trade, and as the Fall season draws to a close a summary of the results obtained shows it generally to be the best the trade has known in a long time. Toilet goods and hair ornaments are well up among the best sellers, with the call for novelties of all kinds of generally good proportions.

There has been less activity in evidence in the silverware and jewelry district in the last few days. Spot trade is now narrowing down to the requirements of the retailers of the more immediate vicinity, and reports from various sources do not reflect the activity of the past month or so. This condition appears equally true of silversmiths and jewelers. Holiday business continues to come to the latter in good quantity, and the outlook for an excellent season grows brighter all the time.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

There have been general advances in sweater prices of late, due principally to the rising cost of wool. Prices are now at levels considerably above those of a year ago.

The favored dress styles for Fall call for a wide use of net in tunic, panier, and other draped effects. Refined designs in these goods are now in excellent demand.

French neckwear creations in the Robespierre spirit, with elaborate jabot effects, are among the best selling numbers in imported neckwear at the moment.

Bohemian lace effects in embroideries combined with colbert or with Venise are particularly prominent in cream voile flouncings.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

During 1911, as has been the case for several years, no American steam vessels entered at or cleared from the ports of the Commonwealth of Australia. The usual small number of schooners and barkentines with lumber cargo from Puget Sound and Columbia River ports arrived at Sidney, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Newcastle, and, after discharging, loaded coal on return for San Francisco or the Hawaiian Islands.

An Alexandria dispatch says that in the few months since Lord Kitchener decided to establish cotton "halakas," or Government weighing and storage markets, in Egypt 95 of these stations have been put in operation, all but 21 being in Lower Egypt. Others will be added as needed. These "halakas" will be directly under the control of the local municipalities or provincial Councils, with a responsible Government Inspector, attached to the Ministry of the Interior.

The Manchurian demand for American kerosene is steadily increasing. The largest item in the customs returns of the port is the importations of the Standard Oil Company, amounting to 9,877,470 gallons in 1911, against 8,742,685 gallons in 1910. The Standard Oil Company of New York and the Asiatic Petroleum Company have practically driven all competitors from this field.

This large carpet manufacturing company has had two of our trucks in service since June, 1909. Great saving is reported over former horse equipment

Proved by Service

Mack 12 years

Saurer 18 years

Hewitt 10 years

"Leading Gasoline Trucks of the World"

Why bother about engineering technicalities? The main fact is our trucks have proved by actual records of service that they earn good big profits.

Capacities: 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4 4½, 5, 6½, 7½ and 10 tons

Call or write

International Motor Co

Broadway and 57th Street

Works: Allentown Pa; Plainfield N J

Sales and Service Stations in all large cities

New Jersey Branch (with complete facilities) 556 Ferry Street, Newark

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Pneumatic Hammers Are Held Dutiable as Machine Tools.

The Board of United States General Appraisers decided yesterday that machine hammers working with air pressure, and driven by the operation of mechanical power, transmitted by means of a belt, are dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 197, act 1909, as machine tools. The Government had held the articles dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 199, as manufactures of metal.

It was also decided that booklets in chief value of pyroxyline decorated in whole or in part by hand, or by spraying, are entitled to enter at the rate of 15 cents per pound, under Paragraph 412 of the present Tariff act as decorated booklets.

LINEN MARKET STEADY.

Demand for Spring Merchandise Continues—Prices Still Firm.

While as a whole the demand for linens for Spring delivery is not as heavy as in the forepart of the month, there still is plenty of call for them in evidence in the primary market. Complaints regarding the levels at which the goods are now held are frequent, and there is said to be considerable substituting of cloths of lighter construction to meet the price ideas of certain buyers.

There is apparently no remedy for the price situation as far as the manufacturers are concerned, and present quotations are due to stand firm indefinitely from present indications. Jobbers' salesmen now out for the coming season are turning in a good volume of business.

The demand for quilts keeps up well, although the Fall season is now drawing to a close. One well-known house reported yesterday that Spring prices would be made within the next two or three weeks, and that the road men would start out about Nov. 1, for their Spring trips.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Dan Talmage's Sons Company, New Orleans, reports new crop rice movement to date as follows: Receipts, rough, new and old, 214,-400 sacks, against 313,400 sacks last year; sales, cleaned, 192,580 pockets, compared with 237,500 a year ago.

Willet & Gray report no receipts of sugar at the six principal Cuban ports during the week, against none last week and none last year. Receipts at all ports were 3,000 tons, against the same number last week and last year. Exports were 19,000 tons, compared with 30,000 a week ago and 2,000 a year ago. Stock are 74,000 tons, against 94,000 last week and 5,000 in 1911.

The movement of sugar at the four United States ports for the week is reported as follows: Receipts, 42,367 tons, against 28,382 and 46,688 last week and year, respectively. Meltings were 58,000 tons, against 51,000 and 45,-000. Total stock was 102,421, compared with 118,054 and 107,282.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MELCHIOR OTT, bartender, of 102 West Thirteenth Street, who formerly had saloons at 314 and 341 Lenox Avenue, has filed a petition with liabilities $119,365, of which $100,000 is contingent on the unexpired lease of 341 Lenox Avenue, and no assets. There are sixty-seven creditors, among whom are George Ehret, $8,700; State Excise Commission, $2,047; E. Elsing & Co., $1,200; Jacob Froelich, $652; Wine Growers Association, $531, and Hygrade Wine Co., $500.

SOLOMON WOLERSTEIN, salesman, residing at 71 West Eighty-eighth Street, has filed a petition with liabilities $48,106 and no assets. Among the creditors are Harris Bernstein, $8,961; Erlanger, Blumgart & Co., $8,500; Rosa and Carrie Wolerstein, $8,125; Gertrude E. King, $7,320; Louis Goldsmith, $5,300, and Ferdinand S. M. Blum, $4,000.

LOUIS ROSHKE.—A petition has been filed against Louis Roshke, dealer in spool cotton, paper, and twine, 19 Lispenard Street, by these creditors: Isidore Hendler, $359; Henry Gewirtz, $241, and Bertha Zweig, $175. His statement of Dec. 18 showed liabilities $3,266 and assets $31,151. Judge Mayer appointed Milton M. Sittenfeld receiver, with authority to continue his business five days. The assets are estimated at $8,000.

ALBERT L. TRAHERN, theatrical manager, of 1,402 Broadway, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $7,160 and no assets. He had the Auditorium Theatre at Greenpoint, L. I., this Summer, and he owes $1,800 to the Trustees of Odd Fellows Lodge on the unexpired lease. There are forty-three creditors, among whom are Grayton Hedges, Patchogue, $705; J. P. Lawrence, Nashville, Tenn., $500; Metropolitan Printing Company, $348; National Printing and Engraving Company, $191; American Play Company, $102; Darcy & Wolford, Inc., $250; Caroline Morrison, $80, and Donald Buchanan $30.

KINGSLEY BENEDICT HUFF, an actor, residing at the Hotel Calvert, Broadway and Forty-first Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,600 and no assets. He has only four creditors, Joseph Hart, $1,000; Louis Bran, $500; estate of William Garrison Haskell, $850, and Isaac R. Hitt, Jr., $250.

LANE CLOCK AND NOVELTY COMPANY. —A petition has been filed against the Lane Clock and Novelty Company, dealer in clocks and novelties at 116 Chambers Street, by Archibald Palmer, attorney for these creditors: Davis Weinstock, $501; Herman B. Pumpian, $50, and Novelty Show Case Company. The liabilities were said to be $10,000 and assets $2,000. A petition was also filed against Theodore Schisgall, who it is said has a large interest in the concern, as a wholesale dealer in clocks and novelties at 116 Chambers Street, by Mr. Palmer for these creditors: Davis Weinstock, $501; Herman B. Pumpian, $35, and A. Barnett, $25. His liabilities were said to be $10,000 and assets $2,000.

MORRIS LUBOW.—A petition has been filed against Morris Lubow, trading as the Superior Hat Company, 109 Canal Street, by these creditors: Maurice D. Elson, $210; Abraham Wald, $230, and Shapiro & Bernsor, $130. The assets are estimated at $1,500.

HARRY J. WINKLER, salesman, of 794 East 158th Street, has filed a petition with liabilities $6,890 and no assets. Most of the liabilities were contracted as a partner in the Eagle Plumbing and Supply Co.

PAUL BERNSTEIN, residing at 972 Tiffany Street, has filed a petition with liabilities $5,485 and assets $128. The largest creditor is William J. Bryon, 153 East Twenty-ninth Street, $3,146.

EVERY WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.—Schedules of Every Woman's Magazine, (corporation,) publisher, of 149 West Thirty-sixth Street, show liabilities $125,912 and assets $808. Among the creditors are the Peerless Pattern Co. $103,119, I. Goldman & Co. $6,850, Bassett & Sutphin $4,650, and E. E. Hallock $4,050.

ALBERT MINTUS.—Schedules of Albert Mintus, who did business as the Banner Manufacturing Co., waists and dresses, 120 West Eighteenth Street, show liabilities $8,015 and assets $4,581. Among the creditors are the Federal Finance Co. $1,123 and Eureka Mercantile Co. $1,068.

LOUIS LANDAU.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition filed on May 24 against Louis Landau, wholesale dealer in hats and caps, 38 Bond Street, on a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and 15 cents in a note.

CHARLES A. FULLER.—Two deficiency judgments aggregating $35,858 have been docketed against Charles A. Fuller in favor of Susan L. Vivian and John F. Patterson as trustees of the estate of Marshall O. Roberts, growing out of the foreclosure sale of the Hotel Endicott property in Columbus Avenue, from Eighty-first to Eighty-second Street. Mr. Fuller built the hotel twenty years ago and made the mortgages on the property in 1890 and 1891 for $600,000.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Averick, Dora and Isaac, (not summoned)—J. Averick, $364.
Alexander, Henri P.—Remington Typewriter Co, $145.
Same—L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co., $102.
Alexander, Henry T.—W. J. Coleman, $137
Adams, Joseph H., and Helen Mae—Frank Presbrey Co. $160.
Arffmann, Albert E.—B. Kimler, $222.
Bowles, Dwight W.—Century Syndicate, $168.
Brewster, Herbert R.—W. K. Aston, $870.
Bloch, Merwin S. C.—Athens Hotel Co., $469.
Burg, Harison H and Martin, (not summoned) —Hard Manufacturing Co., $257.
Courtney, William J.—J. W. Butler, $446.
Demarest, John F. H.—S. L. Taylor, $7,426.
Dailey, Robert—Knap & Wasson Co., $109.
Edelstein, Frank—Levine & Posner, $225.
Fitz, Charles R.—United States Tire Co., $427.
Flannagan, James J.—W. K. Aston, $870.
Fuller, Charles A.—S. L. Vivian et al., $17,926 Same—Same, $177.
Fuerstein, Benjamin—T. McCarthy, $366.
Feusterheim, Samuel—Samuel Vorgfodl, $76,760.
Goodfried, Emanuel B.—H. Bauman et al., $168.
Grill, Nicola—W. J. Joyce et al., $436.
Gun, Edith A.—John Bright Stevens, $158.
Giovine, Thomas—P. De Nibili et al., $262.
Hicks, James P., and Arthur A. Johnson—Pelham Operating Co., $444.
Halsey, Edwin W.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $121.
Joseph, William, Bernard Goldberg, Italian American Marble Co., Antony Torre, and Samuel Lavidoff, (not summoned)—Forest Dec and Lumber Co., Inc., $137.
Kelly, Samuel—M. Reis, $171.
Kaplan, Harris and Ely—J. Cohen, $338.
Kolbe, Adam, and Herman Jacobs—Box Board Lining Co., $363.
Kaufman, Herbert—E. M. Berliner, $1,953.
Lengere, Raphael—N. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., $153.
Lieberman, Abraham—Embroiders Supply Co., $190.
Laubentracht, George—Lawyers Mortgage Co., $1,285.
Lax, Frederick G. and Kate L.—J. Cohen, $1,604.
Lo Popolo, Francisco and Angelaco—F. Rogers, $434.
Lax, Fred C.—Bronx National Bank, $424.
Macy, Cromwell G., Jr.—B. J. Conroy, $154.
Miller, Sampson L.—J. V. Crawford, $278.
Meyer, Fred C. and Rose M.—M. Bodt, $277.
Mayer, Laurence J.—E. Crystal & Son $385.
Napolitano, Arlo—Weis & Zerweck, $125.
Normoyle, John F.—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., $428.
Newman, Walter G.—Louis & Co., $219.
O'Keefe, Thomas—J. F. Hafferman, $162.
Robinson, Frederick W.—F. Ketcham, $628.
Ryan, George E.—Riverside Garage Co., $130.
Starke, Milton E.—St. Ann's Home for Destitute Children of New York, $197.
Savino, Giuseppe—T. Acciani, $282.
Scudi, Michael A., and Vincenzo Caggiano—Lawyers Mortgage Co., $991.
Same—Same, $2,974.
Schick, Aaron—E. M. Grote, $292.
Sanforo, Alessio—G. Pisapia, $268.
Sales, A. W.—J. H. Shaw, $176.
Saldich, Isidore—W. Lieberman, $132.
Shaheen, Assy—K. Neuhoff, $114.
Shaheen, Thomas A.—C. F. Nesler, $259.
Schaefer, Max—W. E. Woodman, $156.
Smith, Roger P.—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $128.
Smith, Justus J.—S. Heyman, $405.
Schwartz, Theodore—F. W. Geller, $137.
Sullivan, Jesse—J. Margolies, $114.
Sulzbach, Jacob—J. Corday, $1,107.
Teperson, Samuel D.—W. E. Bloodgood et al., $119.
Tamasas, Israel—S. Tynberg, $7,880.
Teague, Merrill A.—Commercial Newspaper Co., $174.
Welford, Jesse: Albert E. Boadway, and Charles J. Welford—Duntley Mfg. Co., $834.
Wertheim, Julian—L. Keller et al., $139.
Wallach, Hyman, and Max Zucker—J. Stoloff, $181.
Wright, Adella—Selfridge & Co., $1,074.
Warren, Sherman L.—L. S. Gitman, $176.
Wolf, Jacob B.—Cook & Bernheimer Co., $743.
Wiener, Jacob—J. R. Keim et al., $191.
Zuelch, George—J. F. Waldron, $667.
I. W. & C. Horn Co.—Gouverneur Marble Co., $283.
Courtney Tire and Rubber Co.—A. E. Gibbs et al., $154.
Tanglers Development Co.—Glengarry Realty Corporation, $1,968.
Standard and Vanity Fair Co., Inc.—Sterling Engraving Co., $194.
Child Lore Co.—Lex Press, $181.
Siegel Machine Co.—Hess-Bright Co., $166.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Herbert, Max—W. Webster et al.; March 18, 1912, $1,765.
Pryor, Laura McK.—C. W. Drake; Oct. 10, 1911, $22,802.
Stadelman, Alita M.—A. J. Kerwin; Aug. 19, 1912, $277.
Maliphant, Edward—Dimock & Fink Co.; Jan. 4, 1910, $138.
Manufacturers' Commercial Co.—A. Heckscher et al.; July 24, 1912, $418.
Lifschit, Isaac—A. Faries, Nov. 17, 1912, $811.
Scharling, John—E. Badt; June 12, 1912, $556.
Zaitchick, Elias—Elektra Toy & Novelty Co.; Aug. 17, 1912, $286.
Phillips, J. Edgar—City of New York; June 15, 1909, (canceled,) $279.
Rosenweig, William—W. R. Halligan et al.; Nov. 8, 1909, (canceled,) $500.
Hydro Bar Waterproofing Co.—B. D. Traitel; Sept. 17, 1910, (vacated,) $479.
Schore, Jacob, and Mabel Laython—People, &c.; May 14, 1912, (vacated,) $500.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; C. J. Ward, millinery; W. L. Frankenstein, domestics, flannels, blankets; 75 Spring.
Reid & Hughes Co., Norwich, Conn.; W. F. Young, representing; 75 Spring.
Spring D. G. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. W. S. Dennison, millinery; 214 Church.
Harris-Emery Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Green, dress goods, silks, linings; 320 Church.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, general buyer; 320 Church.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, linings; E. C. Gatchell, men's furnishing goods, hats; H. E. Huntsberry, men's clothing; 334 4th Av.
Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburgh, Penn.; I. M. Keller, children's dresses; 200 5th Av.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Abbott, books, stationery; F. L. Loftus, rugs, carpets; 1,270 Broadway.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Neal, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
King, Brinsmade Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. W. Crandall, hats; 621 Broadway.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Finlayson, laces, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; 45 E. 17th.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; J. E. Hulliston, hosiery; 2 Walker.
Filene's, W., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; L. P. Dutch, raincoats and skirts; Miss Mahoney, skirts; L. L. Rivers, asst. mdse. mgr.; Miss Pakulsky, ladies' machine-made dresses and hdkfs.; Mr. Weeks, ladies' machine-made dresses and hdkfs.; Mr. Scott, jewelry, leather goods, basement; 116 W. 32d.
Blen, William, Richmond, Va.; ready-to-wear; Room 700, 225 5th Av.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Busse, white goods; 104 Worth.
May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. Sewell, domestics, flannels, linens; 4 Washington Place.
Shephard, T., Philadelphia, Penn.; raincoats, suits; 32 W. 20th.
Breese, F. H. & Son., Oneonta, N. Y.; F. H. Breese, dry goods; C. H. Breese, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Marks, Rothenberg Co., Meridion, Miss.; S. Rothenberg, notions, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.
Miller, Daniel, Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Schaefer, neckwear; 43 Leonard.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. E. Stocks, cloaks, waists; 214 Church.
Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. F. Daly, house furnishing goods; 75 Spring.
Steel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. North, dress goods; 19 6th Av.
Marks, A., Sons., Amsterdam, N. Y.; F. J. Starrett, notions, jewelry; Broztel.
Cox & Hawkins Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.; H. C. Cox, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Nolan, colored dress goods; Herald Square.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn., & G. Creasman, muslin underwear, waists, infants' wear; Broadway and 10th.
Wimer, Bradshaw & Co., Huntington, West Va.; E. B. Sisler, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. Snyder, clothing; 75 Spring.
Schneersberger, M., Washington, D. C.; notions; Cumberland.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. P. Tracy, cloaks, suits, waists; 115 Worth; Great Northern.
Silverman, M., Baltimore, Md.; woolens; Herald Square.
Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; Herald Square.
Kann, Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; H. P. Selmon, cloaks, suits; 214 4th Av.
Frankel Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; A. Frankel, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks, suits; 72 Leonard.
Bunstyn & Co., Easton, Penn.; H. A. Latham, millinery; H. Bunstyn, millinery; Gregorian.
Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Fischer, cloaks, suits; Brodway and 32d.
Frear, Wm. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Alcott, mourning goods; York.
Corbin, F. A., New Haven, Conn.; woolens; Collingwood.
Morehouse, Martens Co., Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. M. E. Evans, cloaks, suits, waists; E. R. Parsons, general mdse.; 315 4th Av.; Collingwood.
Kaufman, D., Harrisburg, Penn.; serge and silk dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Holden, E., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Cohen, cloaks, suits, dresses; 315 4th Av.
Siegel, H., Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Urdang, corsets, muslyin underwear; Miss J. Barrett, ladies' wear; 6th Av. and 19th.
Bodenheimer, N., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; N. Bodenheimer, flawers, feathers; Marthique.
Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Parker, furn. goods; 71 W. 23d. St. Denis.
Lauer, L., Baltimore, Md.; upholstery goods; Cadillac.
Leader, Baltimore, Md.; A. M. Goldsmith, clothing; York.
Doolittle, F. E., Co., Elmira, N. Y.; F. E. Doolittle, notions, furn. goods, carpets; 41 Union Square; King Edward.
Taylor, William, Sons, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. Beekman, suits and children's wear, (basement;) 51 Leonard.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. J. Cornwell, furnishing goods; W. J. Barnett, woolens; 488 Broadway.
Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; S. C. Hirshberger, general merchandise; 395 Broadway.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Stoepel, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
Nichol, W., Dry Goods Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.; W. Nichols, dry goods; Collingwood.
Rorabaugh Dry Goods Co., Wichita, Kan.; T. H. Roberts, cloaks, suits; Wellington.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. McArthur, waists; 104 5th Av.
Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss L. White, laces, veilings, dresses, (basement;) 55 White.
Shepard-Norwell Co., Boston, Mass.; L. B. Taylor, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.
Porter, J. J., Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; F. L. Guilett, flowers, feathers; Grand.
Myers, J. G., Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. W. Dodge, pictures; 220 5th Av.; Park Av.
Shillito, John, Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. D. Clark, dress goods, silks; 346 Broadway; Gregorian.
Spring, D. G. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. W. S. Dennison, millinery; 214 Church; Gregorian.
Weber, H., Sons Co., Zanesville, Ohio; S. Weber, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies', infants' wear; 315 4th Av.
Stevens, Charles A. & Bros., Chicago, Ill.; L. Hertel, cloaks; 40 E. 22d.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Lear, domestics; 396 Broadway; Grand.
Pearson, J. B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. B. Pearson, piece goods; Welcott.
Wile, B., & Brother, Owensboro, Ky.; B. Wile, general merchandise; Woodward.
Kreiger Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; H. Kreiger, clothing; Albert.
Gladding, E. E., Dry Goods Co., Providence, R. I.; D. W. Morton, dress goods, silks; Murray Hill; E. B. Mason, carpets; Grand.

MELLEN HEAD OF O. & W.

Succeeds Thomas P. Fowler — New Haven Controls the Road.

Charles S. Mellen, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, was elected President of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company yesterday at the organization meeting of the Directors, which followed the annual meeting of stockholders. He succeeds Thomas P. Fowler, who recently resigned both as President and Director. The road is controlled by the New Haven.

At the annual meeting Lewis Cass Ledyard was elected to the Directorate to succeed Mr. Fowler, and R. G. Rickard to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. E. Childs. J. P. Morgan attended the Directors meeting at which President Mellen was elected.

Commerce Bank's New Vice President

Nelson Olcott, formerly cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, was elected a Vice President of that institution at a meeting of the Directors yesterday. Stevenson E. Ward was moved up from assistant cashier to cashier to succeed Mr. Olcott.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Wheat and Oats Break—Corn Wavers —Other Staples Unchanged.

Wheat declined on large receipts and disappointing demand. Corn was irregular. Prices were not greatly affected by cold weather in the Western corn belt. Oats were weak with a sharp break in the September. Provisions were dull and steady. Cottonseed oil was irregular with September weak. Cotton is still quiet. Apprehension over weather conditions induced but little buying. Spots were steadier. Coffee ruled active, but without special change.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was weak, closing at about the low point at a net decline of ⅝ to 1⅜c per bushel in most of the Western and Northwestern markets. The principal weakness was in the near-by positions at Chicago. The Northwest was quite stubborn at first, but turned weak and broke sharply during the afternoon. The early steadiness in the market was apparently due to some outside commission house buying and in absence of pressure on the contract market, but later, with the withdrawal of support, and the development of liquidation, prices gave way quickly. The selling appeared to be quite largely a case of tired holders who had waited day after day in expectation of a further improvement in values on account of the heavy shipments of wheat from the interior into distribution. As the days have gone by, however, the developments showed a decrease in the demand, while the movement forward from the country showed no signs of letting up. The foreign demand has been very limited for the last two weeks, and excepting where exporters had old freight engaged low on speculation they have been able to do no new business of any moment. The flour trade the reports over all the big Spring wheat centres show a marked falling off in the demand for flour, and therefore of a demand for wheat by the mills. The quality of the new wheat in the Northwest is disappointing, owing to the rain. Good dry wheat is in demand, but a great deal of the wheat is tough. The Northwestern Miller's report indicates further considerable delay in threshing, and that a great deal of thrashing is yet to be done, while in North Dakota some wheat is still uncut. The output of flour is naturally increasing, owing to the heavy previous sales. Cash wheat is nominal, with No. 2 red quoted at $1.03½ to arrive; No. 1 Northern, $1.01¼; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.00¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.02¼.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The market was very narrow for new crop deliveries, notwithstanding cold weather, heavy frost, and predictions of heavy frost. The September was strong on some evening up in that month. The weather map showed very low temperatures for the season in the extreme Western corn sections. This caused a little buying early, further stimulated by the official prediction of frosts or freezing temperatures in the Western corn States, but the advices quite generally indicated only a small percentage of the corn liable to be damaged, and the forward deliveries after a little early advance reacted. Cash corn was quiet. The export grade was quoted at 69c, free on board, December to March, and cost, insurance, freight corn was quoted at 83@86c, as to grade and delivery.

OATS.—The feature of the market was a break of nearly 2 cents a bushel in the September. Later deliveries declined slightly. The break in the September was thought to be due to the settlement of some outstanding shorts, while the demand for cash oats was reported less pronounced. Receipts were liberal. Cash oats were quiet, with standards, No. 2 white, and No. 3 white quoted at 39c; No. 4 white, 37c, and white clipped, 40@43c.

PROVISIONS.

Trading was again very limited with prices improving slightly. Offerings were small, and the market was affected by the small movement of live hogs and a slight advance in live hog prices.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	....	....	$1.01½	$1.01½
December	99⅝	98⅝	98¾	99⅝
May	....	....	1.02¾	1.03⅝

CHICAGO MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	90⅜	88⅝	88⅞	90¼
December	91⅝	90¼	90⅜	91½
May	96⅜	95¼	95⅝	96⅛
Corn—				
September	74½	73½	73⅝	72⅜
December	54½	53½	53⅝	53⅜
May	53½	52⅞	53¼	53⅛
Oats—				
September	34⅞	33	33¼	34⅝
December	32⅝	32¼	32¼	32½
May	34⅞	34½	34½	34⅝
Lard—				
September	....	....	11.07½	11.05
October	11.10	11.07½	11.07½	11.07½
December	10.80	10.77½	10.77½	10.77½
January	10.60	10.55	10.57½	10.55
May	....	....	10.17½	10.20
Ribs—				
September	10.77½	10.70	10.70	10.72½
October	10.70	10.65	10.65	10.67½
January	9.85	9.80	9.82½	9.82½
Pork—				
September	16.60	16.52½	16.55	16.55
October	16.65	16.57½	16.60	16.57½
January	18.35	18.22½	18.30	18.22½

COTTONSEED OIL.

The feature of the session was the selling of the September delivery late in the day. Other months, however, were comparatively quiet and failed to change materially. The market is feeling the effects of an absence of speculation, while the consuming inquiry is not urgent and crude is not moving freely. A change in any of these factors would probably result in removing the market from its present rut. Crude at the Southeast and valley was quoted at 4.87 to 4.93 and in Texas at 4.80 to 4.90. Sentiment still remains bearish, but there is very little aggressiveness on either side.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.15	6.28
September	6.40	6.24	6.25	6.38
October	6.17	6.15	6.14	6.16
November	5.95	5.95	5.93	5.94
December	5.94	5.93	5.92	5.93
January	5.95	5.93	5.93	5.92
February	5.96	5.96	5.93	5.93
March	6.00	5.98	5.97	5.97
May	6.11	6.11	6.08	6.08

COTTON.

Private predictions of frost through parts of Oklahoma, sections of Arkansas, and for Northwestern Texas failed to stimulate sufficient interest in the cotton market yesterday to be reflected in appreciable price changes. Quotations continue to move over a very small area, with net results rather devoid of significance. However, much comment is heard on the failure of the market to respond to bullish influences, and undoubtedly the sentiment favoring a decline has been increased on this account, but energetic operations for a lower level are not being conducted. The selling by large spot interests is unabated, but it is in smaller quantity and seems to appear only when strength develops. The volume of trade yesterday was extremely light.

Freezing temperatures were forecasted for parts of the Western corn belt, and these excited some authorities to the claim that the Northern area of the cotton belt would be visited by severe weather. The majority in the trade, however, entertained the opinion that while there may be light frosts in the northern extremities of the cotton area, indications did not favor an important drop in the thermometer, with the prospects for more settled and warmer weather after to-day. The fact that shorts were not seriously intimidated by the appearance of frost as far south as Southern Kansas has noticeably disappointed many who have been anticipating just these frost scares, and in some instances have purchased cotton on this theory.

Offerings were restricted, however, by the uncertainty as to weather conditions, while dispatches stating that the spot basis at several of the interior points was raised slightly actuated caution. Absorption of contracts by spinners in the future market continues limited, and evidently consumers have not become greatly alarmed, while the speculative trade hesitates because of the likelihood of hedge pressure increasing, this, of course, depending largely upon the weather developments. The official forecasts were for generally unsettled and colder weather in the Western belt, with local showers in most of the Eastern States.

The Liverpool market was not a factor yesterday, prices coming about as due. The spot sales there remain small. Manchester cloths were reported quiet and yarns as steady. Private cables spoke of labor difficulties at Lancashire, but nothing serious was believed to be impending, and the foreign market did not reflect apprehension. During the day there were rumors concerning replies which have been received by the National Ginners' Association, but these were not well defined, and were practically ignored. Some stated that the ginners' report would show a condition of 64, others that it would be from 66 to 69, compared with a condition of 67.4 two weeks ago, and the association's estimate of 74.6 a month ago.

The Government report on ginning and on the condition of cotton as of Sept. 25 will be issued on Oct. 2. This morning the Census Bureau will issue its supply and distribution figures on last season's crop, with a rather bullish showing as to consumption looked for, but moderate stocks were thought to have been carried over by spinners. Last year's consumption in the United States was 4,705,000 bales, and spinners' stocks as of Aug. 31, 1912, were 542,000 bales.

	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.	Close.
September	11.25	11.25	11.23@11.25		11.26
October	11.32	11.24	11.25@11.26		11.28
November	11.35	11.35	11.35@11.37		11.37
December	11.62	11.54	11.55@11.57		11.57
January	11.57	11.49	11.53@11.54		11.51
February	....	....	11.60@11.61		11.58
March	11.72	11.64	11.67@11.68		11.64
May	11.81	11.73	11.77@11.79		11.73

COFFEE.

Coffee was active, sales aggregating 107,500 bags, but price changes were again within a very narrow range. Closing at 5 points net higher for September and 1 point lower to 1 point higher for the other positions. In the cost and freight market sales amounted to about 30,000 bags, with Santos 4s quoted at 15.80 to 15.85, 5s and 6s 16.50, 3s 16.15, and Rio 7s 14.05. Havre advanced ¼ to ½ franc, while Hamburg was ⅛ to ¾ pfennig higher. The official Brazilian weather report showed fine conditions in five districts, with temperatures ranging from 42 to 80 degrees. The Brazilian markets were firm and unchanged, with receipts still running behind last year.

Spot coffee steady, unchanged; 14¾c for Rio 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	14.10	14.08	14.10@14.12	14.05
October	13.98	13.98	13.98@13.99	13.97
November	13.98	13.98	13.98@13

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices React After Reaching New High Level—Call Money Goes to 7 Per Cent.

After many new high prices for the year had been established in the early hours of trading yesterday the market was subjected to a rather sharp check as a result of a rise in call money to 7 per cent. Until this setback was met in the final hour of the session there had been no abatement of the buying which has been carrying the market forward the past ten days. Nor did the rise in money materially affect the confident market sentiment, which has lately prevailed in the financial district for it is felt by most that the influence of high money rates will be temporary while the more lasting elements in the market position continue to suggest improving conditions. The possibility of stiff money rates, however, has clearly been underestimated in the views which have prevailed in stock market circles and it is perhaps just as well that at this relatively early period in the broadening movement which has been under way on the Stock Exchange, market operators should be reminded of the fact that the money position is a close one and that there is no surplus of funds for speculative undertakings. This surely is no bar to the normal reflection in the stock market of the conditions which are making for more confident investment in many securities, which conditions include the brilliant results of this year's farming and the broadening movement in general business. It does suggest, however, the adoption of a cautious attitude in respect to the encouragement of speculative operations on a scale which would put a tax on the money market, which at the moment it is not prepared to carry with any comfort.

It became necessary yesterday for some of the largest lenders of money to call loans to strengthen their reserves against large cash withdrawals. This cash outflow represented in part a loss to the Sub-Treasury, in part direct shipments to the interior and in part also large demands for cash from nearby points. Preparations for the Oct. 1 disbursements also played their share in advancing the call rate to the highest figure reached since the close of December, 1910. The rise in money rates did not occur until after standing loans had been renewed at 5 per cent., but when it appeared that the calling of loans was reaching considerable proportions the rate toward the end of the day rose rapidly to 7 per cent., with a considerable volume of loans made at 6 per cent., or above. The situation which developed in the afternoon suggested the necessity of further readjustment to strengthen the reserve position and a higher renewal rate than any fixed so far this month seemed a most probable sequel to yesterday's change in the position of the money market. On the other hand it is very likely that this will increase the chances of our bankers obtaining a liberal share of next Monday's large arrival of South African gold. The rise in money occurred rather too late in the day to be reflected in the closing quotations for foreign exchange, but it is reasonable to expect that these rates will be affected to a sufficient extent to strengthen the command of this market over the European supply of new gold. The present situation will naturally increase the interest taken in the possibility that the Treasury will deposit its surplus cash or a part of it in the banks, but nothing was known at the close of business yesterday concerning the decision which the Secretary of the Treasury may reach in this matter.

It was from the steel trade that the day's chief item of information bearing on the general business situation came. There confidence in the future remains unabated as is indicated by the urgency with which consumers are attempting to fill part of their requirements for the next year. The weekly reviews of the steel trade organs describe conditions which are fully in keeping with the broadening movement, which has been under way in the iron and steel trade and which has steadily been gaining strength. The activity in trade specifically reflected in these reports from the steel industry are more generally reflected in the current returns of railroad earnings which are setting new high records for gross receipts and fortunately are also showing in many instances very satisfactory gains in net. The outlook for the railways has lately been improving to an extent which will lessen the concern which may be felt, should railroad labor, as is now very generally expected, be granted some further increase in wages.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 5@7 per cent., with the last loan at 6 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent.

Time money rates were 5½ per cent bid for all dates from thirty days to six months, with some offerings at 5¾ per cent.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@6 per cent. for the best names.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $335,250,203; balances, $16,143,637; Sub-treasury credit balances, $839,258.

The local banks have lost $5,538,000 on their Sub-Treasury transactions since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 3% per cent. for short bills and 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3 per cent., and Berlin, 4% per cent. The money rates were 2@2¼ per cent. in London, and 2½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate in London was 25f. 28½c, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 45 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8595; demand, 4.85¼.
Paris—Cable, 5.20 minus 1-32; check, 5.20⅝.
Berlin—Cable, 95 plus 1-64; check, 94⅞.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼; check, 5.21⅜ plus 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.26; check, 40.23; Belgium—Cable, 5.21¼ minus 1 1-6; check, 5.21⅜ minus 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8215; 90 days, $4.80⅝.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81⅞; 90 days, $4.80.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.23¾; 90 5.25, plus 1-32.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 1-16; 90 days, 93¾.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount; St. Paul, 10c. discount; San Francisco, 65c premium; Montreal, 46⅞c discount.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, inter.	105¾	106	105¼	105⅝
4½s, Nov., 1957, inter.	105¾	106	105¼	105⅝
4½s, May, 1917, inter.	101¾	102	101⅛	102
4½s, Nov., 1917, inter.	101¼	102	101⅛	102
4½s, Mar., 30-60, inter.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜
4½s, Mar., 1962, inter.	100¼	100½	100⅛	100⅛
4½s, Sept., 1960, inter.	100¼	100½	100⅛	100⅜
4s, May, 1959, inter.	98⅛	98¾	98	98⅛
4s, Nov., 1958, inter.	98⅛	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s, May, 1957, inter.	98⅛	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s, Nov., 1957, reg.	96	97	96	97
4s, Nov., 1955, reg.	96	97	96	97
4s, Nov., 1936, reg.	96	97	96	97
4s, 1918-1919, inter.	99	100	99	100
3½s, Nov., 54-55, inter.	84¾	85½	84¾	85¼
3½s, May, 1954, coup.	84¾	85½	84¾	85¼
3½s, 1930-1954, reg.	84½	85½	84½	85¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Jump in Call Money.

In the final hour yesterday call money on the New York Stock Exchange advanced to 7 per cent., although the ruling rate for the day was only 5. It was almost inevitable that the recent increase in market activity, coming at a time when the demand for funds for commercial and crop-moving purposes was very great, would bring about a sharp advance in money rates. For that reason bankers generally had been hoping that the stock market would continue quiet until the demand for money from the interior had been satisfied. The result of yesterday's advance was an immediate check on prices and activity. Call money has not loaned as high as 7 per cent. before since December, 1910. In July of that same year the price touched 7 per cent. and at one time, in January, it went as high as 14 per cent., but the rate was below 6 per cent. through most of the year. The highest point touched in 1911 was 6 per cent.

***

Atchison Is Prospering.

The current statements of the Atchison are of a kind to delight the hearts of its stockholders. August results showed almost as great an improvement over those for the corresponding month of last year as that made in July. The company's gross earnings were $9,630,000, an increase of $763,000, of which only $244,000 was consumed by higher operating costs. For the one month net earnings, after allowing for the regular increase in taxes, gained $467,000, or nearly 15 per cent. For the first two months of the new fiscal year the gross revenues have gained $1,701,000 and the net $918,000. As a granger road the prosperity of the Atchison depends to a large extent on the size of the harvests, and, as most every one has learned by this time, this year's crops are big.

***

Baltimore & Ohio.

Relatively, the Baltimore & Ohio, another company to make public its earnings yesterday, enjoyed as good an increase in gross as the Atchison, but its net increase was very much smaller. President Willard's road had earnings of $8,878,000, a gain of $588,000, but its gain in net before taxes was reduced to $59,000 by increased operating costs. The principal item in the advance was in the transportation costs, where the high wages and other items added $313,000 to the amount expended by this department last year. For the first two months the Baltimore & Ohio's operating revenue has increased $1,319,000, out of which only $206,000 has gone to swell the net operating income.

***

B. & O's Increased Expenditures.

Some of the reasons why there were such large increases in transportation expenses and in costs of maintenance of way on the Baltimore & Ohio last month are explained in a statement from the road's office. Both July and August were months of heavy storms and so much damage was done along the line, particularly to the Sand Patch Tunnel, that the company was forced to use the tracks of the Western Maryland at heavy expense for several weeks. Repairs, too, cost heavily, but now the line is again open for traffic and the completion of the new double track tunnel in December or January will eliminate the danger of a repetition of last month's conditions. This tunnel, which has cost about $1,500,000, is practically the finishing touch in the work of reconstruction and improvement entered upon by President Willard when he took office about three years ago. In that time approximately $70,000,000 has been spent upon the property. The system is now double tracked to Chicago, excepting for a stretch of a very few miles. The company has 92,000 cars in use, having added 12,000 cars to equipment in the last year.

***

How Taxes Grow.

The holder of New York City realty, who is wont to complain of the steady increase in his tax rate, has the sympathy of the railroads. President Ripley of the Atchison said some time ago, talking of the need for higher freight rates, that his company expected no relief from the growing tax burden, and most of the other railroad managers feel much that way. A three line statement showing how taxes climb is printed in this year's Reading report without any comment. In 1912, the total taxes paid by the three companies amounted to $2,332,000. In 1900 the total was $1,163,000, showing that it has not quite doubled in a dozen years.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups of stocks combined compared as follows yesterday with the quotations of previous days and of corresponding days last year:

1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., Sept. 21	95.91	95.39	95.65	95.85
Mon., Sept. 23	96.22	95.62	95.92	95.96
Tues., Sept. 24	96.46	95.74	96.10	96.34
Wed., Sept. 25	96.62	95.86	96.24	96.01

INDUSTRIALS

Sat., Sept. 21	73.25	72.91	73.08	73.20
Mon., Sept. 23	73.62	72.95	73.28	73.46
Tues., Sept. 24	73.96	73.19	73.57	73.84
Wed., Sept. 25	74.38	73.51	73.94	73.77

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sat., Sept. 21	84.58	84.15	84.36	84.52
Mon., Sept. 23	84.92	84.28	84.60	84.70
Tues., Sept. 24	85.21	84.46	84.83	85.09
Wed., Sept. 25	85.50	84.68	85.09	84.89

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

	Open. Jan. 2.	High. Aug. 14.	Low. Feb. 1.
Railroads	91.43	96.94	88.74
	Jan. 2.	Sept. 25.	Feb. 1.
Industrials	64.00	74.38	61.17
	Jan. 2.	Sept. 25.	Feb. 1.
Combined average	77.76	85.50	75.10

1911.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., Sept. 23	86.79	86.21	86.50	86.40
Mon., Sept. 25	86.84	84.40	85.37	85.75
Tues., Sept. 26	86.23	85.54	85.88	86.03
Wed., Sept. 27	87.72	86.52	87.12	87.12

INDUSTRIALS.

Sat., Sept. 23	57.48	56.59	57.03	56.84
Mon., Sept. 25	56.37	54.74	55.65	55.85
Tues., Sept. 26	56.54	55.20	55.87	56.38
Wed., Sept. 27	57.92	55.98	56.95	56.15

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sat., Sept. 23	72.13	71.39	71.76	71.62
Mon., Sept. 25	71.45	69.57	70.51	70.80
Tues., Sept. 26	71.38	70.37	70.87	71.21
Wed., Sept. 27	72.72	70.52	71.62	70.81

LAST YEAR'S RANGE TO THIS DATE.

	Open. Jan. 3.	High. June 26.	Low. Sept. 25.
Railroads	91.79	99.61	84.40
	Jan. 3.	June 3.	Sept. 25.
Industrials	62.05	69.76	54.74
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sept. 25.
Combined average	77.37	84.41	69.57

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Maturity	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Copper	5 Apr. 1,'13	99¼	100	5.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½ June 1,'13	99⅛	99⅜	4.92
B. R. T. Co.	5 July 1,'13	96⅞	97	5.61
Ches. & Ohio	4½ June 1,'14	98⅜	99	5.14
Chi. Elev. Rys.	5 July 1,'14	97¾	98	6.18
Erie	5 Apr. 8,'14	100	100¼	5.91
Erie	5 Oct. 1,'14	99¼	99⅜	5.26
Erie	5 Apr. 1,'15	97¼	97⅜	5.98
Gen. Motors	6 Oct. 1,'15	99½	99⅝	6.04
Gen. Rubber	4½ July 1,'15	96⅝	97	5.70
Hudson Co.	6 Feb. 1,'13	99⅝	100	6.00
Illinois Cent.	4½ July 1,'14	99⅜	99⅝	4.65
Int. & Gt. Nor.	5 Aug. 1,'14	97⅝	97¾	6.53
Int. Harv. Co.	5 Feb. 15,'15	100	100⅜	4.84
Mo., K. & T.	5 May 1,'13	99	99⅛	5.00
Mo. Pacific	5 June 1,'14	95	95⅛	6.54
M. Com. of M.	4½ Sep. 1,'13	97⅛	98⅛	6.54
N. Rys. of M.	4½ June 1,'13	98	98¼	7.00
N. Y. Central	4½ Mar. 1,'14	99¼	99½	4.85
N. Y. Central	4½ May 1,'15	98¾	99⅛	4.86
Southern Ry.	5 Feb. 1,'13	99¾	100	5.00
Westinghouse	6 Aug. 1,'13	100¼	100⅜	5.14

Accrued interest to be added to the above prices.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted unchanged in London, at 29⅝d, and unchanged in New York, at 63½c per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Narrow in Day of Moderate Activity in the Curb Market.

Trading was moderate in volume and price changes narrow on the Curb yesterday. The tobacco issues were more active, but inclined to show weakness. British-American sold off from 24⅜ to 23⅞, closing at 24⅛ after sales of 7,000. United Cigar Stores sold up from 104⅜ to 105 and down to 103⅝, closing at 104¼ after sales of 4,200. In the mining list most of the established issues closed even with the opening levels. Greene-Cananea sold off from 10 to 9⅞.

***

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	*Allied Sec. Co.	90	92	90	92
688	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,000	B.-Am. Tobacco	24⅜	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛
700	Emerson-B	77¾	†78	77¾	78
205	Emerson-B. pf.	102¾	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
300	Man. Shirt Co.	69½	69½	68	69
400	Man. S. Co. pf.	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼
1,200	Man. Transit	1⅝	1 13-16	1 11-16	1⅝
220	Penn. Textile	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼
200	Pettibone-M	34	34½	34	34½
75	R. J. Reynolds	280	280	270	270
40	S. Oil of N. J.	408	408	408	408
4,200	United C. Stores Co. of Am.	104⅝	105	103⅝	104¼
790	United C. Stores Co. of Am. pf.	123¾	123¾	123	123¼
100	U. S. Motor	1½	1½	1¼	1¼

MINING STOCKS.

200	Alaska Gold M., w. i	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1,000	Braden Copper	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600	B. Col. Copper	5	5	5	5
300	Buffalo Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	Butte-N. Y	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	*C. O. D. Con	9	9	9	9
1,500	Con. Ariz. Sm	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Davis-Daly C	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,500	Dia. B. Butte	8	8	8	8
14,000	El Paso Con.	1 3-16	1¼	1 5-32	1¼
300	Florence	86	87	86	87
300	Giroux Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Greene-Cananea	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
2,500	La Rose Con	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2 9-16
500	Mason Valley	13	13⅛	13	13
2,000	McK.-Dar	1 15-16	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞
800	*Mut. M. & L.	45	46	45	45
100	Nevada Hills	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	Ohio Copper	1 15-16	2	1⅞	1 15-16
1,200	Pac. Smelters	¼	¼	7-32	7-32
200	Sierra Con	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Sil. King Con.	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
1,700	So. U. M. & S.	9-16	⅝	½	9-16
300	Ton. Mining	6⅝	6 13-16	6⅝	6 13-16
800	‡Ton. Exten	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,400	Ton. Merger	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-32	1 1-32
700	Tri-Bullion	13-16	13-16	11-16	11-16
600	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	13-16	13-16
2,200	*Wett. Sil. M.	43	44	43	43

BONDS.

$21,000	Beth. St'l 5s.	88	†88	87¾	87¾
5,000	B. R. T. 5 p. c. notes	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
10,000	Hav. Tob. 5s.	61	61	60	60
15,000	N. Y. C. 4½s. 1960	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
12,000	West. Pac. 5s.	81½	81¾	81½	81½

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.

***

Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 24. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	3½	4	3½	4
Borden's Con. Milk	122	123	122	123
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	109½	..	109½	..
Con. Rubber Tire	13½	16	13	16
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	50	60	50	60
Havana Tobacco	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	14	9	14
Houston Oil	17	18	17	18
Houston Oil pf.	57	60	57	60
Int. Rubber Tr. ctfs.	12½	13½	12½	13½
International Salt	3	6	3	6
J. I. Case pf.	100	101	99½	101
Kayser	90	92	90	92
Kayser pf.	100	101	100	101
Lehigh Val. Coal Sales	255	260	255	260
McAndrew & Forbes	195	205	195	205
Masoni of Amer., new	8¼	9½	8¼	8½
*Mays Oil	30	31	29	31
New York Transp.	5	6	5	6
Otis Elevator	73	76	73	76
Otis Elevator pf.	102	104	102	104
Pettibone Mulliken pf.	101	101½	101	101½
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.	285	295	285	295
Standard Oil, old	1,070	1,110	1,070	1,110
Stan. Oil of New York	545	560	560	570
U. S. L. & H., new	16	17½	16	17½
U. S. L. & H. pf., new	85	87	85	87
U. S. Motors pf.	4½	5	5¼	6½

RAILROAD.

Chicago Sub. full paid.	5	6	5	6

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Consolidated	36	38	35	36
*Big Four	43	46	43	46
Caledonia Mining	25	30	25	30
Diamond Field Daisy	6	8	6	8
First National	2	2¼	2	2¼
Gold Hill	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
*Greenwater	5	6	5	6
Ker Lake	2¾	2⅞	2¾	3
Keystone	2	2½	2	2½
Mines of America	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Nipissing Mines Co.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
South Live Oak	1	2½	1½	2½
Stewart	1⅝	1 7-16	1⅝	1 7-16
United Copper	1	2	1	2
United Copper pf.	20	30	8	20
West End Extension	31	33	31	33
Yukon Gold Mines	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	149	153	149	153
Braden Copper 7s	148	162	148	152
Chicago Elevated 5s	97½	98	97½	98
Mason Valley 6s	129	133	129	133
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
Pacific Gas & E. 5s	91	91½	91	91½

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil Co.	22	23	22	23
Atlantic Refining Co.	670	680	675	685
Borne-Scrymser Co.	235	250	230	255
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	192	196	193	198
Chesebrough Mfg. Co., Cons.	780	810	790	820
Colonial Oil Co.	170	180	170	185
Continental Oil Co.	875	900	875	925
Crescent Pipe Line Co.	70	73	70	75
Cumberland Pipe Line Co., Inc.	78	85	78	83
Eureka Pipe Line Co.	410	420	410	420
Galena-Signal Oil Co.	245	255	245	255
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	143
Indiana Pipe Line Co.	130	135	127	133
National Transit Co.	47	49	48	50
N. Y. Transit Co.	370	380	375	385
Northern Pipe Line Co.	120	130	125	132
Ohio Oil Co.	127	130	129	131
Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	312	317	310	320
Solar Refining Co.	725	755	725	760
Southern Pipe Line Co.	305	310	305	315
South Penn. Oil Co.	840	850	835	860
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines	183	188	180	190
Standard Oil (Cal.)	148	152	148	152
Standard Oil (Ind.)	305	315	305	310
Standard Oil (Kan.)	500	510	500	520
Standard Oil (Ky.)	480	500	480	500
Standard Oil (Neb.)	290	300	290	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)	407	411	408	412
Standard Oil subsid. "en bloc"	675	700	680	710
Standard Oil old stock, "all on"	1,082	1,111	1,088	1,112
Standard Oil (N. J.) war.	45	50	..	..
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	550	580	550	565
Standard Oil (Ohio)	275	300	270	300
Swan & Finch Co.	235	250	240	255
Union Tank Line Co.	82	85	82	85
Vacuum Oil Co.	180	194	190	195
Washington Oil Co.	25	33	27	33
Waters-Pierce Oil Co.	1,500	1,700	1,500	1,700

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	Sept. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 24. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. ex rights	24⅛	24¼	24⅜	24½
Conley Foil	300	310	300	310
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	175	190	175	190
J. S. Young	175	180	175	180
MacAndrews & Forbes	197	204	197	204
R. J. Reynolds ex rts.	270	275	265	270
R. J. Reynolds rights	55	65	55	65
United Cigar Stores	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104½
United Cigar Stores pf.	122	124	123	124

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	424	428
American Light & Traction pf.	110	112
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	66	68
American Gas & Electric	90	95
American Gas & Electric pf.	49	50½
American Light & Traction	68	72
American Power & Light pf.	86	88
American Public Utilities	56½	58½
American Public Utilities pf.	80	82
Cities Service	120	125
Cities Service pf.	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	67	69
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	90	92
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	78	79½
Empire District Electric 5s	87	89
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	85	88
Federal Light & Traction	37	39
Federal Light & Traction pf.	84	86
Federal Utilities Co.	45	50
Federal Utilities Co. pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	145	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	98
Lincoln Gas & Electric	40	44
Northern States Power	27	29
Northern States Power pf.	87	89
Ozark Power & Water Co.	46	49
Pacific Gas & Electric	93½	94½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	92	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	27	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	81	83
Standard Gas & Electric	23	24
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
United Light & Rys.	77	80
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	84½	86½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	74	77
Western Power	29	31
Western Power pf.	60½	61½

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

Strength and Moderate Activity in Other Markets.

There were a number of gains in local issues and a fair amount of activity in the principal out-of-town markets, as reported in the special dispatches to THE TIMES.

The market was broader in Baltimore, with especial strength in Houston Oil, which made a new high record for the common. The preferred also moved upward. Pennsylvania Water and Power made a further fractional advance.

The announcement of assessments on Franklin and Indiana did not help those stocks in Boston, and they were freely sold, but went down only a fraction. United States Smelting rose 1 point, to 49¼, on the declaration of an increased dividend. This is a new high record since 1910, when 55 was touched. The preferred sold up to 51¾. East Butte reached 16, with a bid of $250 to call 1,000 shares at 20 for sixty days. The whole list was firm and confident.

While the volume of business on the Chicago Exchange was very much smaller than on Tuesday and prices moved within narrow limits, there were small gains in a large number of stocks, including Swifts, American Shipbuilding preferred, Match, Brick, and Booth preferred, the leaders. Pneumatic Tool sold up ½ point, to 55, a new high level on the present movement. In Sears-Roebuck there was a downward movement, and a loss of nearly 2 points was recorded. Chicago Elevated 5s sold at 97⅝, and Commonwealth 5s at 103 and 103⅛.

In a broad and active session, American Railways came to the fore on the Philadelphia Exchange in the morning with a sudden rise of more than 2 points. Similar conditions were in evidence in Electric Storage Battery, but the movement here was merely confined to recovering the dividend. Both Lehigh Navigation stock and trust certificates touched 100 during the morning.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	A. C. L. of Conn.	271½	271½	271½
10	Am. Bonding	76	76	76
30	Bank of Baltimore	166	165½	165½
195	Con. Power pf.	112	112	112
115	Con. Coal	103	103	103
1,855	Houston Oil tr. ctfs.	18⅝	17⅝	18⅜
1,150	Hous. Oil pf. tr. ctfs.	67½	66⅜	67¼
25	Penn. Water & Power	68⅜	68⅜	68⅝
210	Seaboard A. L.	23	22	22

BONDS.

$2,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Balt. City 4s, 1961	97	97	97
3,000	Baltimore Elec. 5s	97½

WANTED

200 American Trading Pfd. with Com.
500 American Coal
100 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
100 American Piano Pfd.
100 American Brass
100 American Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
200 American Gas & Electric Pfd.
100 American Manufacturing
100 Barnhart Bros. & Spindler 1st Pfd.
100 Butte Electric & Power Com.
100 Bliss (E. W.) Com.
50 Chalmers Motor
100 Central & South Am. Telegraph
100 Chic. Terminal Transfer Pfd.
10 Continental Insurance
100 Detroit Edison
100 Federal Light & Trac. Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance
100 International Motor Pfd.
100 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
100 Mountain States Telephone & Tel.
100 Mississippi River Power Com. & Pfd.
37 National Silk Dyeing Pfd.
100 National Sugar Pfd.
100 Royal Baking Powder Com.
100 Republic Railway & Light Com.
200 Southern California Edison Com.&Pfd.
100 Securities Co., New York
100 Texas & Pacific Coal
100 Thompson-Starrett with Ctfs.
100 Walpole Rubber Pfd.
100 Western Power Pfd.

FOR SALE

50 American Type Founders Pfd.
500 American Coal
100 American Gas & Electric Com.
100 American Power & Light Com.
200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
250 Babcock & Wilcox
300 Buffalo Gas Com.
100 Cities Service Com.
53 Electric Bond & Deposit Pfd.
200 East River National Bank
190 Federal Light & Trac. Com.
50 Fajardo Sugar
100 Federal Utilities Pfd.
25 German Alliance Insurance
100 Helena Light & Railway Pfd.
50 Lord & Taylor Com.
200 Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
100 Northern States Power Com.
400 Northern Idaho & Mont. Power Com.
200 New Hampshire Electric Rys. Pfd.
100 National Water Pfd.
100 Pope Manufacturing Com. & Pfd.
100 Republic Railway & Light Pfd.
100 Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
100 South Porto Rico Sugar Com.
100 Tenn. Railway Light & Power Com.
500 Texas Traction Com. & Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
40 Westchester Fire Insurance
200 Western Power Com.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1912.

Total sales Sept. 25, 1912 813,432
From Jan. 1, 1912 93,131,111
Same period last year 89,063,922

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1/2	3/4	200	Allis-C. tr. rcts.1st pd.	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	...
3	4	100	A.-C. pf. tr.rcts.1st pd.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
90⅝	90⅞	50,100	Amalgamated Copper	91⅜	91½	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
59¼	59⅜	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	60	60	59½	59¼	— ¼
101½	101⅜	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	...
75½	75⅞	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	75⅞	75⅞	75¼	75½	— ⅜
152	160	100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	157	157	157	157	+5
44½	44⅝	19,500	Am. Can	44⅞	45⅜	44¼	44½	— ⅛
124	125	1,000	Am. Can pf	124⅜	125	124⅜	125	...
62½	62⅝	3,200	Am. Car & Foundry	63½	63⅝	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅜
117½	119½	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf.	119	119	119	119	+ ⅜
31	31½	200	Am. Cities	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
77¼	77½	250	Am. Cities pf	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	...
56½	56⅞	600	Am. Cotton Oil	58⅜	58⅜	56¾	56½	— ⅝
193	198	155	Am. Express	195	195	195	195	—1¼
6⅞	7	1,910	Am. Hide & Leather	7	7¼	7	7	...
23¼	23½	100	Am. Ice Securities	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	500	Am. Linseed	15⅜	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	...
38⅜	39	200	Am. Linseed pf	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅜	— ¼
46	46¼	2,800	Am. Locomotive	46½	46¾	46	46	— ¼
16	17	200	Am. Malt	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
66⅛	66⅞	1,780	Am. Malt pf	66½	67⅜	66½	66½	— ½
80	89¼	49,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref	88	90⅜	87⅞	85⅛	+1¼
100	100½	125	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	100	109	100	100	+ ¼
190	191¼	200	Am. Snuff	191	191	190	190	—1¼
41	41¼	500	Am. Steel Foundries	41½	41¾	41½	41½	— ⅛
127½	128½	600	Am. Sugar Refining	128¾	128¾	128¼	128½	+ ¼
145⅞	146	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	146¾	146¾	146	146	...
270	270½	700	Am. Tobacco	270⅞	272½	270	270	—2
37⅛	38	400	Am. Writing Paper pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅜
46⅞	46⅞	11,700	Anaconda Copper Co.	47⅜	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	— ¾
109½	109⅝	19,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	109⅝	110⅛	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅛
102⅜	103	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102⅜	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	+ ⅛
143½	143¾	200	Atlantic Coast Line	144⅜	144⅜	144	144	— ½
59	59½	500	Baldwin Locomotive	59½	60	59⅜	59⅜	— ¼
106¼	106½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	106½	106¼	106½	106½	+ ⅜
108⅜	109	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	109¼	109¼	108⅞	109	— ⅛
86	87½	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	86½	87	86½	87	+ ⅞
..	..	43	Bank of Commerce	205½	205½	205	205	...
47½	47¾	18,100	Bethlehem Steel	43½	47⅜	45½	47⅜	+2⅜
79	79⅜	3,775	Bethlehem Steel pf	79⅜	79¾	78¾	79	— ½
91¼	91½	2,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	91⅜	92	91⅜	91⅜	...
7⅞	8	800	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	8	8	8	8	...
34	35	200	Butterick Co	35	35	34¼	34¼	—1½
278	278¼	10,650	Canadian Pacific	277¾	279¾	277¾	278	+ ⅝
32⅝	32⅞	3,800	Central Leather Co	33⅛	33½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅝
99¼	99⅞	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	99½	99½	99½	99¼	— ¼
81¼	81½	4,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	82	82	81¼	81⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	17⅞	1,600	Chicago Gt. Western	18	18¼	17½	17⅝	...
32	33½	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	34	34½	34	34½	+ ½
108¼	108⅝	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	109⅝	109⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅛
142	142¼	1,750	Chi. & Northwestern	142⅞	142⅞	141⅞	142⅜	— ⅛
44	44⅜	3,000	Chino Copper	44⅛	44½	44⅛	44⅛	...
57	61¼	450	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	58	60	58	60	+3
41¼	41½	11,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	40	42⅛	39¾	41½	+1½
146⅞	147½	4,100	Consolidated Gas	147¾	147¾	146½	146⅝	— ¾
16	16⅛	400	Corn Products Ref	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
84	85	100	Corn Products Ref.pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ½
171	171¾	200	Delaware & Hudson	171	171¾	171	171¾	+ ¾
22½	22¾	1,320	Denver & Rio Grande	22⅞	23⅛	22½	22½	+ ⅛
38½	39	2,420	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	39⅛	39¼	38½	38½	+ ⅛
33¾	34	1,600	Distillers' Sec. x d	34⅜	34¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	37¼	15,000	Erie	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	— ⅛
54¼	54½	600	Erie 1st pf	55	55	54¼	54½	— ⅛
44⅞	45⅜	100	Erie 2d pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44⅝	— ½
21	21⅜	600	Federal M. & S	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
51¼	52	3,300	Federal M. & S. pf	48⅝	52⅛	48⅝	51⅜	+2⅞
183	183½	1,100	General Electric	183½	184	183¼	183¼	— ½
38	38⅛	100	General Motors	38½	38½	38½	38½	+1½
185	187½	100	Geo. W. Helme Co	187½	187½	187½	187½	+ ½
3	3⅛	500	Goldfield Consol	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
75½	76	2,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76	76¼	74½	76	...
106⅝	107½	200	Good'ch (B. F.) Co. pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅝
141⅝	142	1,750	Great Northern pf	142	142⅜	141⅝	141⅝	— ¾
51⅛	51½	22,900	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	49½	52	48⅞	51⅞	+2⅛
56⅝	56⅞	10,100	Guggenheim Explor.	59¼	60⅜	59¼	56½	— ⅝
19⅝	20	700	Inspiration Con. Cop.	19¾	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
20⅝	20½	3,300	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	20⅜	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
60⅝	60⅞	1,900	Inter.-Met. pf	61	61	60½	60⅝	...
124	124¼	800	Int. Harvester x d	124¼	124⅝	124	124	— ¼
16½	16¾	850	Int. Paper	16¾	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	...
28½	29	700	Int. Steam Pump	28⅞	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
81	81½	300	Int. Steam Pump pf	81⅝	81⅞	81¼	81⅞	+ ⅛
76	78	200	Kan. C., Ft.S. & M.pf.	77	77	77	77	— ⅛
29½	29½	1,500	Kansas City South	30	30	29⅝	29⅜	— ⅛
63¼	63½	700	Kan. City South. pf.	64	64	63½	63½	— ½
7⅞	8½	100	Keokuk & Des Moines	8	8	8	8	+1
7	7⅛	300	Kresge (S. S.) Co	7⅛	7⅛	71	71	— ½
44	44½	100	Lackawanna Steel	44½	44⅝	44½	44½	+ ⅝
172⅝	173	19,400	Lehigh Valley	172⅝	173⅝	172¼	172⅝	— ¼
214⅝	216	600	Liggett & Myers	213⅛	215½	213⅛	215	+1
115	117	200	Liggett & Myers pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	—1
43½	44	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	44	44	43½	43½	— ⅛
90½	91½	100	Loose-Wiles B. 2d pf.	91	91	91	91	...
163	163½	300	Louis. & Nash.	164	164	163¼	163¼	— ¾
68⅝	69	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68½	68½	68¼	68½	— ⅝
5	5¾	400	Mercantile Marine	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
21	21¼	800	Mercantile Marine pf	20⅜	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
82	82¼	4,100	Mexican Petroleum	82½	82½	81¾	82	— ⅝
29⅞	30⅛	7,100	Miami Copper	29⅞	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	+ ¼
24¾	25	243	Minn. & St. L.	25	25	24¾	24⅝	— ⅛
110	111½	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅝
149	150	200	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	150	150	150	150	...
30⅝	30⅞	2,500	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	31⅛	31¼	30⅝	30⅞	— ¼
64½	65	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	65	65	65	65	+ ¼
43	43¼	4,750	Mo. Pac.	43⅜	43⅝	42¾	43	— ¼
138⅛	139½	450	National Biscuit	138½	139⅛	138½	139	+1
123	126	100	National Biscuit pf.	124	124	124	124	...
..	..	1	National City Bank	440	440	440	440	...
18½	19	1,400	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	19⅝	19⅝	18¾	18⅞	— ⅝
61¾	62¼	7,100	National Lead	61	62⅞	61	62	+1½
108½	109	100	National Lead pf.	109	109	109	109	— ⅝
29	30	300	Nat. Rys. Mex. 2d pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅝
29¾	29⅞	7,500	Nevada Cons. Cop.	22½	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅝
76	80	100	New York Air Brake	78	78	78	78	—2
117	117⅝	2,900	New York Central	117	117⅝	116¾	117	— ⅛
58½	60	525	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
139	139⅜	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	138½	139⅝	138½	139⅝	+1⅝
37	37¼	700	N. Y., Ont. & West	37	37	36⅞	37	...
46⅜	47½	100	Norfolk Southern	46⅛	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	...
116½	117	600	Norfolk & Western	117⅛	117⅛	117	117	— ⅛
85	85½	900	North American	85⅞	85⅞	85¼	85¼	— ½
129¼	129⅝	12,600	Northern Pacific	130⅝	130½	129¼	129¼	—1⅛
1⅞	2	650	Ontario Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
31½	31¾	1,100	Pacific Mail	31	32	31	31⅞	+ ⅞
51⅛	51½	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	52	52	52	52	+ ½
125	125⅛	12,150	Penn. Railroad	125	125½	125	125	...
117	117¼	400	Peo. Gas, Chicago	117½	117½	117	117	— ¾
104½	105¼	100	Philadelphia Co.	105	105	105	105	...
190½	192½	225	P. Lorillard Co.	192½	192¼	192½	192½	...
114½	..	312	P. Lorillard Co. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
110¼	110⅞	460	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	110⅜	110⅝	110½	110½	+ ½
25⅜	25⅝	1,500	Pittsburgh Coal	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
96	96¾	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	97½	97½	97	97	+ ½
102	102⅜	190	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
39¾	40	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	40⅛	40¼	40	40	...
168½	169½	320	Pullman Co.	169⅝	169⅝	169¼	169⅜	+1¼
6	7	600	Quicksilver	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	8¼	100	Quicksilver pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
40	40½	1,600	Ry. Steel Spring	40⅝	40¾	40½	40½	— ⅛
23⅝	23⅞	3,300	Ray Consol. Copper	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
172¾	172⅞	106,700	Reading	173¾	174	172¾	172¾	—1¼
96	96½	100	Reading 2d pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+1½
31¼	31⅞	112,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	32	32⅜	31½	31½	— ½
91½	92	2,300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	92¼	92½	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅝
28	28⅛	5,300	Rock Island	28½	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
55⅛	55⅜	6,100	Rock Island pf.	55	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	27	1,800	St. Louis & S. F.	25	26	25	25½	+1
36⅜	37¼	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¾
48⅝	50	4	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. new stk. stfs.	50	50	50	50	...
37	37⅝	600	St. Louis Southwest.	38	38	37½	37½	— ½
78½	79⅝	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	79¼	79¼	79	79½	— ½
51½	52	619	Seaboard Air Line pf.	52	52¼	51¾	51¾	— ½
213	215	400	Sears-Roebuck	215	215	213½	213½	—1½
..	123¾	200	Sears-Roebuck pf.	123½	123½	123½	123½	— ½
58½	59	500	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	59	59¼	58½	58½	—1
113¼	113½	12,900	Southern Pacific	112⅞	114	112⅝	113⅝	+ ¾
31	31¼	1,900	So. Ry. extended	31½	31⅝	31	31	— ⅝
85⅝	86	1,500	So. Ry. pf. extended	85½	86	85¼	85¾	+ ½
29	30	200	Standard Milling	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	+1½
64	66	50	Standard Milling pf.	63	65	65	65	...
43	44½	200	Studebaker Co.	44¾	44⅝	44½	44½	...
94	96⅞	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	96½	96¼	96¼	96¾	+ ¼
46¼	46½	3,400	Tenn. Copper	47¼	47¼	46¼	46¾	— ⅝
126	126¼	700	Texas Co.	126	126¼	125¾	126⅛	— ⅛
25¼	25½	900	Texas & Pacific	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25½	— ¼
36¼	36⅝	100	Third Avenue	36⅜	36⅜	36¾	36¾	...
5½	6	600	Toledo Ry. & Light	6½	6¾	6	6	...
12½	13	100	Toledo, St. L. & W.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
14	14½	2,200	Union Bag & Paper	14½	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
61⅛	62	900	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	62¼	62⅜	61⅜	62	+ ¼
174⅜	174½	60,100	Union Pacific	174½	175⅜	173⅞	174½	...
89¼	89¾	600	Union Pacific pf.	89½	89¾	89¼	89⅝	+ ⅛
58	60	300	United Cigar Mfrs.	58	58	58	59	+1½
99	99½	100	United Dry Goods	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	...
106¾	107	208	United Dry Goods pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+1¼
21	21¼	1,480	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
62½	63⅛	810	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	63¼	63¼	63	63	— ⅛
104	105	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	105	105	105	105	...
85⅛	85⅝	1,100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	85⅞	85⅞	85	85	— ⅜
54	54⅝	3,900	U. S. Rubber	54	54½	54	54	— ⅛
110	111	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	110½	111	110½	111	+ ⅛
..	..	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf. sub. rcts. full paid.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	...
77⅝	77⅞	120,250	U. S. Steel	78	78⅛	77⅝	77⅞	— ⅛
115	115½	1,400	U. S. Steel pf.	115⅛	115½	115	115	— ¼
66½	66⅝	14,500	Utah Copper	67⅛	67⅝	66½	66⅝	— ⅜
47	47¼	2,000	Virginia-Caro. Chem.	47⅞	48	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
116½	116½	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	116	116	116	116	...
65	67	400	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	66	66½	66	66	+1
4¼	4⅜	100	Wabash	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	...
14¼	14⅝	900	Wabash pf.	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
57	57½	1,400	Western Maryland	56⅜	58⅜	56⅝	57½	+1½
78	80	400	Western Maryland pf.	80½	80½	80	80	+2½
81⅝	81⅞	600	Western Union Tel.	82	82¼	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
85¼	85½	1,900	Westinghouse E. & M.	85¼	85½	83¾	85½	+ ⅛
7¼	7½	200	Wheeling & L. Erie	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	...
24½	25½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25⅝	+ ¼
11½	12	500	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	11¼	11⅞	11½	11½	...
106	108¼	5,200	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	104¾	107½	104¾	106	+2
114½	115	800	Woolw. (F. W.) Co. pf.	114¼	114⅞	114¼	114⅜	+ ⅞

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Sept. 25, 1912 ..... $3,277,000
From Jan. 1, 1912 536,822,000
Same period last year 627,687,000

Jap Gov 4½s, stl loan 1,000 ..... 92⅜
Rep of Cuba 5s 1,000 103
N Y State 4s, 1962 4,000 ..... 100½
N Y Canal 4s, 1962 5,000 ..... 100½
N Y City 3½s, 1954 1,000 ..... 85½
N Y City 4s, 1957 20,000 ..... 98¼
N Y City 4s, 1959 39,000 ..... 98¼
N Y City 4½s, 1962 temp rects 25,000 ..... 100⅝
12,000 ..... 100½
10,000 ..... 100⅝
17,000 ..... 100½
12,500 ..... 100½
6,000 ..... 100½
95,000 ..... 100⅝
N Y City 4½s, 1957 75,000 ..... 105⅞
Adams Ex 4s, 500 83
Allis Chalmers 5s, 4,000 ..... 80⅝
Am Ag Ch cv 5s, 1,000 ..... 101½
1,000 ..... 101⅝
Am T & T cv 4s 7,000 114
1,000 114
Am Ice secur 6s 1,000 ..... 77¼
Am Sm. secur 6s 6,000 ..... 103⅝
13,000 ..... 105½
2,000 ..... 105¾
10,000 ..... 105½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 80¼
Armour & Co 4½s 2,000 ..... 90⅞
Cal-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s 11,000 ..... 100¼
Atch. Top & S F gen 4s 22,000 ..... 97½
adjsmt 4s, 5,000 88
2,000 ..... 88¼
14,000 ..... 87⅝
stamped 11,000 88
conv 4s, 1955 10,000 ..... 109¼
conv 4s, 1960 20,000 ..... 105½
50,000 ..... 105½
10,000 ..... 105⅝
20,000 ..... 105⅝
155,000 ..... 105¾
50,000 ..... 105⅝
30,000 ..... 105¾
10,000 ..... 105⅝
40,000 ..... 105¾
30,000 ..... 105⅝
10,000 ..... 105¼
conv 5s 1,000 ..... 109½
15,000 ..... 109½
Atl Coast Line 4s 1,000 95
6,000 ..... 95½
Atl Coast Line Lo & N col 4s, 5,000 ..... 93⅝
6,000 ..... 93⅝
B & O pr lien 3½s 2,000 ..... 91¼
gold 4s 2,000 ..... 96¼
2,000 ..... 96¼
2,000 ..... 96¼
P, L E & W Va 4s 4,000 ..... 89½
Sowest div 3½s 1,000 ..... 89¼
Beth Steel 5s 5,000 ..... 96⅝
5,000 ..... 96¾
B R T gold 5s 2,000 ..... 104½
2,000 104
B R T ref conv 4s 4,000 ..... 91⅜
9,000 ..... 91⅞
55,000 92
10,000 ..... 92¼
6,000 92
Bklyn Un Gas 5s, 1,000 ..... 106½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s, stpd 3,000 102
Buffalo Gas 5s 2,000 65
Cal G & El 5s, 5,000 ..... 94⅝
14,000 ..... 94½
Canada So 1st 6s 20,000 ..... 100½
Canada So 2d 5s 20,000 ..... 99⅝
C of G Ry conv 5s 1,000 ..... 107½
Cent Leather 5s 5,000 ..... 95¼
4,000 ..... 95⅞
9,000 ..... 95¼
31,000 ..... 95⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s 2,000 ..... 94⅝
1,000 ..... 94⅝
5,000 ..... 94⅝
C & O conv 5s 1,000 109
conv 4½s 4,000 ..... 93½
C & O R & A div 1st conv 4s 2,000 ..... 91⅝
Chi & Alt 3½s 2,000 ..... 63⅜
C, B & Q gen 4s 1,000 ..... 95⅝
10,000 ..... 95¾
5,000 ..... 95⅝
C, B. & Q joint 4s 16,000 ..... 93⅝
5,000 ..... 93⅝
3,000 ..... 93⅝
5,000 ..... 95⅝
Denver div 4s 1,000 ..... 99½
Chi Gt Wes 4s 7,000 ..... 75⅝
C, M & St P conv 4½s, sub rcts, full paid 30,000 ..... 106½
19,000 ..... 105⅞
33,000 106
70,000 ..... 106½
1,500 106
3,500 106
50,000 ..... 106¼
70,000 ..... 106⅜
C & P W 5s 1,000 ..... 104½
C & N gen 3½s 1,000 84
gen 4s 6,000 ..... 96½
deb 5s, 1921 2,000 ..... 104⅜
C & N M, S & N W 1st 4s 5,000 93
C, R I & P Ry ref 4s 16,000 ..... 87¼
3,000 ..... 87⅛
1,000 ..... 87⅜
1,000 ..... 87½
C, R I & P R R 4s 33,000 ..... 69¼
5,000 ..... 69½
5,000 ..... 69¾
2,000 ..... 69⅝
10,000 ..... 69¼
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 2,000 ..... 91½
C, F & I gen 5s 1,000 ..... 98⅝
Col Indus 5s 8,000 ..... 84⅞
2,000 85
Cont Coal s f 5s 1,000 ..... 97½
C & S ref & ext 4½s 7,000s20f 94⅝
8,000 ..... 94⅝
Corn Prod ref s f 5s, 1934 1,000 93
D & H conv 4s 1,000 ..... 97½
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s 1,000 82
Dis Sec Corp 5s 2,000 ..... 74⅝
1,000 ..... 74½
10,000 ..... 74⅝
Du Pont de Nem Pwd 4½s 10,000 ..... 91½
5,000 ..... 91¼
7,000 91
10,000 ..... 90¾
Erie 1st conv 4s 2,000 ..... 88⅛
registered 1,000 85
Erie conv 4s, ser A 15,000 88
series B 7,000 ..... 79½

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brewster Plot Lease in Times Square Canceled — Big Twenty-fifth Street Loft in $1,000,000 Deal — Rockefeller, Jr., Takes Title — Active Bronx and Suburban Market.

All of the projected improvements, which included everything from a restaurant and concert hall to an elaborate amphitheatre, suggested from time to time during the last two years, to the old Brewster carriage factory building on Broadway, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, have been abandoned. The Atlas Development Company, of which John Ohmeis held a controlling interest, it was ascertained yesterday, has given up the twenty-one years' lease held on the property, and it has just been taken back by the owner, John S. Sutphen.

In view of the many schemes projected for the property, the news that the lease had been abandoned came as a surprise to many who have witnessed the rapid changes in the Times Square district. The old Brewster plot, however, is an unusually large one, requiring an investment of more than ordinary magnitude either to properly remodel the factory structure for modern-day uses or to put up a high-class building, and the difficulty in finding capital for such a large undertaking has finally led the lessees to give up the property.

The Sutphen property embraces all of the westerly Broadway block front except the fifty-foot corner at Forty-eighth Street. The Broadway frontage is 155.7 feet, 276 feet on Forty-seventh Street and 75 feet on Forty-eighth Street, abutting the Forty-eighth Street corner parcel. The Atlas Development Company took a twenty-one years' lease of the property on Sept. 1, 1910, paying $50,000 for the first year and $125,000 for each succeeding year. Over a year ago plans were filed for remodeling the old five-story factory into a restaurant and music hall, and another time it was reported that a syndicate of Western capitalists was negotiating to take over the lease and erect a novel amusement resort, with an elaborate German garden and other features. Since the Brewster concern vacated the building, about two years ago, the property has been vacant.

$1,000,000 Loft Zone Deal.

The best loft deal in the mid-town commercial section that has been made in some time, and which evidently forecasts a revival of realty activity, was closed yesterday by John H. Berry, who sold the twelve-story building at 45 to 51 West Twenty-fifth Street, being 125 feet from the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue. It was bought by John J. Gibbons of the firm of Gilman, Collamere & Co., being sold for the Building and Engineering Company, of which William H. Birkmire is President and Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., Treasurer. The loft covers a plot 100 by 98.9.

Mr. Gibbons gives in part payment his country estate, known as Shoreacres, located on the Shrewsbury River, near Little Silver, N. J. The estate consists of over fifty acres, having over 5,000 feet of water frontage. Besides a forty-room house there are also a greenhouse, gardener's dwelling, garage, gatekeeper's lodge, and boathouse. The aggregate value of the properties represents a valuation of over $1,000,000.

Melvin C. Palliser was the attorney for Mr. Gibbons, and W. H. P. Oliver of Alexander & Green represented the Building and Engineering Company in the drawing of the contracts.

Heights Apartment in Trade.

The recently completed six-story apartment house at 516 and 518 West 169th Street has been sold by Aaron Goodman to an investor. The structure, which occupies a plot 50 by 85, is located 95 feet east of Audubon Avenue. In part payment the buyer gave a plot 57.6 by 95 on the north side of 171st Street, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue. James E. Barry & Co. were the brokers.

Buyer for Heights Dwelling.

The Duff & Brown Company have sold for Simon Myers 540 West 150th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 15 by 100, to M. Berhholz for occupancy.

Lexington Avenue Corner Sold.

The demand for Lexington Avenue property, in view of the work on the new subway line, continues steady. To the number of sales made within the last few weeks has just been added another, the five-story flat on the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street having been purchased by Albert J. Adams from Sarah A. Jefferson. The plot is 26 by 100.11, and the new owner took title yesterday.

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Takes Title.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., took title yesterday to the dwelling at 16 West Fifty-fourth Street from Albert J. Milbank, executor of the estate of Elizabeth M. Cauldwell. The plot is 25 by 100.5 and adjoins the new residence nearing completion for Mr. Rockefeller.

Bronx Borough.

William Greenberg has resold to a client of Alexander Selkin and Bernard Lichtig 608 Union Avenue, a four-story two-family brick house on a lot 17.5 by 90.

Ernst & Cahn have sold 2 story and basement two-family dwelling known as 2,911 Heath Avenue, on a lot 17.10 by 90.

Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Church Society has decided to sell the old York Street M. E. Church at the corner of York and Gold Streets. For twenty-five years the changes of population in the locality have been marked and rapid, so that the church has been dependent upon the Church Society. The property is valued at $45,000.

Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, filed papers in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn yesterday, showing that a mortgage for $200,000 on the new ball park at Bedford Avenue and Montgomery Street had been effected with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

The question of awarding the contract for the new Brooklyn municipal building to McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, the firm of architects selected by Borough President Steers, will come up before the Board of Estimate to-day.

The McInerney-Kinck Realty Company has sold the plot on the southeast corner of Ocean Avenue and Dorchester Road, 50 by 120, to a client, who will erect a residence for his occupancy. The consideration was $12,500.

Long Island.

Leslie J. Dodds of Chicago has purchased from the Rickert-Finlay Realty Company for investment the plot, with 312 feet frontage, on the southwest corner of Park Road and Nassau Road, Kensington, Great Neck, for a consideration of $9,000.

The T. B. Ackerson Company has sold at Brightwaters a 150-foot plot on the northeast corner of Orchard Drive and Woodland Drive, in the Lake section, to Richard A. White; also a 50-foot plot on the east side of South Bay Avenue, north of Neptune Court, in the bay section, to Sarah Compton.

S. S. Childs Buys Jersey Estate.

Samuel S. Childs, President of the Childs Restaurant Company, has purchased the country estate of J. E. Hulshizer, on Bankers Mountain, Bernardsville, N. J.

The property, which is considered one of the finest estates in that section of New Jersey, consists of about 118 acres at an elevation of 800 feet, and a stone mansion containing about forty rooms.

Adjoining the property are the homes of George A. Gaston, Dean Sage, and Mrs. R. C. Nichols. The J. W. Lent Agency negotiated the transaction.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store and basement, 1 Cedar Street, to George Woodmansee; the store and basement, 219 Pearl Street, and 2 Platt Street, to Van Vechten & Bayne.

William J. Roome & Co. have leased the store at 385 Sixth Avenue to the Metropolitan Trunk & Leather Goods Shop for a term of years. Also the store at 61 West Thirty-seventh Street to the Marsala Company.

The Rich estate has leased through Herbert Carpenter, 102 West Twenty-eighth Street, a three-story brick dwelling, to J. Walters. The building will be remodeled into stores and lofts.

Frederick L. Brown has leased the four-story building 216 West Seventy-second Street. The structure will be used as a branch of the Brown School of Tutoring. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased the following dwellings: 17 East Sixty-fifth Street, for Louis J. Pooler to Mrs. R. H. Richardson; 114 East Seventy-eighth Street, for Robert E. Roosevelt to Charles Hitchcock, Jr.; 131 East Fifty-fifth Street, the five-story American basement, for George H. McLean to Grosvenor Nicholas.

Realty Notes.

The Commissioners in the proceedings to open Thirty-ninth Street, between Thirteenth Avenue and West Street, and Fortieth Street, between Fourteenth Avenue and West Street, Brooklyn, have announced that their final report will be presented to the Supreme Court for confirmation on Sept. 30.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented for George Peabody Wetmore and others, the Parker cottage on Parker Avenue, Newport, R. I., to J. Fred Pierson, Jr., for the season of 1913.

The Dayton Realty Company has opened offices at 132 Nassau Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Woodlawn Av, n e corner of Green Village Road, 300x210x irregular, at Madison, N. J.; executor's sale, to George Davison, $4,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Grand St, 25, s e corner of Thompson St, 26x72.8, three and four story tenements and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Warnecke, $15,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

124th St, 232 and 234 East, s s, 360 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.11, two three-story dwellings, one-story rear building; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, M. C. Stewart, $23,079.

57th St, 563 West, n s, 50 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x75.5, three-story tenement and store; also

11th Av, 844, e s, 75 ft n of 57th St, 25x66.8, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the Rural Securities Co., a party in interest, $17,500.

11th Av, 842, e s, 50.5 ft n of 57th St, 25x50, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, K. F. Reynard, $13,500.

By Henry Brady.

34th St, 163 West, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 23x98.9, five-story tenement and stores, one and two story extension; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which W. L. Sutphin had on June 28, 1912, or since; adjourned sine die.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Concord Av, 337, w s, 173.4 ft s of 142d St, 16.8x100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. C. Kurzman, $5,500.

Amundsen Av, w s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100, Wakefield; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edor Johanson, $800.

By J. H. Mayers.

Webster Av, 4,300, e s, 90.1 ft n of 236th St, 59.5x100.3x50x120.11, two-story dwelling and vacant; partition, to William H. Mullen, $2,825.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

66TH ST, 42 East, for an eight-story apartment, 80.1x83.11; Jackson Realty Co., 54 East 9th St, owner; E. Roth, 507 5th Av, architect; cost $100,000

67TH ST, n w corner of Central Park West, for a twelve-story apartment, 75.6x90; Owners' Building Co., 43 Cedar St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost $275,000

BYRON AV, s e corner of 235th St, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 24x35.4; Rocco V. Salerno, 625 East 183d St, owner; George M. Huss, 65 Morningside Av, architect; cost $2,000

161ST ST, s s, 32 ft w of Sherman Av, for a two-story brick car facility building, 92x22; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., 45th St. and Lexington Av, owner; J. C. Bailey, Goldens Bridge, architect; cost .$12,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 46th St, to a three-story store and loft; J. M. Mantel and E. Wood, Bordeaux, France, owners; J. O. Westervelt, 36 West 34th St, architect; cost $10,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 77, s e corner of 98th St, 25.6 x100; Emanuel Arnstein et al. to Jacob Hertzberg, 223 West 121st St, (mtg $44,000,) Sept. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SEAMAN AV, n s, 458.5 ft e of Bolton Road, runs n w 135.9 and again n w 136.2 to s s of Prescott Av x n e 150x s e 158.5 and again s e 158.11 to Seaman Av x w 150 to beginning; Seaman Av, n s, 288.8 ft e of Bolton Road, runs e 100 and 120.4x n e 101.10x n w 136.2 to Prescott Av x s w 200x s e 210.2 to beginning; 209th St, n e s, 100 ft s e of 10th Av, 100x99.11; 210th St, n e s, 100 ft s of 10th Av, 100x90.11; Mermilye Av, s w corner of Hawthorne St, 100x100; Post Av, n e corner of Academy St, 100x100; Vermilye Av, s w corner of Emerson St, 100x300 to n s of Sherman Av; Fanny M. McCreery to James McCreery Realty Corporation, 114 West 42d St, B. & S. and confirmation deed, Sept. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

VERMILYE AV, s w corner of Emerson St, 100x300 to n s of Sherman Av; James McCreery Realty Corporation to Gustavus L. Lawrence, 2,228 Broadway, B. and S. and C. A. G., (mtg $100,000,) Sept. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

3D AV, 1,697, e s, 25x100; Mallie Erde to Wolf Somerstein, 127 East 117th St, ½ part, Sept. 24; attorneys, Goetz & J., 302 Broadway....$1

8TH ST, 326 East, s s, 21.9x97.6; Morris Kronovet and others to Jacob Udkowitz, 326 East 8th St, (mtg $16,000,) Aug. 1; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway $100

29TH ST, 308 and 310 East, s s, 41.8x98.9, (foreclosure July 25;) Michael J. McQueen, referee, to Mary D. Schneer, 690 Cauldwell Av, (mtg $40,000 and all liens,) Aug. 20; attorneys, Ruokay & R., 31 Liberty St.$42,500

54TH ST, 16 West, s s, 25x100.5; Albert G. Milbank et al, executors of Elizabeth M. Cauldwell, to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 13 West 54th St, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

62D ST, 314 East, s s, 25x100.5, (foreclosure Sept. 10;) Frederick J Swift, referee, to Sigmund Tynberg, 1,329 Madison Av, Sept. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $15,000

73D ST, 102 East, s s, 18x102.2; Margaret D. Achenbach to Anna M. Hoffman, daughter party first part, and wife of Walter E. Hoffman, 102 East 73d St, (mtg $25,000,) Sept. 25; attorneys, Simpson & Cardozo, 111 Broadway .....Gift

83TH ST, s s, 325.6 ft w of West End Av, 40.6x102.2; John H. Stoutenburgh to Leo E. Ostro, 334 West 85th St, June 20; attorney, J. H. Stoutenburgh, 140 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Leo E. Ostro to Aldebaran Co., 140 Nassau St, (mtg $90,000,) July 22; attorney, same $1

96TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 26x100.11; Sarah A. Jefferson to Albert J. Adams, 53 Rockland Av, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $20,000,) Sept. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

97TH ST, 116 East, s s, 25x100.11; Eliphalet L. Davis to James L. Van Sant, at White Plains, N. Y., (mtg $22,500,) March 5; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway.....$100

97TH ST, 327 East, n s, 25x100.11; Robert Kelterborn to Henry W. Wenson, 327 East 97th St, (mtg $16,500,) Sept. 24; attorney, M. Kronacher, 256 Broadway $100

104TH ST, 135 East, n s, 16.8x100.11; Louisa Joutel to Sophie Glaser, 147 East 103d St, Sept. 25; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 51 Chambers St.....$100

117TH ST, 312 West, s s, 26.8x100.11; Joseph Hirschfeld to Julia F. Coman, 103 Charles St, (mtg $18,000,) Sept. 24; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St.....$100

131ST ST, 115 West, n s, 18x99.11; E. Loewenthal & Son to Blanche Leake, at Pelham Manor, N. Y., (mtg $13,500,) July 3.....$100

153D ST, 465 West, n s, 19x99.11; Joseph Jordan to Joseph A. Jordan, 237 Broadway, Jan. 31, 1910 .....$1

134TH ST, 77 and 79 West, n s, 35x99.11; Peter W. Burney to Peter R. Burney, 56 West 135th St, Sept. 16; attorney, E. J. Zwilling, 346 Broadway $1

137TH ST, 241 West, n s, 10x99.11; Grace S. Wells to Colman Faludy, 241 West 137th St, (mtg $13,000,) B. & S., Sept. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.$1

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Paul H. Fairchild, Passaic, N. J., B. and S., all attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $12,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, 4,436, e s, 25x128.3; Carmine Giannini to Paul Sanator, 1,273 Stebbins Av, Sept. 16, prior mtg $5,000, due as per bond; attorney, J. De Hart, 1,039 Fox St $800

14TH ST, n s, Lot 590, map of Wakefield, 100x114; James McSorley to William T. Morrison, trustee, 849 Manida St, due as per bond, Sept. 24; attorney, Hy. W. Kiralfy, 391 East 149th St $2,000

135TH ST, s s, 161 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 39x100; Jacob Hindes to David Zipkin, 22 Mount Morris Park West, prior mtg $28,000, 5 years, 6 p. c., Sept. 24; attorneys, Arnstein, L. & P., 128 Broadway $10,000

159TH ST, 522 East, 48x100; Fanny Gruen to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 25, due as per bond.....$30,000

159TH ST, 526 East, 52x100; Fanny Gruen to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 25, due as per bond.....$33,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,136, north store, &c.; Augusta Joachim to Joseph Kraus, 522 West 136th St, 4 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorney, Max Weinstein, 111 Broadway $1,200

BROADWAY, n w corner of 34th St, 3d floor; David P. Leahy Realty Co. to George C. McBride, Newark, N. J., 3 years from May 1, 1912; address, 1,313 Broadway $3,700

BROADWAY, w s, 100.11 ft n of 99th St, 99.3x —, the land; William E. D. Stokes to Quincy Amusement Co., 1,441 Broadway, 21 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorney, William E. Jacobs, 135 Broadway $12,500

GREAT JONES ST, 56, store, &c.; U. U. Tompkins estate to John Matthews, 8 St. Mark's Place, 5 years from May 1, 1912; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av $2,100

MONROE ST, 275, store and basement; Charles Raab to Elisha Shamroy, on premises, 3 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, L. Nahemew, 302 Broadway $1,000

STANTON ST, 273 and 275, corner store; Columbia St, 102, stores, three and four, and basement under four; Meyer Schwartzreick to Mayer Sheiovitz and another, 110 Lewis St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av. $1,500

3D AV, 2,322, store and basement; Ray H. Winsten to Frank Morris, 229 East 126th St, 9 9-12 years from July 15, 1912; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av $2,200

9TH ST, 729 and 731 East, stores, &c.; William Lefkowitz to Charles Weingroff, 247 Broome St, 5 years from Oct. 1, '12; attorneys, Paskus, C. & G., 2 Rector St.....$540

10TH AV, 295, all; Francis J. Markham and another to Daniel Meehan, 38 West 88th St, 12 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $1,500

12TH ST, 528 East, east store and basement; Asher Shapiro and others to Samuel Stern, 514 East 12th St, 2 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av $480

13TH ST, 508 to 510 East, all; Polvick Realty Co. to Antonio Di Rosario and another, 510 East 13th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorney, E. M. Vickers, 192 Bowery $4,920

14TH ST, 108 West, second and third lofts; Joseph Thompson to Lewis Vagnier, 268 West 23d St, 3 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, L. Vagnier, 268 West 23d St.....$1,500

23D ST, 24 West, part of building; Aaron Kosofsky to Samuel Kohn, 357 Vernon Av, Brooklyn, N. Y., 4 8-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1912; attorneys, Bogart & B., 61 Park Row. $4,500

126TH ST, 324 and 326 West, store, &c.; Isaac Specter, to Kovark and Malkon, 324 West 126th St, 5 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, A. S. Wasserman, 200 Bradhurst Av.....$900

138TH ST, n e corner of Lenox Av, store and basement; Martha Blond to Isaac Goldgraber, 68 West 117th St, 7 years from Dec. 19, 1915; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St. and Amsterdam Av $1,650

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BARNES AV, e s, 64 ft n of 230th St, 50.10x105; Hugo C. Cook against Edward Mallphant, owner and contractor $1,000

BARNES AV, e s, 64 ft n of 230th St, 50.10x105; Westchester Woodworking Co. against Edward Mallphant, owner and contractor..$214

BARNES AV, e s, 54 ft n of 230th St, 50.10x105; Klenert & Rosenbluth against Edward Malethant, owner and contractor.....$198

CHAMBERS ST, 177 and 179; Angelo Maggio against David W. Lewis, owner; Hobart F. Clark, contractor $65

FULTON ST, 246; Angelo Maggio against Louisa M. and Robert J. Livingston, owners; Hobart F. Clark, contractor.....$77

FULTON ST, 248; Angelo Maggio against Louisa M. Gerry, owner; Hobart F. Clark, contractor $77

GUNTHER AV, w s, 100 ft s of Edenwald Av, 25x100; William B. Thompson against Catherine Wheeler, owner and contractor; Hugo Larsan, contractor $366

MURRAY ST, 2; Angelo Maggio against George Munroe, owner; Hobart F. Clark, contractor. $45

WALES AV, 520; M. Buellesbach and others against Reedy Construction Co., owner; Michael T. Reedy, owner and contractor...$126

30TH ST, 145 to 149 West; Thomas Galligan, Inc., against Karnack Realty Co., owner and contractor $993

76TH ST, 301 West; Benjamin Lewin and others against Roberta A. Faber, owner; Amsterdam Building Co., Inc., contractor.....$125

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

23D ST, 34 East; Porsth Electric Co. against Alfred E. Schermerhorn and others, Oct. 3, 1911, (canceled) $20

SAME PROPERTY; Radley Steel Construction Co. against John Doe and others, Oct. 3, 1911, (canceled) $92

217TH ST, s s, whole front between Broadway and Columbus Av; Phoenix Color Works against Third Avenue Railroad Co. and others, Aug. 16, 1912, (by bond).....$287

LIS PENDENS.

AMSTERDAM AV, 206 and 208; Max Elsman against Blackwood Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elsman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

BROADWAY, w s, 100 ft n of 125th St, 41.8x100; New York Life Insurance Co. against Cora B. Redfern and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

EASTBURN AV, w s, 43.4 ft n of 173d St, 25x95; Janet Maller against Henrietta Frohne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. P. Botty.

JACKSON AV, w s, 295.7 ft s of 165th St, 18.3x75; Smith Williamson against Nellie H. Donohue and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Bell.

107TH ST, 66 and 68 West, two actions; Wilson Marshall against George B. Hayes and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Dutton & Kilsheimer.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 153 and 155, e s, 50.2x100; George A. Branigan to Mutual Life Insurance Co of New York, 34 Nassau St, Sept. 25, due as per bond.....$5,000

MADISON AV, 687, e s, 25x63; Erada Realty Co to Edward E. Black, Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway..$7,000

SCAMMELL ST, n e corner of Cherry St, 47.1x 23.9; Edward J. Russell to American Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, 147 East 125th St, installments, 6 p. c., Sept. 17; attorney, M. S Cohen, 302 Broadway.....$1,000

SHERMAN AV, n w corner of Academy St, 100x100; Dyckman Construction Co to Minturn P. Collins, Harrison, N. Y., July 2, due July 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. W. Collins, 63 Wall St.....$71,500

VERMILYE AV, s w corner of Emerson St, 100x300; Gustavus L. Lawrence to James McCreery Realty Corporation, 112 West End Av, 3 years, Sept. 25; attorney, E. G. Kremer, 1 Wall St $100,000

8TH ST, s s, 412.3 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9x97.6; Jacob Udkowitz to Morris Kronovet and another, 127 Hooper St, Brooklyn, Sept. 25, prior mtg $16,000, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, A. S. Jaffee, 198 Broadway.....$4,100

9TH ST, n s, 308.10 ft w of 5th Av, 25.8x92.5; Anacleto Sernocolino to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Sept. 24, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Meyer Auerbach, 42 Broadway.....$20,000

47TH ST, s s, 512.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.5; Benven Realty Co. to Rudolph A. Rodel, 226 West 106th St, Sept. 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Weinberger, 160 West 28th St..$5,000

72D ST, n s, 60 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Laura Hoag to Alice H. Briggs, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Sept. 16, 2 years; attorneys, Henning & E., Saratoga Springs, N. Y..$4,000

99TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 26x100.11; Albert J. Adams to Sarah A. Jefferson, 175 West 72d St, prior mtg $20,000, Sept. 16, due March 26, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

110TH ST, 158 East, 25x100; Salvatore Isalli to Frank Lamortes, 201 East 125th St, Sept. 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. H. Pinto, 2 Rector St $2,750

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Jacob Axelrod, 276 Riverside Drive, prior mtg $66,500, Sept. 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway $7,500

150TH ST, s s, 435.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11; Lena Gross to Frank A. Koefler, 44 West 8th St, Sept. 25, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & Ax, 119 Nassau St.....$9,000

163D ST, 440 West, 25x112.6; Ada Meyer to Maurice Cohen and another, Crestwood, N. J., Sept. 1, prior mtg $20,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. A. Isaacs, 27 William St..$5,600

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, w s, 429.10 ft n of 183d St, 42x100; Picken Building Co. to Bronx Savings Bank, 429 Tremont Av, 5 years, Sept. 25; attorney, Title Insuranec Co., 135 Broadway.....$29,000

BEDFORD PARK BOULEVARD, s s, 99.1 ft e of Webster Av, 97.8x100.6x95.9x100; Harry Linn to Church E. Gates & Co., 227 Mott Av, Sept. 15, due, &c, as per bond; attorneys, E. & L. Barnard, 271 Broadway.....$25,000

CASTLE HILL AV, s e corner of 12th St, 58x105; William Beck to Annie A. Kimber and another, trustee, 1,103 Forest Av, Sept. 25, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

GLEBE AV, s w corner of Starling Av, 86.11x 88.8x36.7x86.8; Isabel C. Reid to Josephine and Mary Riehm, 941 Tinton Av, (prior mtg $7,000,) Sept. 24, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,700

HUGHES AV, s e corner of 179th St, 100x175; Bertha L. and Leo E. Ostro to Flordave Realty Co., 91 William St, Sept. 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 309 Broadway $20,000

HUGHES AV, s e corner of 179th St, 100x175; Bertha L. and Leo E. Ostro to Flordave Realty Co., 91 William St. (prior mtg $20,000,) Sept. 20, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 309 Broadway....$11,823

HUGHES AV, s e corner of 179th St, 100x175; Bertha L. and Leo E. Ostro to Flordave Realty Co., 91 William St, (prior mtgs $31,823,) Sept. 24, due March 20, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 309 Broadway. $10,000

UNION AV, s e corner of 156th St, 91x25; Marie E. Schober to Josephine Riehm, 1,132 Union Av, Sept. 24, prior mtg $14,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$750

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 90.11 ft s of 168th St, 24.5x140; Mary A. Howley to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Sept. 25, 5 years; $10,000

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Reduce Plumbing Bills

We will PROVE how. The Sole Plumbing Inspection System, 1,633 Park Av. 'Phone, 569—Harlem.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auct.

192 Broadway

Will offer at auction at 12 o'clock noon,

Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1912

at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

116 West 119th St.

3-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 18 x abt. 51 x 100.11.

9 West 128th St.

2-story French roof and basement high-stoop frame dwelling, 19.0½ x abt. 40 x 99.11.

11 West 128th St.

3-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 18.5½ x 48.7½ x 99.11.

70% CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4½% FOR THREE YEARS

Attorneys, SPROULL, HARMER & SPROULL, No. 1 Madison Avenue.

Particulars and Permits of Auctioneers, 192 Broadway. Telephone Cort. 2481.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—A small cottage, furnished with every modern convenience, located in residential district in Elizabeth, Rahway, Plainfield, Summit, Perth Amboy, Bound Brook, or Princeton, N. J.; only modern house wanted; couple, without children, ready to rent for three months. Y 148 Times.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FACE BRICK

Water, having penetrated through the joints to the back of a wall built of bricks that are too impervious, works its way to the interior wall surfaces.

Seepage, sweating, condensation and interior evaporation produce a condition of continuous saturation in such walls. This condition is aggravated in Winter construction. All trouble is avoided where Hydraulic-Press Bricks are used.

ALLENTOWN PORTLAND CEMENT
Ground especially fine.

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A HOME LIKE THIS $1,500

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Private House for Sale or Rent.

Finest block on the Heights. 144th St. Sell cheap or rent for $1,000 a year. MOORE, SCHUTTE CO., 1,685 Amsterdam Av. (144th St.)

With loan, 39.6x100, 207th St., near Broadway; excavated ready to build; big future. Sterling Realty Co., 208 Broadway, owners.

Below 14th St.

Block front, Morton, Washington, Greenwich Sts.; vacant, or will build to suit. Charles Laue, 38 Fulton St.

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Buy direct from builders, at bargain price, ten-family, five-story new apartment; rent $8,800 annually; mortgage $220,000, 5 per cent., 5 years. Graham, 856 Whitlock Av., Bronx. Write for information.

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FOR THE
HOMESEEKER!

An ideal home in the park section of Brooklyn, 30 minutes from N. Y. City Hall; 5-cent fare. $100 DOWN, BALANCE SAME AS RENT. A perfect house, finely finished; handsomely decorated; pleasant surroundings, on a beautiful boulevard; built of brick and stone; 7 rooms, tiled bath and vestibule, parquet floors, hardwood trim, water, sewer, gas, electricity, large piazza; on the line of the new subway; one block from express station; certain of rapid increase in valuation; send for particulars and inspect the property at once. Opportunity, Box Z 295 Times Downtown.

Value $4,250 One Family Brick, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, including parquet floors, fronting on wide parked avenue. Public Service Commission have established Subway station on block. A rare bargain. Out-of-town clients orders immediate sale. Price, $3600

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Rent.—Residence, with garage, ample grounds, beautiful situation, healthy location, on 86th St., between 2d and Ridge Boulevard, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. Archibald Montgomery, 15 East 8th St., Brooklyn.

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BEAUTIFUL HOUSES NEAR WATER.

L. I. Sound; 32 minutes from Penn. Sta. Water-front rights to fine bathing beach; near station; dock for motor boat or yacht; electricity and gas; cement sidewalks and sewerage; select neighborhood. Price $4,200 to $7,750; terms $250 cash; balance $30 or more monthly; title perfect. Descriptive book mailed on request. Address SHORE FRONT, 248 West 34th St. 1760 Greeley.

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Electric R. R., high altitude; will sell cottage of 6 rooms and bath; large plot; shade trees; $4,200; $250 cash, $25 monthly; fully improved; highly restricted; water rights, at BEECHHURST; appointment any day. Cleveland, 250 Times Downtown.

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Estate of 100 Acres and Improvements, situated equi-distant between Briarcliff and Pleasantville Stations, Westchester Co.

The price quoted is about one-half the value of the property and has been determined to effect a quick sale.

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Cottage containing 9 rooms, every modern improvement; large garden and plenty of fruit, garage, &c.; one hour out, five minutes from station; bargain at $5,000. For particulars apply Briarcliff Realty Co., 12 East 42nd St. 'Phone 7,071 Bryant.

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One hour out; charming Colonial dwelling; 2 baths, all improvements; stable, chicken house, ice house; 22 acres or more; orchard, berries, grapes, &c.; partly wooded; magnificent country views; owner very anxious to sell; price $35,000.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 12 East 42nd St.

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Beautiful old-fashioned country home; 24 acres; extensive views of surrounding country and Sound; fruit orchard, large shade trees; dwelling, 14 rooms; stable and outbuildings. Bargain.

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440 4th Ave., S. W. Cor. 30th St.
16 story, 9,350 sq. ft. area.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY NOV. 1, 1912
LOFTS—OFFICES—SHOWROOMS
5 LARGE SKYLIGHTS ON TOP FLOOR.
STORE AND FOUR FLOORS TO BE OCCUPIED BY
PASSAVANT & CO.
SUPERB NORTH LIGHT
EXCEPTIONAL SHIPPING FACILITIES
Lowest Insurance Rates. Automatic Sprinklers,
Complete Supervisory Service.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON FOURTH AVENUE.
Seven elevators, equipped with latest signal devices.
Not a piece of wood has been used in this building. Metal trim throughout.
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Every foot of floor space is available for use, increasing the efficiency of employes. 80% heat is guaranteed, insuring the free running of ink on presses when work begins. Combination rate for consumption of electricity, insuring the lowest cost. Columns wide apart, giving proper space for large presses. Passenger and freight elevators, with separate entrances.

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The "CAMBRIDGE" is unique in being the only office building with handsomely CARPETED HALLS and burlapped walls. The service is first class in every particular.

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840 Broadway, Cor. 13th St., 50x100
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For exceptional tenants concessions would be made.

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830 Broadway, near 13th St., 28x120
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
114 Liberty St. and 41 East 41st St.

115 Liberty St.
to rent for a term of years,
5-story business building,
25x100; also
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4-story business building, 37x80.
Apply to
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Large Store For Rent.
High-Class Business Street.
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You are interested in light lofts, fireproof buildings, with cheap power and excellent shipping facilities, in best labor district. **Illustrated booklet "Economy" sent free.** Address "Manager," Renting Department.
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4½ vacant lots, stable, 26 stalls, garage 44x92, 2 lofts 46x95; also building 24x92; between 19th-20th Sts., Aves. A and B. JOHN U. BROOKMAN, Owner, 38 Wall St.

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Stores and floors, with living apartments. Reasonable rent. Weill Co., 264 West 34th St.

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No. 256 West; very light; about 25x90; steam heat; elevator; well-kept building; rent, $1,100.

EAST RIVER LOTS, with bulkhead, centrally located. FIRST AVENUE, four corner lots, with buildings. SOUTH STREET, three large, bright lofts. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

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Three-story stable and loft building to let; 40x75; yard in front 50x60; reasonable rent. Apply in Iron Shop, 538 East 119th St.

Will sublet at low figures two large OFFICE ROOMS in new Whitehall Building; harbor front; fine light. Y 144 Times.

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MANHATTAN—East Side.

MALVERN HALL,
Gramercy Park
Studio Apartments.
Two rooms and bath, including service. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

142-146 East 27th St.
Housekeeping Elevator Apartments
2-4-5-6 Rooms & Bath
Rents $35 to $65.
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QUITE DISCOURAGING ! !
So it is with KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS ! ! Something always lacking—one thing or another. Not so with ours. We have New York's most complete, up-to-date, commodious 2-3 room KITCHENETTE SUITES. Maid service. Rents $809-$950.

995 Madison Av., N. E. Cor. 77th St.
HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF BUILDING. Light rooms and three baths; all sunny and very quiet sleeping rooms; every modern improvement. Superintendent on premises, or your own broker.

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Northwest corner Park Av. and 65 St.; handsome eight-room suite, all outside rooms; modern in all appointments; $2,200. Superintendent.

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55 EAST 65TH ST.
Apartment of 8 rooms, all outside, with southerly and westerly exposure. Private stock; $1,750.

To Let.—House in West 56th St. Box 117, Hotel Chelsea.

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160 EAST 91ST STREET
LOVELY SUITES FOR REFINED TENANTS OF MODERATE MEANS. TASTEFUL DECORATIONS. POLITE ATTENDANTS.
UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
TO LET; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
2 Rooms and bath, small inside.....$16 to $18.00
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TWO OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
Night and day service.
MEALS SERVED IN HANDSOME DINING ROOM IF PREFERRED.

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Rents $1,200-$1,600.
All night service.
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624 Fifth Ave.,
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Large non-housekeeping apartment
6 rooms and 3 baths.
ALSO
Small Apartment,
2 rooms with bath.
Apply on premises or to
Herman L. R. Edgar
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17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

NEW DUPLEX APARTMENTS
128 EAST 60TH ST.
3 APARTMENTS REMAINING in this splendid, beautiful, new, fireproof, exclusive house. Only 8 Apartments in Building
RENTS $4,000 to $4,500
for
11 Rooms and 4 Baths
with fireplaces and most modern appointments throughout
THIS house will be known as the finest equipped and best run Apartment house in the city.
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, Agent,
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THE Carrollton
Cor. Madison Ave. & 76th Street.
In the Finest Residential District.
5 TO 8 VERY LARGE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.
Light all around.
Rents $900 to $1,800.
Apply on premises, or
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"The Southern"
Madison Ave., 61st to 62nd St.
Several attractive non-housekeeping apartments of 1 to 4 rooms and bath. Including Service.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
Henry D. Winans & May, Agents,
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BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.
APARTMENT HOTEL
2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 large light room apartments, with baths; furnished or unfurnished; with full service, $7.50 to $60 per week.

GRAMERCY COURT
152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $70. Apply on premises.

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5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
Attractive Apartments of 8, 9, and 10 rooms and bath; open plumbing; all modern improvements; elevator service for maids.
HOUSES BEING RENOVATED.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
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CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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Offers for Rent the Following Apartments:

925 Park Ave	Eleven Rooms. Rent, $4,500.
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257 W. 86th St	2 Rooms, $900.
130 E. 67th St	8 Rooms, $2,500.
140 W. 57th St	4 Rooms, $900.
80 W. 40th St	11 Rooms, $3,600.
36 E. 40th St	3 Rooms, $1,000.
18 E. 57th St	2 to 8 Rooms. $2,200 to $4,500.
21-3 W. 30th St	3 Rooms, $1,100 to $1,400.
	Four Rooms, Rent, $1,000.
	Four Rooms, Rent $720.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments,
Most Attractive House in New York.
507 Madison Avenue,
Southeast Corner 53rd Street.
Convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels and shopping centres; 1, 2, 3 and 4 large, airy outside rooms, with bath, modern in detail. Day and night elevator attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Special restaurant feature, so that if desired meals may be served in the apartments.
Rents from $600 to $1,320
Agent always on premises.
'Phone Plaza 6070.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS, $45, $55, and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

Fifth Ave., Corner 101st St.
Beautiful situation, facing Central Park. Corner suites, seven rooms.....$50
Other suites, six rooms.....$32.50

1,051 Park Ave.
Near 85th St.,
Six rooms and bath, $25.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

The Berkshire
500 Madison Ave., Cor. 52d St.
Elegant fifth floor corner apartment, reception hall and 10 large rooms, $4,000 per annum. Also an eight-room apartment, $2,400 per annum. Tel. J. H. MORAN, 1016 Plaza.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
STUDIO BUILDING Near Park Ave.
High class elevator Apartments of 1 and 2 large, light rooms and bath, with chambermaid service; rental $420-$900 per year.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

1,270 Madison Av. (Cor. 91st.)
Second floor Corner Apartment, seven rooms and bath, $840; large, light rooms; elevator and hall service.
Broadway, **REMCO,** 98th Street.

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S. E. cor. 94th St. and Madison Av.
BEAUTIFUL CORNER APARTMENTS
Eight large rooms and bath, modern improvements; all-night elevator service; Park view; moderate rent. Superintendent on premises.

THE CARLTON,
157 East 81ST STREET.
New fireproof elevator apartments; extra large rooms; tiled baths with showers; separate maids; conveniences; telephone; all-night service; $780 up. Superintendent.

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Housekeeping apartments, $1,250-$1,450. Six or seven unusually large, light rooms; extra large closets; fireproof; high-class; elevator.

CORONADO,
Park Avenue corner, elevator apartments; 7-8 rooms; $70-$90 upward. 75 East 81st St.

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237 Lexington Av.; rents, $30 to $45; furnished or unfurnished.
Hibson Co., 34th St. and Lexington Av.

No. 9 GRAMERCY PARK.
Upper part of large residence, triplex apartment; 10 large rooms, 2 baths; immediate possession. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

89TH ST., 48 EAST,
Southeast corner Madison Av.; eight large rooms and bath, $70; inside apartment, 7 rooms and bath, $50.

19 EAST 57th ST.
Exceptional apartments, one and two rooms and bath, $600 to $1,200, including service. Apply to Supt., GROVES, on premises.

715 MADISON AV., (NEAR 62D ST.)
Non-housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; good service; rent $70; references required.

REDUCED RENTS APARTMENTS
two rooms, bath, $45; three rooms, bath, $55. Rent includes chamber service and heat.
177 MADISON AVENUE.

Madison Ave., 173, (near 34th St.) Five rooms, bath and kitchenette. Rent, $1,100, including heat and service.
Wm. J. Roome & Co., 177 Madison Ave.

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Park Slope Duplex Houses
Separate entrance to each apartment. 7 large all-light rooms and bath. Every improvement. Handsomely decorated. All the comforts and privacy of a one-family dwelling with all conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rent $60.00.
Twenty minutes from Park Row.
Elevated, trolley or Subway.
WALTER L. JOHNSON,
386 Ninth Street.
Between 6th & 7th Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. JAMES PL., NEAR FULTON ST.
Six and seven room modern apartments, $42. Send for booklet. Golden Realty Co., owners.

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Kemp Jones Apartments
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2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS, $22-$45.
Near West Side "L" (155th St.) Station. High-class; every improvement; private telephone, electric light; near park, athletic grounds, boat clubs. Office, Ogden Av., 162d St. Telephone 537 Melrose.

THE EDINBOROUGH.
829 BECK STREET.
4-5 rooms and bath. Apply
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

HUSTON & SPRAKER COMPANY
MADISON AVENUE and 45TH ST.
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THE UMBRIA,
West End Avenue and 82d Street, Northwest Corner.
A twelve-story, fire-proof and sound-proof building. Corner apartment of seven rooms, with two baths. Every room an outside one, 9th floor. View of the Hudson River. Latest conveniences; cedar-lined closet, steam clothes dryer, service elevator, etc.
Rent, $2,300.

CLARENDON,
605-9 West 112th Street,
Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Unusually large rooms; southern exposure; 7 rooms and bath.
Rents, $1,100 to $1,200.

THE WENONAH,
523 West 112th Street,
Near Broadway.
Sleeping rooms grouped. Extra closets; 5 and 7 rooms; 1 and 2 baths.
Rents, $780 to $1,300.

THE CAMPOLYN,
521 West 112th Street,
Near Broadway.
No long hall. Extra lavatories and closets; 5, 6 and 7 rooms; 1 and 2 baths.
Rents, $720 to $1,300.

MARANAMAY,
611-17 West 112th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
Exceptionally large rooms; southern exposure; 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rents, $780 to $1,200.

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S. E. Cor. 54th St. & 7th Av.
RECENTLY COMPLETED.
A High Class Apartment House with All Modern Appointments.
A Few Choice Housekeeping Apartments
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Rental $900 to $1,800
Supt. on Premises. Telephone, 7081—Columbus.
GIBBS & KIRBY, AGENTS.

The LORINGTON APARTMENTS
Central Park West at 70th St.
This modern edifice excels in every detail of equipment and appointments, contributing to the comfort, convenience and safety of its occupants.
ITS WINDOWS OVERLOOK BEAUTIFUL CENTRAL PARK, PROVIDING AN ABUNDANCE OF LIGHT AND AIR AT ALL TIMES. SUITES OF 12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS, $3,600 TO $4,750. CALL FOR PERSONAL INSPECTION OR SEND FOR FLOOR PLANS. 'PHONE, 1930—COLUMBUS.
In Manhattan's Choicest Resident District. Resident Manager.

TWO ROOMS BATH AND KITCHENETTE
$50.00 to $57.50
FURNISHED $10.00 EXTRA
DEARBORN
350 WEST 55TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof
Agent on Premises

Special Concessions
Marc Antony
220 Cathedral Parkway (110th St.) near Broadway.
New Fireproof Building.
Several Suites of
4 Rooms and Bath
All Front Apartments.
Rent $65 up.
One 6 Room Apartment
All Sunny, Outside Rooms.
Rent $1,300
Apply on premises, or
Thomas J. O'Reilly,
Broadway and 109th St.

The Coronet
HIGH-CLASS HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
57 West 58th St.,
Near Central Park.
10-story fireproof building, with extra story for servants; ample elevators, steam heat, cold storage and electric light.
7-8-9-12 Rooms, 2-3 Baths
Rents $1,650 to $3,500.
Apply on premises, your own broker, or HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agts., 569 5th Av.
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"LA ROCHELLE,"
No. 57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof Building, with very large and light Apartments of seven rooms and bath, extra servants' rooms, if required. Appointments and fixtures of the finest quality. Long distance telephone in each apartment. Laundry and steam dryers on top floor. Separate elevator for servants and deliveries. Very handsome entrance hall and reception foyer. All night elevator service. Elevated railroad station, subway and surface cars render the location very accessible to all parts of the city.
7 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $1,600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72nd St.

8 Rooms	The Saxony	$1700
2 Baths	250 W. 82d St., Cor. B'way.	$1900
9 Rooms	De Witt Court	$2500
3 Baths	252-254 W. 82d St.	$2700
8, 9 Rms	The Forres	$1080
1 Bath	N. W. Cor. B'y & 81st St.	$1200
7 Rooms	The Amidon	$1100
1 Bath	N. W. Cor. B'y & 83d St.	$1450
7 Rooms	The Waramaug	$1550
2 Baths	629 West 115th St.	$1500
6 Rooms	The St. Germaine	
1 Bath	200 West 86th St.	$1200
8 Rooms	202-206 West 86th St.	$1200
1 Bath	Near Broadway.	$1300

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co
2277 Broadway, or 128 Broadway

8 & 9 **BEVERLY,**
265 West 81st St.
BET. BROADWAY & WEST END
Large, Light Room Apartments, Every Convenience. Elevator.
RENTS, $1,400 TO $1,600

230 W. 59th St. (Central Park South)
High-class apartments, 8 and 9 large light rooms, with two baths; all improvements; separate service; elevator; private balconies; on Central Park; $1,800 to $2,350. Apply on premises.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT
On first floor Coronet, 57 West 58th St. 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000.

Albert Court
309 and 317 West 93d St.
Near Riverside Drive
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
7 Rooms and 1 Bath, $70-$80.
Elevator and all improvements. Satisfactory references absolutely essential.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Agents,
165 West 72d St.
Tel., 8300—Columbus.

"THE PAMLICO,"
No. 97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
A fireproof building, with a beautiful entrance hall, decorated with marble. Apartments are large and airy. The rooms are handsomely decorated, the woodwork beautifully finished; all the appointments are of the latest type; filtered hot and cold water; long distance telephone in each apartment; day and night elevator service, &c.
8 ROOMS & BATH, $1,300 TO $1,600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72nd St.

"TERRACE COURT,"
No. 202 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 93d St.
This modern luxurious apartment house faces the prettiest part of the Drive and overlooks the Hudson. A search of Manhattan from end to end will not discover a more attractive site. Close to subway stations at 91st St. and 96th St. and Broadway—a block from the Broadway surface lines and a short walk to the "L" at 93d St. and Columbus Av. The rooms of the apartments are large and light, and are handsomely finished. Elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000 to $2,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72nd St.

127 WEST 58TH ST.
Seven room and bath Apartment, $1,900; has extra maids' room and private storeroom; every room light.
Strictly Fireproof Building.
Elevated and Broadway surface terminal one block.
Standard all-night service.
Broadway, **REMCO,** 98th Street.

Life Building Apartment
21 West 31st St.
One of the few remaining high-class apartment houses below 34th St. Large rooms, with open fireplaces, high ceilings. Meals served in the apartments without extra charge. Two and four rooms, with baths, rents $900 up; non-housekeeping, Families or Bachelors; reference.
Apply William Harvey, on premises.

THE CAMDEN,
206 West 95th St., near B'way.
Very convenient to Subway and "L."
5 ROOMS, ALL LIGHT.
VERY MODERATE RENTS.
One suitable for dentist or doctor.
Refined home; liveried attendants.
Apply on premises; or
VASA K. BRACHER, 2,010 B'way, N. E. cor. 68th.

THE SEVILLA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Apartment of 2 Rooms and Bath. Also one of 3 rooms and bath. To lease, unfurnished, from Oct. 1.

THE DALHOUSIE,
40 West 59th St.—Two choice family apartments near 5th Av., facing Central Park. Reasonable rental. Apply Superintendent. Telephone 580 Plaza.

74 West 89th 7 choice rooms, all improvements; convenient; $40-$45.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. West Side. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. West Side.

166 West 72d St.
Housekeeping Hotel Apartments
3 and 4 Rooms, with Bath and Kitchen
Bathrooms equipped with shampoo and needle showers.
Kitchens have porcelain lined refrigerators cooled by refrigerating plant in basement.
Maid service furnished if desired at low rate. A remedy for the servant problem.
Ideal for Bachelors or Small Family
Situated between Subway Express Station and 6th and 9th Avenue "L" Station
See pamphlet with full particulars.
Apply to Manager, on premises. 'Phone 7640—Columbus.

The Chautauqua
88th ST.
and West End Av.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY
New 12 Story Building
EXQUISITE APARTMENTS.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Extra Large Outside Rooms & Foyers, 2 & 3 Baths;
Rents $1,300 to $2,600
Owner or agent on premises. Open Evenings

THE
PRASADA
50 Central Park West
Corner 65th Street.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
Suites of 8-9-10 Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths.
Rentals from $2,200 to $3,800
including Refrigeration.
Manager on Premises, or
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents,
165 West 72d St.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
AT ELEVENTH STREET
Residence Apartments
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
These apartments are of the highest class, location the most desirable in town.
Leases for Fall occupancy on very moderate rentals.
Fine laundry on top floor and vacuum system, both free to tenants.
Term Leases at $2,500 to $4,000
Superintendent on Premises

"THE VERNON,"
No. 350 West 71st St.,
Near Riverside.
Convenient to Broadway subway express station at 72d St. and surface cars connecting to all parts of the city. A modern building containing all the cleverest features of a high class apartment house. Elevator, hall service and telephones.
2 ROOMS & BATH, $480.
6 ROOMS & BATH, $780.
8 ROOMS & BATH, $1,000 TO $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72nd St.

ARISTOCRATIC APARTMENTS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Lasanno Court
307 West 79th Street
6 rooms, $1,000 and up.
8 rooms (2 baths), $1,600 and up.
9 rooms (2 baths), $1,800.
George Rosenfeld of H. Morgenthau, Jr. Co.
Tel. Cort. 1884. 95 LIBERTY ST.

Morris Hall
Cathedral Parkway
(110TH STREET,)
N W Cor Amsterdam Ave
Fireproof Building.
4, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,800.
Best Value for the Money.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents,
165 West 72d St. Tel. 8300 Col.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., near Broadway.
Renting Dept. Tel. 7240 Col.
Putnam Court,
150 West 104th St.
Near Amsterdam Av.
Broadway Subway station at 103d St., or L station half block away. Absolutely modern appointments throughout.
4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath.
$600 to $840.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., BROADWAY, COR. 80th ST.
THE BARNARD,
No. 108 Central Park West, Cor. 71st St.
Very Choice Apartments, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.
RENTS, $1,300 to $2,000, including refrigeration.
THE STERLING AND CARLYLE,
76 WEST 86TH ST.,
S. E. CORNER COLUMBUS AV.
Subway and Elevated Stations at 86th St. All west side trolleys convenient. Each Apartment has telephone connection.
Apartments 6, 7, 8 and 10 rooms.
RENTS, $900 TO $2,200.

Sub-Rent
In the
Spencer Arms
BROADWAY, AT 69TH ST.
Owing to enforced absence abroad, will sub-rent unfurnished my apartment of 10 rooms and three baths for remaining three years of my lease at a greatly reduced rental. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Telephone, Columbus—3996.

321 WEST 94th ST.
Near Riverside Drive.
High-class elevator apartment with all improvements; 4 extra large rooms and bath and foyer, $50.

THE BARFELDEN,
315 West 94th St.
High-class, elevator, with all improvements.
Front Apt., 6 rooms and bath.....$48 to $52.50
Rear Apt., 5 rooms and bath.....$42.50

65 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
NORTHWEST CORNER 66TH ST.,
eight and ten rooms;
unusually attractive; overlooking Park; HIGH-CLASS, MODERN BUILDING; Rents $1,500 up. Superintendent.

THE BARRINGTON, 203 W. 81st St.
New, modern fire and sound proof apartments, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 1, 2 and 3 baths; large foyer; 1 block from "L," 2 blocks Subway; $680 to $2,400. Agent on premises.

HUDSONIA,
79TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
315-321 West
6 and 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,200.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390.
Corner 7 rooms and bath, modern; $40-$48.

Skylight Studio Apartments—1 room and bath, 8 W. 10th St., $34-$100.

93D, 46 West.—Seven and eight very light, large rooms, bath; $50.

43 FIFTH AVENUE
AT ELEVENTH STREET
Residence Apartments
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
These apartments are of the highest class, location the most desirable in town.
Leases for Fall occupancy on very moderate rentals.
Fine laundry on top floor and vacuum system, both free to tenants.
Term Leases at $2,500 to $4,000
Superintendent on Premises

Theresa,
115 West 129th St.
5-6 ROOMS, $40 TO $50.
Elevator apartments; all light rooms; convenient to elevated and Subway.

Smithsonian,
60 West 129th St.,
7-8 ROOMS, $55 TO $65.
High-class elevator apartments; large, light rooms; every improvement; very convenient to subway and elevated. Apply on premises or
Robert Levers,
376 Lenox Av., corner 129th St.

Doctor's Apartment
Three Rooms and Bath.
Exceptional accommodations and service.
Hotel Devon Annex,
59 West 54th St.

FREMONT,
310 WEST 94TH ST.
between Riverside Drive and West End Av.
8 Very Large Rooms, 2 Baths,
GROUND FLOOR, $1,200

749 FIFTH AVE.
Overlooking Central Park and Plaza Hotel; unusually desirable apartment of 3 rooms and bath; recently modernized; $2,200 per annum; also 1 large room and bath; $600 and $650 per annum.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

8 Rooms and Bath 8
THE GREENWICH,
446 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Rents $900-$1,000; elevator service.

HARLEM LIBRARY BLDG.
32 WEST 123D ST.
Cosey, light Apartments of one, two and three rooms and bath; telephone; rents $180 to $620, including steam heat, service and light; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

133-135 W. **THE IOWA** 104th St.
Modern elevator apartment, conveniently located, near L and Subway stations; only one 7 all outside sunny rooms apartment left. Rent $960.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT
2 large rooms and bath; day and night attendants; $70 per month. Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th St.

264 WEST 57TH ST.
Eight large, light rooms; superior floor plan; open fires; elevator; high class; very desirable; immediate possession; $1,100. Apply Superintendent.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE TOWERS
BLOCK FRONT, MORNINGSIDE AV., 119-120th Sts.
6 or 7 rooms, bath; entirely renovated; built for comfort and health; corner apartments; all rooms on the street; rents $36 to $50. Representative on premises, or agents, 507 Fifth Ave., Tel. 5021 Bryant.
Everett M. Seixas & Co.

8 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. BUCKINGHAM PALACE, 547-553 WEST 147TH ST. RENT $960. SUPT. ON PREMISES. **8**

Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana.
507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Building.
5 Rooms, $780 to $840.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

So to Have All Our Apartments Filled by Oct. 1 WE WILL GIVE Extraordinary Inducements

MANHATTAN LEASING CO.

149 CHURCH ST. TEL., 6390—BARCLAY,

Offer in the Following High Class Apartments:

ST. FRANCIS
41 St. Nicholas Terrace
(opposite Colonial Park, cor. 129th St.)
1 Apartment of 5 Rooms, $45.00.
1 Apartment of 6 Rooms, $55.00.
2 Apartments of 7 Rooms, $65.00—$75.00.
2 Apartments of 4 Rooms, $36.00—$40.00.

ST. HELENA
400 West 130th St.
(opposite beautiful grounds of Sacred Heart Academy.)
2 Apartments of 6 Rooms, $52.50—$60.00.
1 Apartment of 5 Rooms, $42.50.

ST. ELIZABETH
409 West 129th St.
(150 ft. from Colonial Park.)
3 Apartments of 6 Rooms and Bath, $52.50—$60.00.
2 Apartments of 5 Rooms and Bath, $42.50—$50.00.

ST. CECELIA
49 St. Nicholas Terrace
(opposite Colonial Park, cor. 130th St.)
3 Apartments of 8 Rooms, $65.00—$80.00.
2 Apartments of 5 Rooms, $42.50—$45.00.

ST. AUGUSTA
408 West 130th St.
(opposite beautiful grounds of Sacred Heart Academy.)
1 Apartment of 4 Rooms, $40.00.
1 Apartment of 5 Rooms, $47.00.
2 Apartments of 6 Rooms, $50.00—$55.00.
2 Apartments of 8 Rooms, $65.00—$75.00.

ST. AGNES
41 Convent Av.
(between 129th and 130th Sts.)
1 Apartment of 4 Rooms, $36.00.
2 Apartments of 5 Rooms, $45.00—$50.00.
2 Apartments of 7 Rooms, $62.50—$80.00.
3 Apartments of 6 Rooms, $52.50—$60.00.

ST. MONICA
421 West 129th St.
(near Colonial Park.)
2 Apartments of 6 Rooms and Bath, $52.50—$60.00.
2 Apartments of 5 Rooms, $42.50—$50.00.

ST. NICHOLAS COURT
746 St. Nicholas Av.
(opposite 147th St.)
1 Apartment of 4 Rooms, $38.00.
1 Apartment of 6 Rooms, $50.00.

HAVEN HALL
852 West 180th St.
(overlooking Hudson River and Palisades.)
2 Apartments of 6 Rooms, $50.00—$60.00.
2 Apartments of 7 Rooms, $65.00—$75.00.
2 Apartments of 8 Rooms, $75.00—$80.00.

BIRCH HALL
522 West 183d St.
(2 blocks from Subway.)
2 Apartments of 4 Rooms, $36.00—$40.00.
2 Apartments of 5 Rooms, $42.50—$45.00.
2 Apartments of 6 Rooms, $52.50—$60.00.
2 Apartments of 8 Rooms, $60.00—$70.00.

ARUNDEL COURT
772 St. Nicholas Av.
(opposite 149th St.)
1 Apartment of 6 Rooms, $55.00.
2 Apartments of 8 Rooms, $70.00.
1 Apartment of 7 Rooms, $65.00.

KATHMERE
135th St. & Broadway.
2 Apartments of 4 Rooms, $30.00—$40.00.
3 Apartments of 7 Rooms, $60.00—$70.00.

Under the Direct Management and Supervision of the Owner. Superintendent on Premises at All Times.

Special Concessions

The Paterno

North Corner 116th St. and Riverside Drive.

New Fireproof Building of the Highest Class.

ONE SUITE OF

8 Rooms and 3 Baths All Corner Rooms

and One Suite of

7 Rooms

Finest Thing on the Drive

ALSO

8 and 9 Room Duplexes

Apply Manager on premises.

"The Cliff-Haven,"

417 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 114th St.
12-STORY FIREPROOF.

One Apartment, 8 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,800.

One Corner Apartment, 9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500.

Slawson & Hobbs, Agts.,
162 West 72d St.

"THE YORKSHIRE,"

No. 562 West 113th St.
S. E. Cor. Broadway.

A new eight story fireproof building of the best type of modern construction; three blocks from the subway express station. Large reception room, two elevators, a mail chute, telephone service, &c. All the rooms are large and very light, and every apartment has an outlook upon Broadway or 113th St.

7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200 to $1,800.

Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72nd St.

5-6 ROOMS—All Night Elevators.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

	RENTS
HAMPTON COURT, 131-141 WEST 140TH ST.	$30.00 TO $47.50
EDINBORO COURT, 108 WEST 141ST ST.	
EARL'S COURT, 108 WEST 141ST ST.	

SUPT. ON PREMISES ALL TIMES.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

353 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

Special Concessions

The Paterno

North corner 116th St. and Riverside Drive.

New Fireproof Building of the Highest Class.

Several Suites of

4 Rooms and Bath Rent, $55 Up

Also Two Suites of

5 and 8 Rooms

Apply Manager, on premises.

DEVOE APARTMENTS

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS
2,414-2,430 AQUEDUCT AVE.
FACING DEVOE PARK
Rooms and Bath, Foyer Hall, Serv. Toil., Extra Basins.
6 & 7 $528-$600
Convenient 181 & 207 St. Subway Stations.
TROLLEY AT DOOR.
Gaines Roberts Co. on premises Tel. 4977 Trem.

The ROXBURY

SOUTHEAST CORNER
Broadway and 122d St.
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $540 to $900
Representative on premises, or
WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN,
Riverside Drive and 127th St.

New Elevator Apartments. Manhattan Ave., 122 to 123 St

Convenient to Subway, 6th and 9th Ave. "L" and all street car lines; private residential section.

2-3-4 Rooms and Bath, Kitchens and Kitchenettes.

3 to 7 large closets in each apartment. Southern exposure; floods of sunlight.

Rents $28 to $45.

Restaurant in Building.

Rivercrest Elevator Apartment

Southwest Corner of 160th St. and Fort Washington Avenue

a block and a half from 157th Street Subway station. Elegant five, six, and seven room apartments.

Heber C. Kopp, agent, on premises, 5:30 to 8 P. M. daily, or telephone 4845 Broad. Inspection can be made at any time.

---

619 WEST 138TH ST.

10-room house, two baths, pantry extension; one block from Subway; $75 per month. Inquire A. H. ATTERBURY, 30 Broad St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

The newest and most original Apartment House on the Upper West Side.

Ready for Occupancy.

THE HAMILTON

N. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 114th St.

The plan of this House affords as much privacy to every tenant as a private dwelling.

A House Beautiful Throughout.

One Apt., 3 Rooms & Bath, Suitable for Doctor
One Apartment, 6 Rooms & 2 Baths

6, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths
Rents $1,300 to $2,300
Every Room an Outside Room

This house, only opened for inspection a short while ago, has been practically rented within a month. The important location and attractions won immediate recognition.

Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.
Telephone—7240 Columbus.

Amesbury Hall,

610 West 115th St.,

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

NEW 9-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.

Elevator, private telephone, &c.
Service of highest standard.

All the rooms are large, light and perfectly appointed. Beautiful fittings and decorations. Apartments are tastefully arranged in suites of

3 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath, $42-$50
4 & 5 Rooms, Kitchen & Bath, $50-$75

BRAISTED, GOODMAN & HERSHFIELD,
2,901 Broadway, Corner 113th Street.

Schindler & Liebler

SELECT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

Washington Heights Branch, 3929 Broadway Phone Audubon 7232

Hamlet Court
600 W. 165th St., S. W. Cor. B'way
7 and 8 rooms and bath; near 168th Broadway Subway Station
Rents $85 to $100.

Alta Crest
3800 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 158th St.
3 to 8 rooms and bath; near 157th Broadway Subway Station
Rents $40 to $100.

Wilton Apartments
601 W. 164th St., N. W. Cor. B'way
3, 4, 5 rooms and bath; near 168th B'way Subway Station.
Rents $36 to $68.

The Rockville
247 Audubon Av., N.E. Cor. 177th St.
3 to 6 rooms and bath; near 181st B'way Subway Station.
Rents $35 to $65.

The Orlando 311 West 94th St. — 5 and 6 rooms and bath; $50 to $70 per month; near Riverside Drive and 96th St. B'way Subway Station.

Kingdale

515 West 187th St.

Near Subway station, 191st St. and St. Nicholas Av.

New Elevator Apartments
Most magnificent in this section.

Two Very Choice Apartments
7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

One suitable for Physician.

Stands on high elevation, with attractive views of vicinity; apartments have all the latest improvements, parquet floors, connecting bedrooms, separate lavatories.

Rents Moderate

Resident management. Tel. 5548—Audubon.

CARROLLTON-COURTWOOD,

601 West 168th St., 600 West 169th St.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $600-$1,140.
Elevator; resident agent; all improvem'ts.
Subway station on block.
These buildings are located at the junction of B'way and St. Nicholas Ave. The wide avenues, broad streets and the parkway with the high elevation make for Sunny rooms and unusual light and air.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.
'Phone 1300 River.

THE WOODMERE,

561 West 141st St.,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.

Large and light rooms.

New fireproof building. Superior to any apartment on Washington Heights. Convenient to subway express station, 137th St. & Broadway, also surface cars.

4 and 5 rooms and bath.
$540 to $840.

Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72nd St.

THE ENDYMION,

352 WEST 117TH ST.,

close to transit lines and park; refined home apartment; very moderate rent; seven rooms; modern appointments; only $45 and $55; diagrams, &c., of Superintendent, on premises, or

WILCOX & SHELTON, Mgrs.,
245 WEST 125TH ST.

ELSINORE

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
6 AND 7 ROOM SUITES;
RENTS $37.50 to $55

Unusually large, light, attractive.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
Electric light, parquet flooring, all-night service; telephone in every apartment.

502-504 W. 151st St., Near B'way.
ONE DOCTOR'S SUITE, 7 ROOMS.
Superintendent on premises.

GEORGETTE COURT

315 West 113th St.

Ideally arranged elevator apartments; night and day service; all modern improvements; near Central and Morningside Parks, "L" Subway and all surface lines; five rooms and bath, front and rear; $35-$50.

---

10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,500.

Exceptionally good; cannot duplicate. Eighties. MRS. ALEXANDER. Real Estate, 12 W. 40th.

Are You Looking for Low Rents?

$6; $7.50 per room; magnificent elevator apartments; liberal concessions. 221 W. 141st. (7th Av.)

NOW READY

5 Rooms - $50 to $60
6 Rooms - $60 to $65
7 Rooms - $80 to $85

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

40 Morningside Park East
North cor. W. 118th St.
H. C. Coleman on Premises

THE IRADELL

420 West 119th Street.

Telephone 6720 Morningside.

High-class and select residential section on top of the hill, overlooking Morningside Park, near Columbia University.

Unusually attractive, high-class elevator apartments; best value for the money; large, light rooms; ample closet space; all night elevator service, &c.

2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath, with kitchenettes.
4 and 5 rooms and bath, with kitchen.

High Class Restaurant in the Building.

St. Nicholas Av. & 150th St.
Northwest Corner.

7, 8&9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Exceptionally large rooms, foyer hall, butler's pantry and closets.
Private house neighborhood.
New six-story high-class elevator apartment house.
Renting Agent on Premises.

W. D. Morgan, Agent,
Phone 1074 Audubon. 3573 B'way (147th St.)

LANCASTER,

605 West 141st St.

MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING.

Overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson; convenient to Subway; select locality.
6 AND 7 ROOMS, $540 TO $780.
Reasonable terms if rented BEFORE OCTOBER 1.
BRAUDE-PAPAE CO., 3,487 B'way (143d St.)

Strictly **NEW ENGLAND** Fireproof
43 to 51 E. 58th St., 480 Park Av.
6-7 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,100 to $1,500
All-night elevator, standard service.

Broadway, **REMCO** 98th Street.

VALLAMONT,

COR. ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 119TH ST.

Especially desirable and attractive to conservative home-seeking families; 7 extra large, light rooms and closets; full service; rents extremely low, only $50 and $55; doctor's cor. apt., $45. Diagrams of Superintendent, on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON, 245 West 125th.

STANLEY COURT,

519-527 W. 134TH, NEAR BROADWAY.

4-5-6 elegant large rooms, $35 to $37; electric light, telephone; Subway station 137th St.
H. Sewis, Agent, 506 W. 134th. Tel. 640 Morning.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Best values on the Drive

6 Rooms - - - - $70
7 Rooms - $70 to $80
8 Rooms - - - - $100

All Outside Apartments

St. Francis Court

North Corner 135th St. and Riverside Drive

A strictly high-class elevator apartment house possessing every modern improvement conducive to comfort and convenience. The building commands an unobstructed view of the Hudson River and Palisades.

Night and day service of the highest standard assured by the management.

Representative on premises, or

J. Romaine Brown Co.

105 West 40th St. Tel. 876 Bryant.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,
105 EAST 14th St. and 14 WEST 125th St.
New upright pianos $150 upw., $5 monthly; Player pianos $260 upw. Used pianos $75 upw.

Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HOTEL JEFFERSON, INC., bankrupt.

Take notice that, pursuant to an order duly entered in this court on the 20th day of September, 1912, the undersigned, receiver of the estate of the said bankrupt, offers for sale the property described below and will receive sealed bids therefor at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Yankauer & Davidson, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 7th day of October, 1912, at 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, at which time and place said bids will be opened by the receiver, and creditors may then attend and consider the bids. Bids must be accompanied by certified check for ten per cent. of the amount thereof, the balance of the purchase price to be paid to the receiver within five days after the acceptance of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Separate bids or a combined bid for any two or more of the parcels of property below set forth may be submitted. The property to be sold consists of the following:

Parcel No. 1.—All the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt and of the receiver in and to all those lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, known and described as Lots Numbers Four (4) to Twenty-two, (22,) both inclusive, on a certain map entitled, Map of Sea Breeze Property at Coney Island, Thirty-first Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, filed June 4th, 1903, and by the Map Number 1,406, in the Register's Office of Kings County, and which said lots, when taken together, according to said map, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sea Breeze Avenue with the westerly side of Ocean Parkway; running thence northerly along said westerly side of Ocean Parkway two hundred and twenty-three (223) feet seven (7) inches; thence westerly at right angles to Ocean Parkway two hundred (200) feet to the easterly side of West First Street; thence southerly along said easterly side of West First Street one hundred and seventy-seven (177) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of Sea Breeze Avenue, and thence southeasterly along said northerly side of Sea Breeze Avenue two hundred and five (205) feet two and one-quarter (2¼) inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of, in, and to the land lying in the streets and avenues in front of and adjoining said premises to the centre lines thereof, respectively. Also the buildings and improvements thereon erected, said property being known as the Hotel Jefferson.

Parcel No. 2.—All the right, title, and interest of the receiver in and to all the fittings, furnishings, and equipment and personal property of every kind, nature, and description, excluding food supplies, contained in the hotel building known as the Hotel Jefferson, and outbuildings on the premises hereinabove described.

Parcel No. 3.—All the right, title, and interest of the receiver in and to the stock of imported and domestic wines, liquors, and miscellaneous food supplies contained in said Hotel Jefferson.

Creditors and others will please take notice that if the receiver shall reject any or all the bids submitted to him the property remaining unsold may in his discretion be hereafter offered for sale at public auction.

For further particulars as to terms of sale, &c., communicate with the receiver or Yankauer & Davidson, his counsel.

Dated New York, September 25th, 1912.

GEORGE J. SCHUTZ, Receiver,
135 West 42d Street, New York City.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of UNIVERSAL PRINTING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned receiver in bankruptcy of the above-named alleged bankrupt will sell to the highest bidder at private sale on competitive written bids all the assets and effects of the said bankrupt now located at No. 23 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, consisting of a printing establishment. The assets consist of printing machines, presses, type, motors, desk, safe, chairs, filing cabinet, ink, &c. All bids must be submitted to the receiver at his office, No. 64 William Street, City of New York, on or before Tuesday, October first, 1912, at 9:30 A. M. in the morning, and should be marked "Bids in the Matter of Universal Printing and Manufacturing Co., Alleged Bankrupt." All bids must be accompanied by cash or certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Should the receiver accept any of the bids the successful bidder will be called upon to pay the balance of the purchase price within twenty-four (24) hours after acceptance. Should the receiver fail to accept any of the bids so made the property will then be offered for sale at "Public Auction" on the 4th day of October, 1912, at ten-thirty A. M.

The receiver will accept the following bid: A bid for the receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the good will of the business, the machinery, fixtures, stock and trade, there being a chattel mortgage on the said machines, presses, fixtures, stock, and trade amounting to the sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL,
Receiver, 64 William Street, New York City.
COWAN AND RICE, Attorneys for the Receiver, 66 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PEERLESS CLEANING & DYEING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 303 East 60th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, mirrors, dyes, settee, irons, motor and switchboard, typewriter desk and chair, filing cabinets, washing machines, copper tanks, shafting and pulleys, belting, machinery, office fixtures, safe, &c.

GERVASE GREENE, Receiver.

JOSEPH LICHTENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REINHOLD BUSSE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Sept. 26th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,981 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, cigars, furniture, carpets, beds, chairs, kitchen utensils, curtains, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM BLAU, Receiver.

MORRIS KAMBER, Attorney for Receiver, 99 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REPETTI, Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1912, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 21-23 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tables, chairs, soda fountain, glasses, trays, ice cream machinery, counters, showcases, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM BLAU, Receiver.

MOSES COHEN, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 16,956.—IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PEERLESS MFG. CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Please take notice that on the 16th day of September, 1912, the above proceeding was duly referred to me as Special Master for the purpose of calling a meeting of creditors to consider the offer of composition of thirty per cent., fifteen per cent. cash and fifteen per cent. in notes, payable in two, four, and six months, made by the bankrupt herein, and to do each and every other thing necessary in and about carrying out said offer of composition.

Please take further notice that a special meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Special Master, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, on the 7th day of October, 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the offer of composition herein of thirty per cent., fifteen per cent. in cash and fifteen per cent. in notes, payable in two, four, and six months, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, September 25th, 1912.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Special Master,
67 Wall Street, New York City.

NO. 16,775—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUBIN AUERBACH, HENRY GOLDBERG and MORRIS HEINE, individually and as copartners, doing business as AUERBACH, GOLDBERG & HEINE, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Rubin Auerbach, Henry Goldberg, and Morris Heine, individually and as copartners, doing business as Auerbach, Goldberg & Heine, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1912, the said Rubin Auerbach, Henry Goldberg and Morris Heine, individually and as copartners, doing business as Auerbach, Goldberg & Heine, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,875, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 25th, 1912.

NO. 15,412.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JACOB ARONOWITZ, ABRAHAM ARONOWITZ and MAX ARONOWITZ, copartners doing business as ARONOWITZ BROS. and known as the GRAND PLEATING AND EMBROIDERY COMPANY, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Aronowitz, Abraham Aronowitz, and Max Aronowitz, copartners doing business as Aronowitz Bros., and known as the Grand Pleating Company, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 1st, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 28, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 25, 1912.

NO. 17,026.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. RICKARDS, Jr., and ALFRED J. RICKARDS, individually and as copartners doing business as Bridgeman's Seed Warehouse—Rickards Bros., Props., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of William C. Rickards and Alfred J. Rickards, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1912, the said William C. Rickards and Alfred J. Rickards, individually and as copartners doing business as Bridgeman's Seed Warehouse—Rickard Bros., Props., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 24th, 1912.

NO. 16,627.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MATTHEW J. McNULTY and THOMAS J. DUFFY, doing business under the firm name of DUFFY & McNULTY, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Matthew J. McNulty and Thomas J. Duffy, doing business under the firm name of Duffy & McNulty, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Matthew J. McNulty and Thomas J. Duffy, doing business under the firm name of Duffy & McNulty, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 23d, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of SIEGFRIED OLLENDORFF, Bankrupt.—No. 12,086.

To the creditors of Siegfried Ollendorff of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of March, 1909, the said Siegfried Ollendorff was duly adjudicated bankrupt; that Benjamin E. Hayman was thereafter appointed trustee of his estate, and has since resigned as such trustee; that a meeting of creditors of above-named bankrupt will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of October, 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time creditors may attend, appoint a new trustee, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting, particularly with reference to the resignation of said Benjamin E. Hayman as trustee.

Dated September 24, 1912.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 11,814.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMERICAN DIESEL ENGINE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of American Diesel Engine Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that John L. Wilkie, as trustee of the above-named bankrupt, has filed in this office his petition praying for leave to sell at public or private sale in his discretion certain assets of said bankrupt described in the schedules annexed to said petition, or in case no purchaser can be obtained therefor to abandon the same, and that a hearing will be held upon said petition at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

September 24th, 1912.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Referees' Notices

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—HARMON W. HENDRICKS, as surviving trustee of the trusts created by the last will and testament of Fanny Hendricks, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, for the benefit of Edith Hendricks and Helen Ida Hendricks, Plaintiff, against ROSIE PRESS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, which judgment is dated August 23th, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Numbers 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on September thirtieth, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, together with the buildings thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

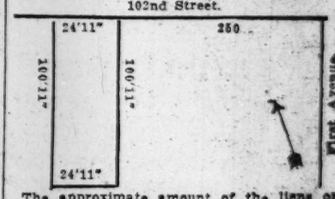
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Second Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of First Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Second Street, running thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence northerly and again parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Second Street, and thence easterly and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Second Street twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known now by the street number 324 East 102nd Street.

Dated New York, September 9th, 1912.

S. HOWARD COHEN, Referee.

JULIUS J. & A. LYONS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 324 East 102nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.



The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is thirteen thousand six hundred and forty-two and 55-100 dollars, with interest thereon from August 6th, 1912, together with costs, disbursements and allowance amounting to three hundred and seventy-two and 96-100 dollars, with interest from August 28th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is seven hundred and eighteen and 47-100 dollars and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to state of facts shown by an accurate survey thereof.

Dated New York, September 9th, 1912.

S. HOWARD COHEN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LIZZIE VAN BOSKERCK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. HAYWARD et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

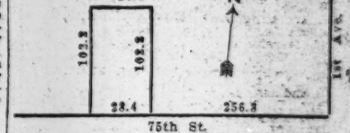
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon known as number three hundred and twenty-seven East Seventy-fifth Street, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, situate and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant two hundred and fifty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the intersection of said northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence northerly, parallel with said avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly, parallel with said street, twenty-eight feet and four inches; thence southerly, again parallel with said avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to Seventy-fifth Street; and thence easterly, along Seventy-fifth Street, twenty-eight feet and four inches to the point of beginning, the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1912.

JAMES S. McDONOGH, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 327 East 75th Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is fourteen thousand six hundred and eleven and 50-100 dollars ($14,611.50), with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and two and 70-100 dollars ($302.70), with interest from July 30th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is thirteen hundred dollars ($1,300) and interest.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1912.

JAMES S. McDONOGH, Referee.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 16,551.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES PRICHEP, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles Prichep of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1912, the said Charles Prichep was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1912, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Sept. 23, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE.

OFFICE FURNITURE

Surplus stock of five (5) large manufacturers to be sold out below cost; come quick; time limited. Budd & Co., 71 Spring St., or annex, 500 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK, August 21st, 1912.

The Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y.

The following is a true and accurate statement of every account made with this bank, and of each dividend and each item of interest declared upon any of the stock, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of this bank, which at this date amounts to Fifty Dollars ($50) or over, and which has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for the last five years, to wit:

BALANCES OF $50.00 AND OVER WHICH HAVE BEEN UNCLAIMED FOR FIVE YEARS OR MORE.

Name.	Last Address.	Last Transaction.	Amount.
HEAD OFFICE.			
F. G. Brown, Assignee	6 Locust St., Flushing, N. Y.	October 6, 1896	$152.32
Dennis A. Delany, Assignee	206 Eleventh St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	September 15, 1903	300.54
Estate of C. H. Cleland	23 East 23d St., N. Y. C.	Prior to January, 1902	153.62
J. E. Gerard, Jr.		October 25, 1904	253.67
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co.		November 3, 1902	138.18
Ohio & Indiana Cons. Nat. Ill. Gas Co., Div. Acc.		May 15, 1905	479.46
F. Osgood & Company	21 State Street, N. Y. C.	Prior to January, 1900	79.32
ASTOR PLACE BRANCH.			
George S. Murray, Assignee	454 Broadway, N. Y. C.	July 15, 1896	233.19
EAST SIDE BRANCH.			
Loeb Munes	365 Brook Avenue, N. Y. C.	Prior to 1904	93.81
Lizar Bain	143 East Broadway, N. Y. C.		88.59
FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH.			
A. M. Stanley	38 East 23d St., N. Y. C.	April 18, 1906	727.31
Gans Brothers	25 West 15th St., N. Y. C.	December 5, 1906	72.27
HARLEM BRANCH.			
A. R. Brett	310 West 112th St., N. Y. C.	May 21, 1907	343.90
H. Kaufman & Company	327 East 122d St., N. Y. C.	January 2, 1907	70.19
HUDSON RIVER BRANCH.			
Martha H. Benedict	347 West End Avenue, N. Y. C.	December 19, 1901	83.01
Holcombe Bacon	Box 49, Madison Sq. P

FISH CATCHES SMALLER.

Demand Is Large and Prices of Canned Fish Are Higher.

Reviewing the week in the imported canned goods market the bulletin issued yesterday by the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company says:

"There is no change in the Holland herring situation. The catch to date is very much smaller than that of last year. Cables from Scotland report a poor catch of herrings there also, with consequent high prices.

"The catch of Norway mackerel has so far been quite good. American buyers have taken all the available offerings, and prices have advanced in the last week as a result. Shipments of Irish mackerel for the week totaled only 109 barrels.

"The catch of French and Portuguese sardines continues poor, and an upward tendency is evident in this end of the market. Olive oil is in good demand. Fine grades of edible oil are firmly held and hard to obtain."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Capt. H. H. Robert, Corps of Engineers, to Portland, Ore., and take temporary station relative to First Portland Engineer District during absence of Major J. J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty, and will proceed to Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, and report to the commander, Army Medical School, for course of instruction: First Lieuts. B. F. Duckwall and R. C. Bull.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers: First Lieut. A. R. Chamberlain relieved from duty at Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., upon completion of course of instruction and proceed to Seattle, Wash., and report to Major J. B. Cavanaugh; Second Lieuts. F. S. Strong, Jr., C. Garlington, and B. C. Dunn relieved from station at Washington, D. C., and from duty at Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., effective upon completion of course of instruction, and will report to commanding officer at Washington Barracks for duty with First Battalion of Engineers; Second Lieut. D. D. Pullen relieved from station at Washington, D. C., and from duty at Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., upon relief of temporary duty at West Point, N. Y., and proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to commanding officer of that post for duty with Company F, Second Battalion of Engineers; Second Lieuts. C. H. Brown, O. N. Sohlberg, D. H. Connolly, R. F. Fowler, and D. McCoach, Jr., relieved from station at Washington, D. C., and duty at Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., upon completion of course of instruction and proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty with Second Battalion of Engineers.

The following-named officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps, and will report to Chief of Staff at Washington for duty: Majors W. D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, and R. A. Brown, Fourteenth Cavalry.

The name of Major F. E. Harris, Coast Artillery, placed on list of detached officers Nov. 20, and the name of Major H. D. Todd, Jr., General Staff, removed therefrom.

Major F. E. Harris, Coast Artillery, detailed as member of General Staff Corps Nov. 20, vice Major H. D. Todd, Jr., General Staff, relieved as a member of that corps Nov. 19.

Major Harris to San Francisco and take transport Nov. 5 for the Philippine Islands for duty with Philippines Division.

Major Todd will proceed by first transport to San Francisco.

Major A. S. Conklin, General Staff, relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., and proceed to San Francisco and take transport Nov. 5 for Honolulu, Hawaii, for duty with Department of Hawaii.

Majors A. E. Truby and L. E. Hess, Medical Corps, detailed to represent Medical Department at Clinic Congress of Surgeons of North America, New York City, Nov. 11 to 16. In the event that it shall be impossible for Majors Truby and Hess to attend Major H. H. Rutherford and Capt. W. H. Moncrief, Medical Corps, are detailed for that duty.

First Lieut. Priest, Medical Reserves, relieved from treatment Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, to Fort George Wright, Wash., duty.

Resignation of First Lieut. R. W. Holmes, Medical Corps, accepted, effective Oct. 6.

First Lieut. H. Evans, Ninth Infantry, relieved from duty and proceed to Atlanta and report to Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U. S. A. for appointment as aid de camp on his staff.

First Lieut. O. Kinsey, Jr., Medical Corps, ordered to active duty and proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to commandant, Army Medical School, for course of instruction.

Col. W. L. Buck, Infantry, to home preparatory to retirement.

Major E. E. Persons, Medical Corps, relieved from duty, to Washington and report to President Army War College for duty.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Corps relieved from detail in that corps, on date stated, and proceed to join proper station: Capt. R. C. Williams, Paymaster, Nov. 30, assigned to Seventh Cavalry, Dec. 1; Capt. A. Cranston, Quartermaster, Nov. 30, and assigned to Sixth Infantry, Dec. 1, vice Capt. J. M. Kimbrough, Jr., Sixth Infantry, who is relieved from assignment to that regiment Nov. 30; Capt. J. S. Young, Jr., Quartermaster, Oct. 31, and assigned to Seventeenth Infantry, Nov. 1, vice Capt. C. H. Ball, Seventeenth Infantry, who is relieved from assignment to that regiment, Oct. 31; Capt. C. B. Clark, commissary, Oct. 31, and attached to Sixteenth Infantry, Nov. 1; Capt. J. D Tilford, Quartermaster, Oct 15, and assigned to Third Cavalry, Oct. 16, vice Capt. T. B. Taylor, Third Cavalry, relieved from assignment to that regiment, Oct. 15; Capt. W. H. Tobin, Quartermaster, Oct. 31, and will proceed to join Sixth Company Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. W. W. McCammon, Jr., Quartermaster, Nov. 30, and attached to Thirteenth Infantry, Dec. 1; Capt. Jordan, Quartermaster Nov. 15, and assigned to Twelfth Infantry, Nov. 16, vice Capt. R. Jackson, Twelfth Infantry, relieved, Nov. 15.

Leaves—First Lieut. R. W. Holmes, Medical Corps, to and including Oct. 6; Col. W. L. Buck, Infantry, to and including Jan. 24.

The Navy.

Capt. C. C. Marsh, detached command the Ohio, Oct. 3, to special duty Navy Department.

Capt. J. Strauss, detached Navy Department, Oct. 2, to command the Ohio.

Ensign W. A. Shaw, detached the Georgia, to temporary duty the Hartford.

Ensign J. P. Dalton, detached the Arkansas, to temporary duty the Hartford.

Ensign P. V. H. Weems, detached the North Dakota, to temporary duty the Hartford.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Potomac, at Norfolk yards; Cyclops, Idaho, Lebanon, Celtic, New Jersey, Nebraska, and Rhode Island, at Newport; Jouett, at New York; Albany, at Olongapo; Princeton, at Sydney.

Sailed—F-3, from Bremerton for Seattle; Worden and Pontiac, from navy yard, New York, to sea for certain tests; Sterling, from Port Royal, S. C., for Norfolk.

Torpedo boat destroyers Nos. 51 to 56, inclusive, have been assigned the following names: 51, O'Brien; 52, Nicholson; 53, Winslow; 54, McDougal; 55, Cushing; 56, Ericsson.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BUELL, SAMUEL, (died July 2;) left $417 personalty to Albert W. Buell of 620 West 149th Street.

CAHN, JENNIE, (died Sept. 13;) left more than $1,000 personalty; legacies of unknown value to Oscar J., Ralph P., Frederick W., and Peter S. Cahn, sons.

MUNDE, CHARLES, (died July 6;) left $3,000 realty to Albert, Frank, and Clara Munde, children, equally divided.

ROACH, JOHN T., (died Sept. 8;) left more than $500 personalty to James A. Roach, son, and Catherine Roach, daughter, equally divided.

SCHAEFFLER, PETER, (died Sept. 7;) left more than $5,000 realty and more than $1,000 personalty; legacies of unestimated value to Elizabeth Schaeffler, wife; Catherine Heller, Frederick Schaeffler, Peter Schaeffler, M. D.; Anna Kemmerer, Lillian Kruger, Emily Farrell, Clara Lurch, and Marie Holden, children.

SMITH, ANNIE, (died Sept. 19;) left $7,499.53 personalty; about $1,000 each to Dennis O'Brien, Catherine Kissam, Catherine O'Brien, and Catherine McManus, friends.

VON DER AU, BERTHA, (died Sept. 4;) left $2,500 realty and $10 personalty to Elsa Von der Au, daughter.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Guy J. Litigated motions. 1—Slimiansky v. William. 2—Bankers' Trust Co v. Dietz. Bankers' Trust Co v. Dietz Co. 4—People ex rel Nikly v. Waldo. 5—People ex rel Huntington v. Waldo. 6—Tkoch v. Steinbuehler. 7—Matter of Northcote. 8—Walsh v. Walsh. 9—Krusenberg v. Krusenberg. 10—Cafe Savarin v. Stark. 11—Lauria v. Markowitz. 12—Robin v. Gifford. 13—Wynkoop v. Drury. 14—Rouginsky v. Overington. 15—Schweinburg v. Altman. 16—Flynn v. Klinke. 17—Matter of American Surety Co.' 18—Tisch v. Levie. 19—Kern v. Townshend. 20—People ex rel Frezworshi v. First Cong Sons of Jacob, &c. 21—Bond v. Bond. 22—Brooks v. Brooks. 23—Walter Vs Syracuse, Binghamton & N Y R R Co. 24—Ernst v. Uhlfelder. 25—Verusio v. Verusio. 26—Fawcett v. O'Donnell. 27—Rothschild v. 749 West End Ave Co. 28—Matter of Casualty Co. 29—Ballow v. Ballow. 30—People ex rel Hurlburt v. Cromwell. 31—Matter of Masurite Explosive Co. 32—Matter of Electric Device Co. 33—Matter of Brown (Quinn.) 34—Same v. same (Moscowitz.) 35—Same v. same (Baron.) 36—Same v. same (Higney or Hagney.) 37—Same v. same (Sommer.) 38—Same v. same (Hoey.) 39—Same v. same (Drittenbach.) 40—Same v. same (Pelozoy.) 41—Breck v. Maller. 42—Matter of St. Lawrence Ave. 43—Robt Griffin Co v. Novelty Paper Co. 44—Elisberg v. Erler. 45—Packard v. N Y Polyclinic Medical School. 46—Sanborn v. Sanborn. 47—Matter of Herson. 48—Pantos v. Foster. 49—Morse v. Morse. 50—Auditorium Co v. Shubert Booking Co. 51—Levy v. Goldstein. 52—Deane v. Folk. 53—Cary v. Knauth. 54—N Y Life Ins Co v. Glick. 55—Luyster v. Brooks. 56—Balog v. Balog. 57—Eisenberg v. Wolfe. 58—Equitable Trust Co v. Floyd. 59—Cohen v. Cohen. 60—Sherman v. Long Island R R Co. 61—Bellows Cut Stone Co v. Standard Gas Light Co. 62—Tilt v. N Y C & H R R Co. 63—Robinson v. Robinson. 64—Tone v. N Y Pneumatic Service Co. 65—Dreko v. Hinkle Iron Co. 66—Oppenheimer v. Van Raalte. 67—Sufrin v. Rhine R & I Co. 68—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 69—Matter of West 138th St. 70—Furthman v. Furthman. 71—Mills v. Vallette. 72—Matter of Short & Wright. 73—Bakerman v. Greenberg. 74—City N Y v. Whiting. 75—Kropf v. Kropf. 76—Soloman v. Soloman. 77—Dober v. Cohen. 77a—Reed v. Rubinsky. 78—Danelson v. Cohen. 78½—Schmohl v. Rubinsky. 79—Matter of West Farms Road. 80—Miller v. Miller. 81—Burrieci v. Pelham Operating Co. 82—Matter of Capaldo. 83—Marquardt v. Marquardt. 84—Ruffo v. Ruffo. 85—Sharum v. Sharum. 86—Wright v. Wright. 87—Page v. Page. 88—Fuchs v. Fuchs. 89—Smith v. Smith. 90—Monahan v. Conroy Bros. 91—De Benedetto v. Alpha Portland Cement Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Estate Amelia Kommel. Wills for probate, Annie Reilly, Nathan Siff, Joseph S. Barnum, Marie Weber, Mary McNamara, Simon Bramson, Maggie Bambach, August Feryer, Isaac Kaufman, Fanny Van Riper, Carrie M Knapp.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—La Fetra, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—La Fetra, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Manheims v. Arata—Arthur M Levy.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J. Wyatt v. Eggers—Wm C Arnold.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Marsh v. Elterman—Harry N French. In re Warner—Lyttleton Fox. American Mtg Co v. Levy—Geo W Collins.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. Vetter v. Abrams—Louis B Hasbrouck.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J. Coffin v. Coffin—Wm Scallon.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—La Fetra, J. Wm M Benedict v. Edward J McCormack—James A Foley, U S Tire Co v. Henry J O'Connor—Joseph D Kelly, Fredk Schuck v. Fredk Drumm—James Donohue.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelby, J.—Motions. 1—Matter of Benson Av. 2—Matter of Van Sicien Av. 3—Tucker v. Tucker. 4—Pfuhl v. Pfuhl. 5—Matter of Stanley Av. 6—Kent v. Wallace et al. 7—Smidt v. Smidt. 8—Matter of E. 95th St. 9—Hill v. Hill. 10—Gt. So. Bay Ferry Co v. Nassau Cottage & Realty Co. 11—Peo ex rel Ringe v. Connolly. 12—Bogert v. Bogert. 13—Farrell v. Homestead & ano. 14—Merchant v. Ryall et al. 15—Kane v. Kim. 16—Rodboreski v. Feinberg. 17—Matter of Robb & ano. 18—Ullman, Jr., v. Ullman. 19—Madden v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co et al. 20—Madden v. N Y & L I Trac Co et al. 21—Madden v. L I Elec Ry Co et al. 22—Kaminsky v. Kaminsky. 23—Matter of Lands at Wantagh. 24—Slyman v. Davis & ano. 25—Rosenthal v. Village of Hempstead & ano. 26—Dime Sav Bank v. Blumer et al. 27—Frank v. Firestone. 28—Gunter v. Gunter. 29—Brundin v. Brundin. 30—R Wurlitzer Co v. Booker. 31—Conklin v. Hastings Pavement Co. 32—Handray v. Breakstone et al. 33—Bereche v. T Hogan & Sons.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. The wills of Annie Knaogh, Bridget Keenan, J. G. Ould, L. L. Spencer, Hannah Nybil, Catharine Pope, Chas. Schida, Mary Simpson, Sarah Thompson, and Margaret Lamoureux. The administrations of Mary M. Stade, Julia Reardon, and John Malley. The accountings in the estates of Chas. Leuthman, Peter Goutz, George Berry, John Wills, Fred Westphal, Henry Harteau, J. D. Thompson, Mary E. Pell, C. McClennon, John Fry, Mary McDonald, M. Ward, Thomas Ghiel, Margaret Gallagher, Julius Trum, W. C. Roberts, Thos. Sinnott, and John Mattern. The estates of F. Kennedy, Elizabeth Martin, Adam Long, A. Adinolfi, Gottlieb Euchele, John Mattern, and Diederich H. Henke.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J. Ex parte business.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I. —Niemann, J. Stanislaus Oleszik, Ludwig Wolovicer, (3,) Eugene Ambrose, Samuel Lowis, Maimie Bostwick, James Fontein, George Norris.

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LEGAL N

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The disturbance over the Middle Atlantic States Tuesday night is passing to sea off the Virginia Capes. It caused rains in the last twenty-four hours in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England, and strong east winds off the Middle Atlantic Coast. The western disturbance is now over Lake Superior and moving northeast. It caused high winds and rains during Wednesday in the lake region, and scattered rains in the Mississippi Valley and along the Gulf Coast.

Temperature has fallen decidedly throughout the Mississippi Valley and the west Gulf States, and low temperatures prevailed during Wednesday over the plains States and Rocky Mountain regions.

There will be scattered rains Thursday in the upper Ohio Valley and the Great Lakes region, and Thursday and Friday along the Gulf Coast. Elsewhere throughout the country the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday, although conditions will be unsettled in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate to variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have brisk east winds and overcast weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Thursday; probably showers in north and central portions. Friday, probably fair; moderate east winds, becoming variable.

Southern New England—Cloudy Thursday. Friday, probably fair; moderate east to south winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Thursday; Friday, probably fair; moderate variable winds.

Western New York—Clearing and cooler Thursday. Friday, fair; moderate to brisk west winds.

Northern New England—Unsettled Thursday. Friday, probably fair; moderate south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	67	56	4 P. M.	82	61
6 A. M.	68	56	6 P. M.	81	62
9 A. M.	71	58	9 P. M.	76	61
12 M	79	60	11 P. M.	75	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 75; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 62 degrees, at 3 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees, at 4 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 73 per cent., at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:30—54 Orchard St.; Joseph Becker. Trifling
1:25—254 East 10th St.; George Sing Lee...$5
1:45—301 Washington St.; Enterprise Lamp Co.....$1,000
5:10—35th pier, East River; Crescent Delivery Co.....$500
7:35—458 East 169th St.; Minnie Allinger. Trifling
10:15—108 West 71st St.; Hotel Hargraves. None
P. M.
12:02—392 Mott Av.; William Mullens....$2,000
2:45—215 West 101st St.; Kalver & Manning.....Trifling
4:00—87 Ann St.; not given.....Trifling
5:15—352 2d Av.; H. Gucker.....$200
5:20—19 Catherine St.; Isaac Marion.....$10
6:15—581 West 161st St.; W. Avidan.....$100
6:30—244-250 West 54th St.; Dijur Motor Co.....Trifling
7:40—162 Allen St.; B. Ellenbarger.....$100
8:42—Jerome and Burnside Av.; Andrew Davis.....$300
8:55—310 E. 128th St.; not given.....$500
9:00—53 Rutgers St.; A. Israel.....Trifling

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to William H. Loughran, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

ATWOOD, CLARA M., (died June 15, 1911;) net personalty, $4,768.72.

BELCHER, GEORGIANA S., (died Sept. 6, 1910;) net personalty, $3,597.28.

BELLEW, HAROLD KYRLE MONEY, (died Nov. 2, 1911;) net personalty, $8,642.49; ½ interest New York City stock, $5,343; 15 shares Mutual Bank of New York, $3,275.

COOK, FERGUSON A., (died March 14, 1911;) net personalty, $11,471; including 100 shares Southern Railroad, $2,675.

FREEBORN, GEORGE C., (died Oct. 30, 1911;) realty, ¼ interest in 147-149 Reade Street, $15,250; 271 South Street, $33,500; mortgages held valued at $78,024.12; net realty and personalty, $154,340.98.

KILLER, CATHERINE W., (died March 28, 1912;) net personalty, $16,329.12; including bonds of St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, $6,322; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, $2,146; Central Leather Co., $1,949; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, $740; 11 shares Amalgamated Copper, $863; 20 shares Central Co., $1,785; 7½ shares Standard Trust Co., $2,868.

BECKERT, EMILIE, (died Feb. 11, 1912;) net personalty, $14,022.

KESSLER, CARL E. (died July 23, 1910;) realty, 271 West 113th Street, assessed at $20,000, appraised at $31,000, less mortgage of $20,000; 273 West 113th Street, $31,000, less mortgage of $20,000; 231 East Thirty-fifth Street, $12,000, less mortgage of $7,000; net realty and personalty, $31,834.14.

KRAFT, HARRY, (died March 31, 1911;) realty, 235-237 East 121st Street, $35,000; personalty, 50 shares Manhattan Mortgage Company, $5,050; 1,000 shares Lit Brothers, $16,500; 200 shares United States Rubber preferred, $22,600; 100 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $14,550; 200 shares United States Steel, $11,900; 100 shares Northern Pacific, $12,362; 1,000 shares Nevada Consolidated, $17,750.

MIGHELS, PHILIP VERRILL, (died Oct. 12, 1911;) net personalty, $4,807.90.

RYAN, ANDREW, (died Jan. 11, 1911;) net personalty $191,526.17, including 290 shares Andrew Ryan Corporation, $37,461; 5 shares Adsale Service Company, $285; copartnership with W. J. Pingston, $66,838.

TARBELL, MARCUS S., (died May 24, 1911;) net personalty, $690.49.

VAN RENSSELAER, STEPHEN, (died Jan. 20, 1904;) net personalty, $40,517.76.

WALDRON, LOUIS, (died April 16, 1911;) realty, Section 7, Block 2,040, Lot 6, $66,000, less mortgage of $50,830; Section 7, Lot 23, Block 2,040, $90,000, less mortgage of $60,633; Section 7, Block 2,040, Lot 45, $15,000, less mortgage of $9,956; Section 7, Block 2,040, Lot 48, $20,000, less mortgage of $13,000; Section 7, Block 2,040, Lot 61, $110,000, less mortgage of $100,000; total realty, $66,472.35; good will of Manhattan Casino, $15,000; stock on hand and fixtures in Manhattan Casino, $4,000; net realty and personalty, $65,710.

WITTHOFF, ANNA, (died Feb. 9, 1912;) net personalty, $3,089.

WRENN, JOHN H., (died May 13, 1911;) net personalty, $653.12.

CHANGE OF NAME.

MICHAEL JAMES O'CONNOR of 328 East Fifty-second Street, to JOHN JAMES O'CONNOR; two people by the name of Michael in his family make it necessary for him to assume a different name to avoid confusion. City Court, Justice La Fetra.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The following appointments, transfers, and promotions were made by the Board of Education yesterday:

Appointments, High Schools.

Washington Irving High School.—Bertha Lenkawski, English; Lillie Zagat, mathematics; Julie E. Sullivan, physical training, and Ida Alley, physics.

De Witt Clinton High School.—Martin S. Kaveny, clerical assistant; George Gombarts, drawing; Alexander Lowy, laboratory assistant; Samuel D. Schmalhausen, English; Ralph W. Haller, German, and David M. Hooks, physical training.

High School of Commerce.—Ralph C. Benedict, biology; Charles M. Guldner, commercial branches; Edwin Van V. Knickerbocker, English; Louis B. Berkowitch, English; Myron O. Tripp, mathematics; Charles J. Lagerwall, mathematics; August W. Hendrian, physical training, and Frederick R. Beygrau, stenography and typewriting.

Wadleigh High School.—Alice Emily Hobbe, drawing, and Kenneth Groesbeck, English.

Stuyvesant High School.—Charles F. Moore, machine shop practice, and Donald T. Page, mathematics.

Morris High School.—Julia E. Moody, biology; Charles W. Seidler, Latin; Maurice Levine, mathematics, and Adolphus A. Lippe, mathematics.

Commercial High School.—Sidney C. Schoenlank, clerical assistant.

Bushwick High School.—Maude Bertschy, drawing, and Anna E. Kuesel, German.

Girls' High School.—Kate Cameron Simmons, drawing.

Manual Training High School.—Augustus Ludwig, English; J. Raymond Cambers, English; Edward S. Marquard, music.

Eastern District High School.—Freda Kiso, German; Jennie M. Matzdorf, French; Helen Downie, physical training.

Bay Ridge High School.—Mercedes Ward, physical training.

Newtown High School.—Ruthe E. White, English; Mary Florence Morris, physics.

Richmond Hill High School.—Johanna C. Wortmann, German; Elsa R. Loeb, German.

Transfers, High Schools.

Ethel H. Averell, drawing, Bushwick to Washington Irving; William S. Stevens, mathematics, Morris to De Witt Clinton; Violette E. Scharff, French, Richmond Hill to Morris; Elizabeth E. Pike, library assistant, Eastern District to Girls'; Madeleine A. Frost, Jr., elocution, Washington Irving to Erasmus Hall; Irving Goldenberg, Jr., German, Commercial to Eastern District; Blanche M. Davis, mathematics, Washington Irving to Manual Training; Walter J. Baldwin, mathematics, Principalship Public School 78, Brooklyn, to Manual Training; Maud E. Manfred, German, Bushwick to Richmond Hill.

Promotions, High Schools.

From Assistant Teacher to First Assistant.—William T. Morrey, Bushwick, history and civics; Emberson E. Proper, Bay Side, history and civics.

From Junior Teacher to Assistant Teacher.—William T. Parmelee, De Witt Clinton, biology; A. Henry Schneer, De Witt Clinton, mathematics; Herman E. Mantel, Stuyvesant, German; Gilbert R. Sackman, Stuyvesant, mechanical drawing; Howard W. Mott, Stuyvesant, applied mechanics; Thomas Singleton Bates, Morris, elocution; Jesse H. Haley, Morris, English; Ada H. Mullor, Morris, English; Edith Adair, Girls', English; Hally M. Prentiss, Manual Training, English; Emily Seymour Peck, Manual Training, English; Edward Fleischer, Bushwick, mathematics; Arthur Goodman, Bushwick, mathematics.

Transfers, Elementary Schools.

Kindergartners, Schedule B1.—Margaret M. Kidd, School 54, to 52; Cora E. McIntosh, School 190, to 47; Ethel M. Cornell, School 39, Queens, to 56, Queens; David Marks, School 9 to 24; Gurli I. Smith, School 89 to 65 B; Frances A. Mansion, School 89 to 65 B; Alice S. Sullivan, School 8 to 95, as teacher of an ungraded class; Mildred A. McNamara, School 167 to 15, as teacher of a class for the blind, assignment to terminate June 30, 1913; Mary G. Doyle, School 84 E to 137; Mary E. Berliner, School 61 to 171; Theresa H. Benitt, School 140 to 171; Laura M. Siegirt, School 17 to 171; Irma M. Borchard, School 108 to 171; Lillian Rand, School 14 to 27.

Appointments, Special Schools.

Principals.—East Side Evening High School for Men, I. Edwin Goldwasser; East Side Evening High School for Women, Emma F. Lowd.

General Assistants.—New York Evening High School for Men, Edward H. Moore Williamsburg Evening High School for Women, Mary A. Mulcahy.

Evening Schools.—Principals: No. 8, Manhattan, Ignatz Sayman; 13, Manhattan, Mary L. Gordon; 45, Manhattan, Irma Stiner; 77, Manhattan, Charles L. Lawrence; 5, Brooklyn, Eugene B. Gartlan; 146, Brooklyn, Ignus C. Hornstein; 1, Richmond, Henry H. Constantine; 14, Richmond, Emanuel F. Van Dam. Teacher in charge: No. 16, Queens, Abraham J. Korey; 79, Queens, Ella M. Hallahan; 17, Richmond, Frederick Smith.

Roscoe W. Wolfe was appointed teacher of shop work, Mrs. Julia Ella Baker was assigned to duty in the office of District Superintendent Shiels at $3.50 a day during the absence of Georgina Fitch; Ruth A. Harper was assigned as teacher at large in the office of District Superintendent Stitt from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31; Laura I. Boldt was appointed supervisor of art, and May E. Brockman was appointed supervisor of domestic science in the evening elementary schools; Richard S. Clark, William F. Robinson, and Odom Fichier were appointed attendance officers.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Special Orders 225. Pensions on surgeons' certificates, to take effect 12 P. M., Sept. 24, 1912: Lieuts. Michael Nolan, 23d Precinct, appointed May 29, 1889, and William E. Daly, 28th, appointed Aug. 28, 1886, at $1,123 per annum each. Patrolmen James J. O'Brien, 16th, at $585 per annum, appointed Sept. 14, 1901; Charles Herget, 33d, at $700, Feb. 6, 1899; Robert Fleming, 40th, $585, Jan. 29, 1896; Patrick McCauley, 162d, $700, Jan. 18, 1892; Frank Derrick, 276th, $585, Dec. 30, 1895; Charles Rink, Traffic B, $700, July 1, 1892; William H. Diehl, Traffic C, $700, May 28, 1892; Alfred A. LaRue, Traffic C, $700, Nov. 11, 1891; James Deegan, Traffic D, $700, March 6, 1891.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 25. Patrolmen, from 274th to precincts indicated: M. Murray, 25th; A. Unverzagt, 29th; J. W. Kuhn, 33th; F. Holub, 36th; M. Reilly, 36th; F. J. Eggers, 36th; A. E. Mueller, 37th; R. J. Tucker, 37th; F. Schaub, 37th; J. J. Hoar, 40th; W. L. Matthews, 42d; F. Walsh, 43d. From 279th to precincts indicated: J. W. Moran, 35th; P. G Hannon, 146th; J W. Brierton, 147th; F. Greis, 151st; J. Kraus, 159th; P. Kunzweiler, 159th; H. W. Hollman, 160th; N. Scherer, 163d.

Assignments, (temporary.)—Lieut. Jeremiah W. Mahoney, 25th, to command 7th, 8 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 2, during absence of Captain. Patrolmen F. W. Miller, 68th, to Detective Bureau and District Attorney's office, 7 days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 24, 1912; J. E. Fitzgerald, 140th, to B. B. H. Squad, 5 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 24.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Capt. George C. Liebers, 7th, 8 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 2, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Sergt. J. Polsenski, 14th, 1 day, from 12 noon, Sept. 25. Mounted Patrolman C. T. Gallagher, 74th, 3 days, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 27. Patrolmen T. J. Deneen, 22d, 2 days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 24; A. J. Hovorka, 31st, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Sept. 24; E. O. Kehr, 163d, 3 days, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 25.

Dismissed from the force, to take effect 11:20 A. M., Sept. 25: Patrolman John J. McWilliams, 164th Precinct. Charges: Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer; (1) absent from post; (2) failed to obtain permission; (3) failed to make entry; (4) failed to report at expiration of tour; (5) failed to turn in memorandum book; (6) under influence intoxicating agent, unfit for duty.

Fire Department.

Special orders 160:

Appointment—Joseph C. Zengerle, Inspector of Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau, on three months' probation, to take effect at 9 A. M., Sept. 26.

Resignation—Fireman (First Grade) Leo Davis, H. and L. 30, to take effect at 8 A. M., Oct. 1.

Lost Badge—Fireman (First Grade) Arthur A. Finnigan, Engine 20, is fined $5 for loss of cap badge 3,243.

Fine and penalty imposed: Fireman (First Grade) Frederick J. Ernst, Engine 42, two days' pay for being under the influence of liquor, drug, or compound.

Temporary detail, to take effect at 8 A. M., Sept. 26: Fireman (First Grade) Albert E. Wise, Engine 146, to Myrtle Avenue storehouse.

Companies ordered to Company School, Headquarters: 9:30 A. M.—Engine 2, Monday, Sept. 30; Engine 25, Tuesday, Oct. 1; Engine 32, Wednesday, Oct. 2; Engine 48, Thursday, Oct. 3; H. and L. 29, Friday, Oct. 4; H. and L. 39, Saturday, Oct. 5. 1 P. M.—Engine 120, Monday, Sept. 30; Engine 131, Tuesday, Oct. 1; Engine 139, Wednesday, Oct. 2; Engine 152, Thursday, Oct. 3; H. and L. 59, Friday, Oct. 4; H. and L. 64, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Capt. Leland D. Potter, H. and L. 40, 12 hours, from 12 noon, Sept. 25; Capt. John T. Murphy, Engine 27, 36 hours, from 8 A. M., Sept. 25; Fireman (First Grade) Charles J. Ness, Engine 122, 24 hours, from 8 P. M., Sept. 28; Fireman (First Grade) John M. Wagner, Engine 140, 72 hours, from 12 noon, Sept. 25; Fireman (First Grade) Warren H. Schneider, H. and L. 68, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Sept. 28.

General Orders 51.

General Orders 6, Paragraphs 1 and 3, dated Feb. 3, 1910, is hereby corrected as to assignments for Stations 3-303, 15-576, 15-578, 15-579, 15-580, and 15-956. New cards for these stations have been issued. On receipt commanding officers will substitute them for the old cards, which will be returned with the number of the division, battalion or company marked on the face of the cards returned. Old cards will be marked in pencil and promptly returned in the same envelope in which the new cards are delivered.

Above assignments to take effect at 8 A. M., Sept. 26, 1912.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday accorded a hearing to Alfred J. Talley on behalf of several men, who desire to file applications for the position of fireman, and who will not obtain their final citizenship papers until after the closing date for the receipt of applications for that position. After listening to his argument the commission denied his request.

The name of Bernard Caruso, 344 East Thirty-ninth Street, was stricken off the list of patrolmen by the commission yesterday on the adverse report of Investigator Rafferty.

The commission has approved the following:

Employment by the Fire Commissioner of Sarah W. Christopher as Inspector in the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Extension for three months by the Controller of the employment of Sadie A. Bryan, clerk.

Emergency appointment by the Parks Commissioner, Brooklyn, of Florence L. Flynn as gymnasium attendant.

Employment by the Public Works Commissioner, Manhattan, of the following: Albert Tiezel, junior topographical draughtsman, at $900 a year; Frank W. Blair, topographical draughtsman at $1,800; Frank J. Chamberlain and William P. Dunne, inspectors, at $1,200 a year, and Edward Gordon, junior topographical draughtsman, at $900 a year.

Continuation of the temporary appointment by the Commissioner of Bridges of Mrs. Rebecca Wandell.

Employment for one year by the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of William R. Copeland as chemist at $3,500; employment by the same commission of Gilbert H. Fowler of Manchester, England, as consulting expert at a total compensation of $2,000 and of John D. Watson of Birmingham, England, as consulting expert at a total compensation of $2,500.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open, competitive examination on Oct. 19 to fill a vacancy in the position of mate, at $110 a month, in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce and Labor, and vacancies as they may occur requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

Competitors will not be required to appear at any place for examination, but will be rated on experience and character, as shown by the application and corroborative evidence, consideration being given to the date, length, quality, and character of the experience shown, and especially to experience which is continuous and recent.

Each applicant must submit with his application a license as master or first or second mate issued by the Steamboat Inspection Service, or a certificate from that service showing the character of the license which is held by him, and must give in his application the names and tonnages of vessels upon which he has been employed. The vouchers on Form 1,253 should be executed by employers or superior officers under whom the applicant has worked.

An eligible selected for appointment, upon reporting for duty, will be given a physical examination by the medical officer of the ship to which assigned or by a medical officer of the Public Health Service, and if found physically disqualified will be rejected.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

This examination is open to all male citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements.

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No home study for boys under fifteen.
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FROM PRIMARY TO COLLEGE. TWO VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS. FIVE MORE DAY PUPILS ACCOMMODATED. Sessions begin Mon., Sept. 30th. 'Phone school, 367 Kingsbridge.
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Lost

LOST.—Certificate A133,614, for 70 shares of the stock of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, issued May 27, 1907, to the National Sailors' Home, described in the certificate as "National Sailors' Home of Wollaston, Mass.," which certificate prior to and until its loss was held in the custody of the Treasurer of said National Sailors' Home, at Boston, Mass., and on or about the 1st day of June, 1910, was ascertained to have been lost. The public is warned against buying this certificate. Application is pending for duplicate certificate.
W. S. CRANE, Treasurer,
40 State St., Boston, Mass.

LOST.—On 42d, at Grand Central, or Madison Av. car, between 42d and 54th Sts., lady's gold open face Elgin watch; old English "V" engraved on case. Reward if returned to Room 2,424, 165 Broadway.

LOST.—Tan satchel containing silk samples and some papers marked I. S. Wolf & Co., in 6th and Amsterdam Av. car going uptown from Cortlandt St. Reward if returned to 99 Greene St.

LOST—Purple leather purse, containing eyeglasses, gold pencil, small change, in Broadway or 23d St. car probably. Finder return to Mrs. Story, 36 Gramercy Park; reward.

LOST.—Gold vanity case set with precious and semi-precious stones on evening of Nov. 7, 1911, at St. Andrew Hotel; liberal reward and no questions asked. H 107 Times.

LOST.—On September 4, on a 5th Av. bus, a collapsible black silk umbrella, long handle; initials "H. E. L." reward for return. K. Bungerz, 499 East 153d St.

LOST—Party finding alligator hand bag Monday containing money, check, keys, return, as party is known, to avoid trouble. Turner, 219 West 80th St.

LOST—Sept. 24, in Greenhut's, umbrella, initials on band J. T. D.; reward; no questions asked. Return Sevenoak, 939 Washington St., Hoboken.

LOST.—Sept. 24th, a lady's gold watch, initial "P"; black fob attached. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to 148 W. 94th St.

LOST.—From 31st St. and Broadway, Martinique grill room, and Broadway car to Winter Garden, large amethyst square pin; reward. L 39 Times.

LOST—Pansy pin with diamond, Monday night, between Empire Theatre and 127th St.; reward. Crowley, care of Carl Fischer, 48 Cooper Square.

LOST—Passbook No. 19,564 of the Security Bank of New York, 953-955 3d Av., New York City; payment stopped; please return book to bank.

LOST.—Lady's gold antique chain with lorgnette; west side, 82d St., Columbus Av.; reward. Mrs. C. S. Rosenheim, 829 West End Av.

LOST—One pearl earring, between 72d and 86th Sts., west side Broadway. Sunday, 11:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.; reward. Return Hotel Hargrave.

LOST.—Red wallet containing rabbinical degree and canceled check; of value only to owner; reward $5. Gitelson, 326 Church St.

LOST—Corner 4th Av. and 17th St., gray and white horse, with wagon; $100 reward; no questions asked. L. Loeb, 172 8th Av.

LOST.—A pearl and amethyst bar pin, between 135th St. and Canal St.; reward if returned. St. J. Guttman, 169 Canal St.

LOST. — Diamond ring, Manhattan Casino, Saturday, Sept. 21; liberal reward. Burke, 34 West 136th St.

LOST.—Ornament of bracelet containing diamond. Reward. Selda Vanderwart, 92 Morningside Av.

LOST—Gentleman's gold signet or seal ring; liberal reward to finder. 309 Times Downtown.

LOST—A gold breast pin with three emeralds; reward given. Shipman, 955 West End Av.

LOST—On 8th Av. car Tuesday, leather hand bag; reward. Barrell, 135 West 98th St.

$250 REWARD.

$100 for car, $150 for information convicting thief; Knox, 1911, 7 passenger 40 H. P., No. 3,949, dark blue, red chassis; license, N. Y. 13,621; full equipment; taken at 10 A. M. from 125 W. 65th St.; property of L. C. Howard, 1,777 Broadway. Notify owner or E. B. Hopwood, Adjuster, 55 John St., N. Y. C. Tel. 8796, 5013 John.

$25 REWARD

for lady's black enameled Tiffany & Co. watch, No. 2,278,266, and chain to match, lost Sept. 24, between West 95th and 100th Sts. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue, 37th Street.

$5. REWARD for note book if returned immediately. Hunt, 107 West 72d St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Scotch collie, tan color, white splotches, name "Major"; suitable reward. Bofinger, southwest corner Decatur Av. and 207th St., Bronx.

LOST—White female poodle, neighborhood 30th and 6th Av.; has ringworms on side; reward. Mahn, 1,169 Broadway.

LOST—Male Boston bull terrier; name, "Yankee." Liberal reward if returned to 83 Lenox Av.

LOST.—From 70 West 52d St., an English brindle bulldog. Liberal reward if returned.

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East Side.

9TH, 8 EAST.—Elegantly furnished parlors; small rooms; private bath; excellent table.

47 IRVING PLACE.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

34TH ST., 13 AND 15 EAST.—Boarding place for fastidious people; unexcelled; residentially centrally located; element, cuisine, service the best; moderate rates; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath; small rooms with board. Tel. 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 69.—Hotel appointments; home-like environments; table choice, abundant; special rates to families.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms, with board; telephone; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 66.—Comfortable large, small rooms; excellent table; steam heat; telephone; table guests.

117TH ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with all conveniences; unexcelled board; prices moderate; telephone.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 West.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST. (Alliance House.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Suites of rooms, private baths; telephones.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Business woman may have delightful home with private American family; all conveniences; $9; highest references exchanged. Judson.

56D, 57 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private bath; superior table; telephone; reference required.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large rms.; table board; first-class references.

55TH ST., 364 WEST.—Large room, running water, heat, southern exposure; gentlemen only; inspection invited.

53TH ST., 63 WEST.—Doctor's offices; large room; bath; also smaller rooms; table board.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; good board; Subway; 'phone.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Rooms; every convenience; table board; beautiful location; refined home.

76TH, 32 WEST.—Well-furnished large, medium rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests.

71ST ST., 206 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor; newly decorated; attractive furnishing; especially adapted for gentlemen; high-class, private house; exceptionally good table; convenient Subway express station; references.

130 WEST 71ST ST.
DESIRABLE ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private baths; well appointed house; superior table; references.

72D ST., 267 WEST.—Southern house; desirable second floor suite; private bath; Winter arrangements.

73D ST., 181 WEST.—Desirable accommodations to parties appreciating home surroundings; accessible all transportation; American family.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, parlor dining; excellent table; table guests; telephone; moderate.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.
NEWLY FURNISHED; EXCELLENT TABLE.

78TH ST., 106 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; two large rooms, private bath; suitable three or four persons; bath; rooms; excellent table; references.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Second floor front room; superior board; refined home; references; table board.

79TH ST., 104 WEST.—Hebrew family; rooms with, without private bath; excellent board. Telephone 7662 Schuyler.

79TH ST., 131 WEST.—Rooms with board; excellent table; high grade.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Rooms, singly or en suite, newly decorated and furnished; parlor dining room; family tables; convenient to elevated and Subway; cuisine unexcelled; table guests accommodated.

90TH ST., 108 WEST.—In exclusive residence, light, large room; private bath; second floor; large closets; dressing room; superior table; references.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable small rooms for gentlemen; steam-heated flat; excellent table; reasonable.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Suite of three rooms, private bath; large front room; references.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Cozey room, bath, steam heat, parquet floors, electric light; special catering.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.
Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 11 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with bath; special Winter rates; other rooms; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; excellent table; large front room; table guests.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; one smaller room; parlor dining room; reference.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen; exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface lines; reference.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small room; near "L" and Subway station.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant room, handsomely furnished; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; superior board.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Large back parlor with extension, suitable physician or dentist; other rooms.

91ST ST., 25 WEST.—Large second-floor suite, private bath; other rooms; parlor dining.

92D ST., 117, 119, 121 WEST.—Gentlemen; delightfully sunny, handsomely furnished parlor floor, with private bath; opposite St. Agnes's grounds; excellent food served in room if desired; telephone; references.

92D ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; home cooking; telephone; references.

93D ST., 29-31 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished and decorated; excellent table, parlor dining-room; table guests.

93D ST. 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; near Park, "L"; French cuisine; table guests.

93D ST., 117 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; telephone; excellent table; well-appointed house; table guests.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Medium-sized room in refined Jewish house; excellent board.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Handsome rooms, en suite; singly; bath; excellent board; near Central Park; references.

103D ST., Corner West End, 879.—Large, bright room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

104TH, 83 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with board; table guests; telephone.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large room; private house; suitable two, three; table guests; home cooking.

625 WEST 113TH ST.
Riverside.—Attractive rooms; unusual table. Morningside 8136.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Bancroft apartments, opposite Columbia University; light, airy, newly furnished rooms, shower baths adjoining; with choice board in beautiful restaurant; elegant, modern, fireproof building; elevators, reception room, and roof garden. See Mr. Yetman.

121ST, 201 WEST.—Most beautiful medium front rooms; ample closets; elevator; electricity; board optional; references.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Handsome, large room; excellent table and well served; choice location.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; also hall room to let, with board.

137TH ST., 602 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water; German cooking; elevator apartment. Apt. 43.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity, private bath; unexcelled cuisine; table guests; references.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; lavatory, all conveniences; steam heat; references; table guests.

159TH ST., 555 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; two blocks from Broadway Subway.

A.—A.— THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean traffic passing windows; exclusive residence; charming rooms; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; 20 minutes Broadway or seashore; near ferry; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I. 'Phone 379 Tompkins.

A.—A.—WHEELOCH MANSION,
158th St. and Hudson River; Subway two blocks; very large room, four windows; hot cold water, showers; smaller room; vegetables, hennery; seven acres shady grounds. Telephone 943 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—Woodbury, two blocks north of 157th St. Subway; beautiful grounds; table board; telephones.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101. — New management; first-class meals; fresh fruits, cream; rooms and suites, with or without baths; table guests.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Elegantly furnished room, private bath, with meals, $16 per week.

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MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 5.—Aristocratic section; high-class board, rooms, apartments; Subway, 5 minutes Wall St.; terms, $9-$20 weekly. 905—Main.

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Special rates for families.
Southern exposure; billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables give a fairyland effect; four minutes from station; not a country hotel, but a first-class metropolitan house; why continue to pay same rates in a boarding house with one bath to fifteen people?
Take the wonderful McAdoo tube, either from your office door, at Broadway and Cortlandt St., or the centre of the theatre, shopping district, at Broadway and 33d St.; no crowded Subway and warm cars; no ferries; charmingly located in metropolitan zone.

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LADY having quiet country home will rent two rooms, with board. Europeenne, Y 120 Times.

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19TH ST., 234 EAST.—Double room; private house; convenient bathroom; electricity; telephone; $30 monthly.

27TH ST., 43 EAST.—Two rooms, large and small; bath; gentleman; reference; breakfast optional.

29TH ST., 109 EAST.—Parlor floor, suitable for reliable business, doctor, or living purposes; private bath; other room; telephone; Subway, references. 5,616 Madison Square.

31ST ST., 116 EAST.—Private American house offers two gentlemen large room, twin beds; electricity, 'phone; breakfast, dinner optional; references required.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—ROOMS WITH, WITHOUT BATH; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—$2 week; only respectable people wanted; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively. Stevens.

60TH, 38 EAST.—Delightful rooms, wholesome table, in home atmosphere, for young women who appreciate such advantages and surroundings. Call mornings.

61ST ST., 132 EAST.—Large room, with bath; breakfast optional; gentleman.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Woloott Building.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25. (Refined Surroundings.)—Beautiful small, large rooms; running water, bath; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; large closets; running water; adjoining bath.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Very large, beautifully furnished room, with private bath, large closet; telephone.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room, southern exposure; also smaller rooms; telephone.

20TH ST., 428, WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; steam heat, hot water, telephone; opposite seminary campus.

22D ST., 426 West.—Handsomely furnished, sunny back parlor; dressing room; running water; telephone; private.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, running water, bath; private house; gentlemen; $10 weekly.

39TH ST., 10 WEST.—Large and small rooms, gentlemen only; refined surroundings; best location in city; reasonable rent; suitable rooms for studio.

43TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; central location.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished large, comfortable room for one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water; bath and telephone; references.

47TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, with bath; single, en suite; references.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished, steam-heated room; breakfast optional. Phone 3558 Bryant.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

47TH, 53 WEST.—New management; rooms, large, single; private baths; suites; references. 4589 Bryant.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large, small room; gentleman, married couple; house strictly first class; references.

52D ST., 230 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms, all conveniences; running water, telephone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; medium and small room; every convenience.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Three-room doctor's office, suite; fully equipped; electricity; service; afternoon and evening hours. Tel. Plaza—442.

68TH ST., 58 WEST.—Double rooms, suites, private baths; exceptional family home; accessible Park, Broadway, Riverside; desirable accommodations; centrally located; meals optional.

68TH ST., 78 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room for two; conveniences; reasonable rent; private. Schultz.

69TH ST., 208 WEST, (Facing Central Park.)—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; electric light, telephone; $4 up; room suitable two, three men.

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Large, light room near Central Park; telephone; reference; gentlemen. Muller.

68TH ST., 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished rooms; running water, private bath; board optional.

70TH ST., 267 WEST.—Rooms, back or front; running water, electricity, telephone; every convenience.

70th St., 146 West.—Large, comfortable room, bath; private house; permanent; references.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished alcove room; all conveniences for gentleman; moderate terms.

71ST ST., 132 WEST.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished for gentlemen in private house; references required.

73D ST., 168 WEST.—Rooms with board; electric light; steam heat; running water; Subway express.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; breakfast; telephone; moderate; references.

75TH ST., 102 WEST.—Have four pleasant rooms, suitable for party of gentlemen friends; bathroom, running water; excellent service. Lindeman.

75TH ST., 24 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small; all conveniences; near Central Park.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—Very large room, twin beds; small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.
Two large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bathroom; telephone, electricity; private house; references.

76TH, 59 WEST.—Refined lady has two well-furnished, comfortable rooms; telephone, elevator. Mattison.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; electricity; other rooms; private house; references.

76TH ST., 43 EAST.—Large, comfortable furnished rooms; private house.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Doctor's suite, furnished, unfurnished; office, reception room, laboratory, bath, kitchenette; first class conveniences; suitable two doctors; accessible; moderate.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Newly decorated; southern exposed rooms; bath adjoining; private family; gentlemen; references.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Nice, newly furnished rooms, large, small; rates moderate; convenient all cars.

79TH, 137 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, suitable for two; quiet, refined house; reference.

80TH, 122 WEST. — Gentlemen; superior accommodations; large, sunny rear rooms; select, private house; references.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Suite of parlor and two bedrooms, or rented separately; nicely furnished; sunny; homelike; convenient to Subway; gentlemen; references; permanent.

82D ST., 27 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable, newly decoated single rooms; heated, water; quiet; breakfast optiona; references.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Room in small private house; electric light; all conveniences; reasonable; gentleman.

84TH ST., 52 WEST.—Desirable, large room in private house; business lady or gentleman preferred; reference.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.—Refurnished rooms, private baths; 'phone; Subway, "L"; private house; new owner.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large and small rooms, parlor floor, for physician; "L" and Subway.

85TH ST., 208 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; also single room. Terrean.

86TH ST., 537, (West End Av.)—Beautiful room; select, residential neighborhood; references; telephone; breakfast optional.

86TH, 310 WEST.—Desirable small and large rooms, near Subway. Telephone 6388 Riverside.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Private family will rent beautifully furnished parlor suite; modern; suitable doctor.

87TH ST., 176 WEST.—Suite, large parlor and bedroom; refined home; also single room; references. Bruns.

88TH ST., 181 WEST.—Beautiful room, with private bath; select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

90TH ST., 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and alcove; very central; telephone. Evans.

91ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; newly furnished house; telephone; reference; all cars.

91ST ST., 64 WEST. — Elegantly furnished rooms; shower bath; select private house; permanent; guests; references.

92ND ST., 3 WEST.—Comfortable, medium-sized and one single room; elevator apartment; convenient Subway and "L" Herrmann.

92D ST., 129 EAST.—Large room, every convenience; physician's residence; meals optional; refined; convenient location.

92D ST., 51 WEST.—Large room; running water; bath adjoining; second floor; reference.

92D ST., 70 WEST.—Large and small room; private house; near "L" and Sub. stations.

93D ST., 10 WEST.—Come and look; delightful rooms; single, double; elevator; Park; "L." Brien.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; southern exposure; private family; references.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, southern exposure; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

96TH ST., 115 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; steam; conveniences, privileges; quiet home. Call after 4. Kwartz.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.
Large and medium rooms; handsomely furnished; southern exposure. Owner.

97TH ST., 148 WEST.—HOMELIKE, COMFORTABLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; elevator apartment; near Riverside; reference required. Bomlinson.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house; near Subway; refined environment; attractive room; adjoining bath; telephone. Riverside 10671.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Large front room in fastidiously kept private house; gentlemen.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Cheerful, airy room; private; modern conveniences; elevator; reference. Apartment 65.

103D ST., 4 WEST.—Large parlor and bedroom, bath adjoins; first apartment; housekeeping. Oliver.

104D ST., 122 WEST.—Exquisitely kept room, bath, $3.50; near "L," Subway. Apartment 1.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—Room; running water; block of Subway; two minutes west of Broadway; references. Walker.

105TH ST., 237 WEST.—Front and back parlor, newly furnished; near Subway express station and "L"; private, quiet, homelike place; GENTLEMEN ONLY; can be seen at any time; would like permanent people; references required. Smith. Telephone 4120 Riverside.

105TH ST., 151 WEST.—Unusually large, choice rooms; elevator apartment; near Riverside, Subway, "L." Undernill.

116TH ST., 438 WEST, (Overlooking Columbia.)—Large room, lavatory, near bath; board optional; references. Cooke.

113TH ST., 257 WEST.—Well-furnished room; conveniences; breakfast if desired; private house.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive suites, single rooms, near Columbia; elevator, showers, telephone. Apt. 32.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

419 WEST 118TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS. APARTMENT 32.

122D ST., 540 WEST. (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator; home atmosphere; kitchen; corner apartment. (21.)

122D ST., 511 WEST.—Modern front rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, elevator; reasonable; board optional. Miller.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Elegant room, overlooking park; private family; reasonable. Apartment 31.

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private Christian family; elevator; meals optional. McKenna.

128D ST., 125 WEST.—Nice light rooms, convenient to [illegible]; all conveniences; near Columbia. Robson.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

123D, 457 WEST.—For rent, bright, newly decorated room in elevator apartment; steam heat. Apartment 18.

124TH ST., 538 WEST.—Very attractive newly furnished light, airy room; private family; elevator, telephone; reference. Apartment 52.

126TH ST., 522 WEST.—Large, light, freshly decorated, well furnished rooms, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment; block from Subway station; references. Apt. 32.

137TH, 263 WEST.—Congenial home; respectable young men; newly furnished rooms; $3-$4. Kay.

430 WEST 119TH ST.—Attractive rooms, overlooking Morningside Park, near Columbia College. Burdon.

552 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (127TH).
Front apartment; 'phone, Morningside 7028.

ACCOMMODATE married couple or gentlemen; quiet, exclusive house, near 72d Subway. Tel. Col. 4478.

ATTRACTIVE room for gentleman, small private Hebrew family; high-class elevator apartment; light, sunny room next to bathroom; transit facilities unequaled; convenient Broadway surface cars, 110th St. Subway, and Riverside stages; breakfast optional. G 85 Times.

BROADWAY, 3,120 (Cor. 124th.)—Large room, southern exposure; two beds; elevator; telephone. Apartment 42.

BUSINESS WOMAN wishes small, light, absolutely clean room on west side in apartment, preferably with private family; terms; references. K 50 Times.

HOTEL ORLEANS, Suite 95.—Exceptionally fine room for business woman or teacher; $7 weekly.

IN PRIVATE HOUSE ONLY, location between 72d and 96th Sts., west side, with private bath and breakfast; price $35 month; gentleman; references. Y 142 Times.

LARGE, elegantly furnished, steam heated rooms, single or ensuite; breakfast optional. H 94 Times.

LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING SUITE; unusually desirable; best location, 49 West 23d St., London Terrace; electric lights, steam heat, telephone; private residence; reasonable.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 14.—Two beautifully furnished rooms overlooking park; every convenience; refined surroundings. Jewett.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—A very clean front room for young business woman. Call afternoons. Phone 984—Morningside. Tessier.

RARE opportunity for refined woman to share artistically appointed four-room modern apartment at modest rental. Shimans, 238 West 111th St.

REAL ROOMS for real men; everything right. Luxurious. 'Phone Riverside 1007.

Rooms with every comfort for business men; private house; convenient location; reasonable. K 51 Times.

SUITE OR SINGLE.—Two luxuriously furnished bedrooms; private bath; electricity; on one floor; one, two quiet, permanent gentlemen, who can afford home comforts; references. 278 West 70th St.

SYLVAN TERRACE, 15, (161st St. & St. Nicholas Av.)—Large front room; quiet; private house.

THE NEW YORK,
22 West 60th St., adjoining Broadway Subway. Single rooms adjoining bath, $3-$4 weekly. Large rooms, private bath, $4-$5 weekly. Parlor bedroom, private baths, $5-$7 weekly. Reception rooms, bedroom, private bath, $10-$15 weekly.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS; suite, singly; elevator; private family; two minutes 91st St. Subway. H 145 Times.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Elegantly furnished room, with bath, $9 per week.

WEST END AV., 611.—Beautiful room, private bath, electric light, parquet; also small room; private family; near 91st Subway; references.

Unfurnished Rooms—To Rent.

58th St., 226 West.—Desirable suite three rooms; hot and cold water, bath; yearly lease.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

WANTED for 2 or 3 months—Four rooms with board for family 3 adults and maid; family hotel preferred; would rent furnished apartment, 7 or 8 rooms; give price and full particulars; best of references furnished. Address B. N. Horn, 1,737 Broadway, Room 309, "Buick Building."

LADY, now non-resident, wishes alcov room, second floor or elevator; bath connecting or convenient; breakfast and possibly other meals; west side, above 59th St.; state all particulars, including price weekly; references. Y 129 Times.

A WOMAN, with highest social credentials, wishes furnished, sunny room in home of educated, private family; furnished room houses will kindly not answer. Address Librarian, H 101 Times.

WANT on the west side, between 65th and 85th Sts., a light, heated room for sewing woman, with housekeeping privilege; not more than one flight up; best references. Y 139 Times.

FAMILY of three adults desires two bedrooms and sitting room in private family, from 70th to 136th St., West; no board; please state price. B., 81 West 125th.

YOUNG LADY desires board and room with Jewish family, upper west side; moderate terms. Y 137 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished
West Side.

ON ACCOUNT OF HAVING TO MOVE, WILL SUBLET MY APARTMENT OF SIX LARGE ROOMS AND BATH AT MUCH REDUCED RENTAL, $70 PER MONTH. APPLY HAROLD DICKERSON, 521 WEST 112TH ST., APARTMENT 43.

THE EARL'S COURT
AND
THE NORFOLK,
306-308 West 94th St., near Riverside and Subway express station; 6 and 8 extra sized light rooms, 2 baths, and 2 toilets; elevator, modern apartments; day and night hall service; every modern comfort; quiet, elegant location; moderate rents.

113TH ST., 549 WEST.—Clearmont Court. On account of moving from city desire to sublease my apartment, No. 15, from Oct. 1; immediate possession. Seven rooms, modern, elevator; just east Broadway; southerly exposure. $80 per month and one month's concession to desirable party. See Superintendent, or telephone my office, 2072 John.

A FIVE-ROOM APARTMENT, 502 WEST 141ST ST.; ALL LIGHT; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, TELEPHONE, SHOWER BATHS; SMALL HOUSE; $30 TO $39. JAS. KYLE & SONS, 721 LEXINGTON AV., OR JANITOR.

APARTMENT on Broadway to sublease, furnished or unfurnished. FOREST CHAMBERS, 601 West 113th St.; six large, light rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

93D ST., 44 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, well managed single apartment house; only one vacancy; beautifully decorated; eight rooms with private hall; tiled bathroom; perfect light; excellent rear; $60.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,800.
57 West 58th St. Apply on premises, or HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agents, 569 5th Av. Telephone 31—Bryant.

11th, 27 West.—Beautiful 8-room apartment; select neighborhood; Washington Square section; elevator, gas, electricity; fine light and ventilation; will lease to refined family; $1,100; decorated to suit.

Northwest Corner 171st St., Amsterdam Av., (Hudson Court.)—Four and six rooms and bath; open plumbing; nicely decorated; telephone; janitor service; rents, $26 to $36.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—To couple or bachelor who would appreciate the things that make a home, clean rooms, good table, congenial surroundings. Smith.

258 West 72d St.—Second floor; large, light rooms; will rent either for bachelor apartments or for light business purposes.

8th Nicholas Av., 47.—Seven rooms; all improvements; ground and first floor; suitable doctor; low rent; one block Subway.

West End Av., 706.—Eight rooms and bath; steam; hot water; 2 blocks from 96th St. express station; 2d floor; $65.

80 West 50th St., "The Lorimer."—Apartments 8 rooms, near the Plaza Hotel, $1,500 and $1,600. Janitor, on premises.

Sublet, an exceptionally fine studio, overlooking Washington Square North. Apply Crawford, 3 Washington Square.

DOCTOR OR DRESSMAKER.—Fine parlor, corner Madison Av., 20 East 69th St.; private bath; $50.

85th St., 209 West.—Doctor's apartment; 6 rooms, 2 baths; ground floor; tiled foyer; private entrance.

Splendid single apartment, second floor; seven large rooms; decorated to suit; refined neighborhood; $60.

70th St., 288 West.—Single flat, six sunny rooms, bath; all improvements; convenient location.

22d St., 258 West.—Extraordinary large 7 rooms; all improvements; finest downtown; $45-$48.

East Side.

Madison Av., 1,139, (Near 85th St.)—Fine single six-room flat; steam heat, improvements; select neighborhood; moderate rent. Apply premises.

Ideal apartments to rent from Oct. 1; two rooms and bath and kitchenette. Apply Janitor, 12 East 30th St.

All elegantly furnished modern apartments, first class in every detail, to rent. 16 East 64th St.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished
Brooklyn.

Golfan Apartments, 703 Sterling Pl. Bixley & Horton Co., Agents, Bedford Av., Bergen St.

New Jersey.

To rent in refined neighborhood, first flat, four rooms; private; $20; 930 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.; suitable small family. Call or write, W. S., 531 Park Av., Hoboken.

Furnished

BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM APARTMENT ON WEST END AVENUE, NEWLY FURNISHED, INCLUDING LINEN AND CHINA. ROOMS ALL LIGHT. RENT $250 A MONTH. M. N., BOX 106, 617 6TH AV.

Five attractive rooms and bath, fully furnished; all sunny rooms; electric light, gas, elevator. 'Phone 980 Morningside. Underhill, 272 Manhattan Av., cor. 111th St., opposite Morningside Park.

Overlooking Park.—Fully furnished elevator apartment; $125 monthly; 401 West 118th St., corner Morningside Heights. Telephone 198 Morningside for appointment. Apt. 52.

114th St., 622 West.—Desirable front elevator apartment; seven large rooms; attractively furnished; piano, linen, and silver; $110 to June 1. Davidson.

Riverside Drive apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished; $1,200; persons of literary or artistic interest preferred. Telephone Audubon 7505J.

Best and lightest four-room elevator apartment in city; completely furnished; $65 monthly. Apartment 66B. Inquire immediately office, 601 West 137th.

APARTMENT 94, Chelsea.—Very sunny, fine view; four rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Apply Manager or telephone 847 Chelsea.

We have a list of desirable furnished apartments to sublet. Call for particulars and permits, Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Broadway, Corner 85th St., 250 West.—Seven handsomely furnished rooms and bath; all rooms outside; $100 monthly. Fanning.

94th St., 203 West.—Newly furnished, decorated five outside rooms; 'phone, elevator, conveniences; Subway, elevated. Healy.

113th St., 502 West.—Attractive, clean, sunny apartment; four rooms, bath; to desirable party. C. Laney.

An elegant furnished modern apartment, eight rooms; Park Avenue corner; 75 East 81st St.

If you wish to sublet your apartment furnished, list it with Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Two fine rooms and bath, corner Madison Av., 20 East 69th St.; $50; references.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Responsible adult family of three want five-room apartment complete. Six months or longer; $60; full particulars. L 41 Times.

ARMY OFFICER AND WIFE; childless; small furnished apartment near Subway; references given. K 36 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

A YOUNG WOMAN, who has been employed collecting rents, or who has friends paying at least $40 monthly for their apartment, can make a profitable financial arrangement with high-class company; commission basis; no drawing account; only necessary to submit names, (confidentially if desired,) we will do the rest and you will receive more than half of the first hundred dollars paid. Call mornings, Mr. Thompson, 60 Liberty St., New York.

BIG OPPORTUNITY for the right women. Wanted—Women with good complexions and ability for selling toilet goods; high salary; permanent positions; also wanted Spanish representative to demonstrate in Cuban territory. Call between 11-12. Aubry Sisters, 200 West 23d St.

BILL CLERK and general office assistant wanted by importers of dress linens; must be rapid, good penman, understand Elliot-Fisher billing machine, and be familiar with general office routine; excellent opportunity. Applications must state age, experience, and salary expected. K 58 Times.

EXPERIENCED DEMONSTRATOR to sell household specialties in Newark department store. Loewenstein, 71 Washington Square South, New York.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEWORKER in clergyman's family; no washing; $25; personal application. 431 Greenwood Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y. City.

FOREWOMAN, mail order business; needs person capable controlling staff about eighty, typists, folders; good position for ambitious, experienced woman. Apply Mr. Griffin, 112 West 30th St., fifth floor.

GIRL for chamberwork, sewing; assist in doctor's office. Lindeman, 102 West 75th St.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.,
125TH STREET WEST,
require experienced
CASHIERS
who have had department store experience and are accustomed to the pneumatic tube system.
Also a number of
YOUNG WOMEN
as
OFFICE ASSISTANTS
who are able to write a legible hand and can figure rapidly and accurately. Apply general office, 4

PENNSYLVANIA RUNS TRAIN BY BATTERY

System Developed by Beach and Edison, Tried Out Here for Cuban Railway.

ONE CONTROLLER FOR TRAIN

Multiple Unit System Adapted to the New System—May Open a New Era in Railroad Operation.

The first railroad train ever operated by storage batteries equipped with a multiple unit control was run yesterday afternoon from the Pennsylvania Station to Long Beach over the Long Island Railroad, covering the distance to Long Beach, 25 miles, in 57 minutes. It returned in 53 minutes. The speed of the new train was well up with that maintained on the schedule of the regular electric trains of the Long Island Railroad.

The train was designed and developed by Ralph H. Beach, President of the Federal Storage Battery Car Company of Silver Lake, N. J., and equipped with Edison storage batteries for the United Railways of Cuba. It will be put into regular service on a branch of the Cuban railway running out from Havana 100 miles, over which a steam locomotive drawing one coach is now operated.

The run yesterday afternoon was made for demonstration purposes. Aboard the train were 150 railroad and electrical engineers, who were invited to make the trip by Thomas A. Edison, the Federal Storage Battery Car Company, and F. J. Lisman & Co.

The train consisted of three cars, each equipped with four 200-volt motors and 216-cell Edison batteries. The important step in the development of the Edison storage battery is the fact that more than one car is operated by one controller under the multiple unit control, characteristic of the operation of the trains in the tubes, subways, and elevated railways of New York City. The cars, equipped with double trucks, are built with vestibules, and are 35 feet 5 inches long. They are provided with four double seats and four end seats, which will accommodate 42 passengers.

The three-car storage battery train pulled out from the Pennsylvania Station at 3:11 o'clock on its first trip under the direction of Station Master Eagan. It was in charge of Motorman Deb Wright and Conductor C. H. Pennington of the Pennsylvania system. Arriving at Long Beach at 4:08 o'clock, its batteries were recharged for twenty minutes from the third rail of the Long Island tracks, while the members of the party posed for their pictures and later went to the Nassau Hotel, where they had luncheon.

In the course of the luncheon Mr. Beach was called on for an address, and he took the opportunity to explain something of the progress that had been made in the construction of the storage battery car and the development of the storage battery. He spoke briefly of Mr. Edison's success with this invention, and said he was one of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

When the train rolled under the Pennsylvania shed on its return trip Le Roy Scott, sales manager for the Federal Storage Battery Car Company, inspected all the gauges of the cars to ascertain the average consumption of electric current. He figured that four kilowatts a train mile had been used on the trip each way, and he further estimated that at the rate of 1 cent per kilowatt the party of 150 had been transported 50 miles at a cost of $2 for the entire amount of current consumed.

Mr. Scott explained that the storage battery train was designed especially for suburban service. The cells which generate the current may be charged or "boosted" for short periods of time at very high rates. A train operated over a short line may have its batteries charged in the interval of its wait at each terminal. The Edison battery as applied to the Beach cars has a mileage capacity of from 60 to 100 miles for seven hours' charging. By giving the battery short intermediate charges, however, in the day's work the batteries are brought up to a greater efficiency and have a greater mileage.

Some of those who made the trip to Long Beach yesterday were Ralph H. Beach, Le Roy Scott, W. E. Ogilvie, President of the United Railways of Cuba; H. Bellefeuille, Secretary of the Havana Central Railroad; W. A. Jones, Jr., and Thomas L. Fowler, Directors of the United Railways of Cuba; H. W. Thornton, General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad; Willard V. King, W. E. Potter of the General Electric Company, and Henry W. Blake, editor of The Electric Railway Journal. Invitations were extended to the officials of all the large railroads throughout the country to make the initial trip on the storage battery train.

TO RELIEVE WEST STREET.

Commissioner Tomkins's Plans for River Front Improvement.

Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins will present to-day to the Board of Estimate his report on the plan of his department to develop the docks along the North River. An agreement has now been reached between the Board of Estimate officials and the New York Central for the water front above Sixtieth Street.

Mr. Tomkins's plan provides for a municipally owned freight elevated railroad from Sixtieth Street to Dey Street in West Street. A set of transfer bridges between Thirty-second and Forty-first Streets for the accommodation of the floats of the railroads is also provided for.

The Commissioner wants a freight tunnel under the North River in Manhattan at Fifty-seventh Street to connect with a large freight classification yard behind Hoboken. Mr. Tomkins believes that if a line be drawn from the extremity of Piers 60 and 59 to the Battery, and the War Department can be induced to permit the piers between to be extended to that point, it would be possible to construct steamship berths more than 1,000 feet long at Desbrosses Street, and that other 1,000-foot piers could be constructed by cutting out the present land in the neighborhood of Fiftieth Street. The Commissioner figures that the cost of the elevated freight line would be $8,000,000.

HUGHES OVER SMITH 16,000.

Defeat Followed by Issuance of Warrant for James R. Nugent.

Official returns of Tuesday's primaries in New Jersey show that Gov. Wilson's supporters carried every county in the State with the exception of Essex, the home stronghold of ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., who waged a fight for the Democratic preference for the United States Senatorship. Not only was William Hughes, who resigned from the House of Representatives to accept an appointment to the bench from Gov. Wilson, successful over Smith by more than 16,000 votes, but Wilson candidates for State Senator and Assemblyman, and county as well as municipal offices, were victorious everywhere but in Essex County.

A startling development of the primary contest was the issuance yesterday of a bench warrant in the Court of Common Pleas at Newark for the arrest of City Counsel James R. Nugent, who was deposed as Democratic State Chairman for having insulted Gov. Wilson, and who only recently apologized to the Governor. Nugent was in the thick of the primary fight on Tuesday in Newark as a Smith lieutenant. It was announced that he would not be subjected to the humiliation of actual arrest should he appear to-day before Judges Osborne and Martin, who issued the warrant for him.

The issuance of the warrant followed complaints to the Court of Common Pleas that Nugent had committed assault at one of the primary polling places on Tuesday. Charges of carrying a concealed dangerous weapon and of freeing prisoners from lawful custody were also preferred against him. The complainants were County Detectives Albert Horgan and Louis Slutzky, attached to the staff of County Prosecutor Mott.

The county detectives declared that they went to the polling place at 116 Commerce Street with warrants for the arrest of Policemen Thomas Fahey and Richard Dolan, and that after they had placed them in an automobile under arrest Nugent came up hurriedly in a taxicab, and before the motor car with the prisoners could get away jumped upon the running board, swung at the county detectives with a blackjack, and dragged them from the car. He than told them to leave. They hurried away in fear of violence, they said.

The two policemen, Fahey and Dolan, were charged with having intimidated voters. The complaint against them was that they had ousted Progressive Democratic challengers from the polls. After their release they were produced by their commanding officer, Capt. Ryan of the Newark police force. They will be arraigned later.

Nugent gave out a statement that he was not connected in any way with the release of the two policemen from custody, and promised to appear in court to-day.

The respective candidates for Congress will be:

Dist.	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
1.	John F. Wright....	William J. Browning
2.	Winfield S. Hand..	John J. Gardner
3.	Thomas J. Scully..	E. F. C. Brown
4.	Allan B. Walsh....	Willard C. Parker
5.	William E. Tuttle..	William M. Runyon
6.	A. C. Hart.....	S. W. McClave
7.	Robert G. Benner..	Albin Smith
8.	Eugene F. Kinkead.	Horace Robertson
9.	Walter J. McCoy..	R. Wayne Parker
10.	E. W. Townsend...	W. I. L. Adams
11.	John J. Egan.....	Harlan Besson
12.	James A. Hammill.	George L. Record

The Progressive element in Montclair was so well pleased with the large number of former enrolled Republicans who refused to vote in the local primaries that the project of putting a full Bull Moose local ticket in the field was being considered yesterday.

FIND FALSE MRS. MENSCHIK

Woman Who Posed as Mrs. Szabo's Mother Discovered in Chicago.

The woman who posed as Mrs. Menschik, the mother of Mrs. Rosina Menschik Szabo, has been discovered in Chicago. This was admitted yesterday by a man who has been interested in the prosecution of Burton W. Gibson, the lawyer, who is now in the county jail at Goshen, N. Y., charged with the murder of Mrs. Szabo. The clue which led to the discovery of the woman came, it is said, in an anonymous letter.

Assistant District Attorney Murphy, who has been in charge of the case in New York County, would not admit that the woman located is the right one. Another official said that he believed she was the one wanted. There has been a quiet search for her ever since the investigation into the will and estate of Mrs. Szabo started, for the prosecuting officers were not inclined to take too seriously the declaration of the accused lawyer that the woman would be produced in court at the proper time and that she would prove to be the mother of the woman whose body was found in Greenwood Lake.

Another witness, whose testimony is regarded as being very important, has come to the front. This witness, a man, went to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate on Tuesday morning and announced that he had important testimony to offer in the murder case. As the Consulate officials are only interested in the suit to depose Gibson as executor of Mrs. Szabo's will, Dr. Fischerauer, the Vice Consul, at once telephoned to District Attorney Rogers of Orange County, who was here. Mr. Rogers came to the office at once and after questioning the man briefly went away with him. This new witness is said to be an Austrian who has been in this country for twenty years. He is said to know a great deal of the affairs of Mrs. Szabo and of her relations with Gibson.

This new witness will be present when the hearing begins on Monday before Judge Royce, and Arpad A. Kremer, counsel for the Consulate, believes that what he has to say will carry great weight in holding Gibson for the Grand Jury and his indictment.

"He is one of the most important witnesses we have discovered," said Mr. Kremer. "I will not make his name public because the criminal part of the case is in the hands of the District Attorney of Orange County."

Gibson says that he has absolute confidence that the case against him will collapse at the hearing and that he will be discharged. The witnesses that he is subpoenaing, it is said, include most of those who will appear for the prosecution. Gibson believes that the stories they have to tell are so absurd, the time they give so at variance and the details so conflicting that upon their stories alone the authorities of Orange County will refuse to hold him.

Harburger Appoints a Republican.

John Leishman, the son of John G. A. Leishman, United States Ambassador to Germany, was appointed Special Deputy Sheriff yesterday by Sheriff Julius Harburger. The appointment caused some comment owing to the fact that Mr. Leishman is active in Republican politics, whereas the Sheriff is a member of Tammany Hall.

NOTABLE MEN PLAY GOLF AT APAWAMIS

Chief Justice Gummere of New Jersey Wins First Honors on Links.

GIFT TO FATHER OF SENIORS

Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien Presents Silver Tea Service as Token of Faithful Service to H. L. Hotchkiss.

Bearing lightly the touch of time, and stepping forth with all the sprightliness of youth, more than 200 men of nearly every business and profession, some of them retired for many years, and coming from all parts of the country, took part in the annual seniors' golf tournament over the links of the Apawamis Club at Rye yesterday. It was distinctly a day for gray hairs, and even the golf displayed must be respected along with whitened locks.

It was a case of Jersey justice to the fore when William S. Gummere of Baltusrol, Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, led the field with a card of 96—18—78, followed by Andrew Shiland of the home organization, only a stroke away. He had 89—10—79. These two efforts were good for first and second net prizes, respectively.

The gross award was captured by James A. Tyng of Baltusrol, the veteran and victor of many a hard-fought battle at golf in years gone by, with 83. These topped a list of men from the bench, bar, and Wall Street, physicians, brokers, bankers, and every other business or profession. For instance, there was Gen. Adelbert Ames, U. S. A., retired, and Admiral John Hubbard, U. S. N., retired, who came up from Washington; Judge Morgan J. O'Brien and Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Dr. Colin S. Carter and Dr. Arthur Pell, Robert Collier, Wallace M. Scudder, and Rollo Odgen, journalists; Col. W. O. Henderson of Columbus and Col. A. S. Worthington, and so on through the exhaustive list of notables.

A feature of the occasion was the presentation of a silver tea service to Horace L. Hotchkiss, the "father of the seniors," whose ideas and efforts for the last seven years brought about this remarkable competition. Hotchkiss stepped aside as Chairman of the committee in favor of James D. Foot, and the seniors took the occasion to remember their former executive in a fitting fashion. The presentation took place on the porch of the clubhouse, and the speechmaking was done by Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, who expressed in glowing terms the appreciation of the "old boys" of Hitchkiss's service. He declared that golf as a game defied Father Time, and that no one could be a golfer without being a gentleman. Moreover, he declared he hoped that, although the former Chairman had earned a deserved rest, he would be with the tournament for many years to come.

Finding it difficult to express himself satisfactorily for a moment, Hotchkiss finally found his old enthusiasm, and, forgetting himself and his delight, talked briefly on the tournament and the pleasure he had experienced in working in its behalf. It was a scene that will go down in the history of golf and one that the seniors present will never forget.

To-day the "boys" who defy time will set out on the second eighteen-hole round, the concluding one of the tournament.

The following returned cards:

William S. Gummere, Baltusrol, 96, 18—78; Andrew Shiland, Apawamis, 89, 10—79; Henry D. Hibbard, Plainfield, 85, 5—80; Joseph A. Flynn, Oakland, 95, 14—81; Jonathan Godfrey, Brooklawn, 93, 11—82; Winthrop Sargent, New Haven, 89, 7—82; Howard S. Dickson, Siwanoy, 101, 19—82; Frank A. Helmer, Midlothian, 89, 7—82; Darwin P. Kingsley, Baltusrol, 85, 3—82; George H. Phelps, Brookline, 91, 9—82; Col. W. O. Henderson, Columbus, 89, 6—83; R. Ogden, Canoe Brook, 87, 4—83; J. A. Tyng, Baltusrol, 83, 0—83; W. R. Merriman, Waterbury, 91, 7—84; Morgan J. O'Brien, Garden City, 90, 6—84; Hampton C. Shafer, Scranton, 97, 13—84; Thomas T. Sherman, Apawamis, 96, 12—84; Thomas T. Reid, Montclair, 84, 0—84; L. S. Parsons, Dyker Meadow, 92, 8—84; Wilmot H. Smith, Oakland, 99, 15—84; Charles G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 84, 0—84; Trustin B. Boyd, St. Louis, 87, 3—84; Robert Collier, Dunwoodie, 90, 5—85; Robert Lount, Midland, 95, 10—85; Charles H. Porter, New Haven, 89, 4—85; Joseph M. Hodson, Ardsley, 96, 11—85; Hazen Morse, Manhattan, 90, 5—85; Edward Rode, Dunwoodie, 97, 12—85; Arthur B. Emmons, Merrimac Valley, 101, 16—85; Colin C. Bell, Brookline, 92, 6—86; William H. Claflin, Brookline, 94, 8—86; Alexander Milne, Scarsdale, 99, 13—86; Charles N. Harris, Englewood, 106, 20—86; William Jarvie, Bass Rock, 93, 7—86; Frank Presbrey, Apawamis, 91, 5—86; James Barber, Englewood, 104, 18—86; Joseph P. McFadden, Forest Hill, 95, 8—87; John F. Morrill, Brae Burn, 93, 6—87; Jesse Nalle, Merion, 92, 5—87; Robert C. Scott, Onondaga, 98, 11—87; Henry S. Jennings, Kingston, 93, 6—87; A. Bryan Alley, Apawamis, 100, 12—88; Thomas T. Rushmore, Garden City, 98, 10—88; William Clark, Watch Hill, 90, 1—89; Edward J. Noble, North Adams, 94, 5—89; A. S. Worthington, Chevy Chase, 102, 13—89; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, 93, 4—89; Henry A. Gildersleeve, Garden City, 99, 9—90; J. S. Wood, Dyker Meadow, 101, 11—90; Robert D. Garden, Oakland, 108, 18—90; Richard A. Hale, Merrimac Valley, 109, 19—90; J. Ernest Smith, Wilmington, 92, 2—90; Eugene Frayer, Englewood, 99, 9—90; Edgar M. Hoopes, Wilmington, 97, 7—90; Henry B. Sargent, New Haven, 102, 11—91; J. A. Van Cortlandt, Midland, 106, 15—91; James F. Bless, Forest Hill, 108, 17—91; Samuel Carr, Brookline, 97, 6—91; D. H. Rowland, Plainfield, 104, 13—91; Charles A. Spofford, Apawamis, 98, 2—91; G. Wright, Boston, 98, 7—91; Frederic A. Chase, Agawam Hunt, 105, 14—91; J. P. Dazey, Dunwoodie, 108, 16—92; J. B. Peck, Apawamis, 107, 15—92; Horace L. Hotchkiss, Apawamis, 112, 20—92; W. S. Rathbone, Englewood, 98, 6—92; Morton Alden, Wollaston, 102, 10—92; Nathaniel Heath, Wollaston, 102, 10—92; William V. Kellen, Oakley, 103, 11—92; Edward M. Slayton, Intervale, 107, 15—92; Henry W. Brown, Philadelphia, 97, 5—92; William R. Ellis, North Jersey, 108, 16—92; John L. Wyer, Siwanoy, 112, 20—92; Samuel W. Manning, Brae Burn, 111, 19—92; Henry L. Thornell, Rumson, 100, 8—92; M. E. Haviland, Garden City, 103, 10—93; Frederick Correll, Fox Hills, 109, 16—93; A. V. Whiteman, Greenwich, 103, 10—93; George E. Armstrong, Fox Hills, 99, 6—93; Charles E. Hubbard, Brookline, 103, 10—93; William T. Kaufman, Plainfield, 101, 8—93; James C. Peabody, Apawamis, 106, 13—93; N. W. Wells, Dyker Meadow, 100, 7—93; F. A. Wright, Baltusrol, 94, 1—93; Adelbert Ames, Myopia, 115, 22—93; Colin S. Carter, Nassau, 101, 8—93; Samuel Macdonald, Brae Burn, 98, 5—93; W. J. Boardman, Chevy Chase, 113, 20—93; J. W. Herbert, Augusta, 110, 16—94; Wesley M. Oler, Apawamis, 100, 6—94; A. F. Southerland, Essex County, 98, 4—94; Henry P. Dixon, Haverford, 103, 8—95; A. Francis Huston, Merion, 102, 7—95; L. C. Murdock, Garden City, 105, 10—95; Edwin L. Scofield, Wee Burn, 102, 7—95; James D. Foot, Apawamis, 95, 0—95; Hugh M. Johnson, Ardsley, 105, 9—96; Benjamin Nields, Wilmington, 112, 16—96; William H. Canterbury, Brookline, 105, 9—96; Charles Hathaway, Essex County, 104, 8—96; George W. Hubbell, Greenwich, 111, 15—96; J. Walter Spalding, Deal, 102, 6—96; E. E. White, Wykagyl, 106, 10—96; Henry Dalley, St. Andrew's, 108, 10—96; John Hubbard, Chevy Chase, 109, 13—96; Samuel Brown, Apawamis, 117, 20—97; Edward P. Johnson, Ardsley, 110, 13—97; Thomas J. Lintott, Forest Hill, 108, 11—97; James A. Tedford, Apawamis, 108, 11—97; G. W. Watts, St. Andrew's, 107, 10—97; N. W. Lyons, Forest Hill, 108, 11—97; J. B. Carrington, New Haven, 108, 11—97; Alonzo Goodsell, Louisville, 114, 16—98; Arthur Pell, Apawamis, 106, 8—98; Carroll F. Norton, Garden City, 106, 8—98; F. H. Warren, Brookline, 111, 13—98; L. L. Heap, Chevy Chase, 106, 8—98; A. M. Linnett, Forest Hill, 111, 13—98; Charles H. Babcock, Baltusrol, 116, 18—98; Leonard E. Bennick, Merrimac Valley, 117, 19—98; Robert M. Thompson, Shinnecock, 112, 13—99; Daniel N. Bates, Worcester, 107, 8—99; John Pepper, Van Cortlandt, 103, 4—99; W. S. Washington, Forest Hill, 105, 6—99; Solon C. Kelley, Wee Burn, 113, 13—100; G. W. Dickerson, Dyker Meadow, 118, 18—100; N. W. Jordan, Brookline, 112, 12—100; R. F. Foster, Fox Hills, 112, 11—101; John P. Sweeney, Merrimac Valley, 114, 13—101; A. S. Brownell, St. Andrew's, 113, 11—102; James C. Parrish, Shinnecock, 115, 13—102; William J. Peck, Apawamis, 111, 9—102; Ira B. Stewart, Hackensack, 106, 4—102; Samuel E. Egan, Trenton, 122, 17—103; Robert Logie, Dunwoodie, 124, 20—104; Edmund S. Nash, Apawamis, 117, 12—105; D. O. Wickham, Euclid, 115, 10—105; Wallace M. Scudder, Morris County, 116, 11—105; Francis Braidwood, Montreal, 118, 10—108.

Season's Second Football Victim.

MERRILL, Wis., Sept. 25.—Joseph Lincoln Vanrossen, aged 14, who was kicked in the head while playing football a week ago, died to-day. Concussion of the brain followed the injury.

YOU wish to buy these features in a shirt: A comfortable fit, freshness in style, durable and fadeless fabric. You have not time to study these out, but you can insist on the label that stands for all these things. It is

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It Costs No More but Is Cheaper in the End to Purchase a Shirt That Fits Well, Looks Well and Wears Well.

$1.50 AND MORE

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EARL & WILSON MAKERS OF RED-MAN COLLARS

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Your Fall underwear is ready here. Bought at special prices when mills were dull.

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Light weight wool, 98c
Balbriggan, 49c
Merino, 49c

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Capeskin, Chamois, Mocha

Fine Sample Shirts, $1.25
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of Scotch Madras, plain and pleated bosoms, soft or stiff cuffs.

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Souvenirs for Ladies. MAX SCHWARTZ, Prop.

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William Collier's GRANVILLE BARKER'S LONDON CO. in COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15.
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A WHIRLWIND OF MIRTH AND MELODY.
Clifton Crawford in MY BEST GIRL.

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LAST 4 TIMES the Rollicking Musical Farce.
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Mr. De Koven will direct orchestra at final performance Saturday night.
NEXT MON., 8:10 (Seats 9 A. M. To-day) KLAW & ERLANGER present OH! OH! DELPHINE
A new musical comedy by C. M. S. McLellan & Ivan Caryll.
Curtain will rise Monday at 8:10 sharp. In justice to those who are on time no one will be ushered to seats after rise of curtain until end of first act.

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MINING EXPERT
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